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I. Introduction

The primary objective of the Annual Planning Report is to present a current short-term outlook on North Dakota's labor market. The primary focus of the report is on recent historic employment trends between 1986 and 1988, and on the outlook for 1989 and 1990.

The 1980s have been a decade of wide swings, not only in North Dakota's economy, but in the economy of the Plains, Mountain, and Midwest states as a whole. In North Dakota, as elsewhere, nearly one-third of all residents, the post-war boom generation, were reaching their peak rate of labor force participation at a time of unprecedented expansion in the U.S. economy. But in North Dakota, and other neighboring resource-rich states, the economy was collapsing. Experiencing a boom and bust cycle, when such a large proportion of the population was entering the labor market, has meant a change in what we look for in labor market information and the way we look at using those data. In contrast to the early part of the decade, when current employment statistics could not keep up with the abnormal rates of growth, to the middle part of the decade when they could not keep up with the bust in the labor market, we have learned that certain employment indicators are much more meaningful than others. This report focuses on measures of the labor market that experience has suggested offer the clearest picture of a dynamic labor market.

Our second objective is to make labor market information available that is locally relevant. With few exceptions, notably Job Service North Dakota's Wage and Benefit Surveys and Local Employment Surveys, the focus of data collection is the county.

In order to establish the relevance of data, it is essential to understand how labor market information is collected and defined. Therefore, we have attempted to provide sufficient documentation of the sources of data used in describing labor market trends so that the reader can understand their strengths and limitations. The narrative in this report represents merely one perspective: It is not intended to supersede, but rather to complement the reader's knowledge and interpretation.

In response to public request, the 1990 Annual Planning Report introduces two new data series and an abridged version of the Bureau of Labor Statistic's recently released 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The last revision to the structure of classifying employment took place in 1972. Until a new classification manual is issued, future publications will use the 1987 manual, and published historic data series will be revised to use the new classification system. Detailed employment data using the new classification system are presented in the appendices along with wage record information. These appendices are described in the narrative of Chapter V.

Some may choose to ignore the U.S. Outlook chapter and the brief discussion of labor market characteristics of the West North Central Region. However, federal policy initiative outside the market economy can have important implications for North Dakota and have similar impacts on neighboring agricultural states. National economic trends, and the federal policy responses to them, have a great deal to do with how North Dakota's economy and the economies of neighboring states develop. Quite often, the impact of federal policy initiatives on individual states is incidental to the national goal of, for example, controlling inflation.

Most highly populated states manufacture much of what they consume. As the demand for manufactured goods increases, the demand for inputs to the manufacturing process increases faster than supply, and the price of finished goods increases. The Federal Reserve Bank's attempt to control inflation, by increasing interest rates, serves to reduce discretionary consumer purchases of manufactured durable goods. Eventually, fewer consumer purchases limits the demand for production, and subsequently, manufacturing employment, along with inflation, declines.

Increasing interest rates in order to control inflation, on the other hand, increases interest rates for nondiscretionary production costs regardless of the demand for agricultural goods.

Higher interest rates have a more immediate and widespread impact on the production sector of agricultural states than they do on manufacturing states. In contrast to the eventual and indirect impact of interest rate increases on the consumption of manufactured goods, interest rates have a current impact on the cost of money used in an increasingly capital-intensive production agriculture.

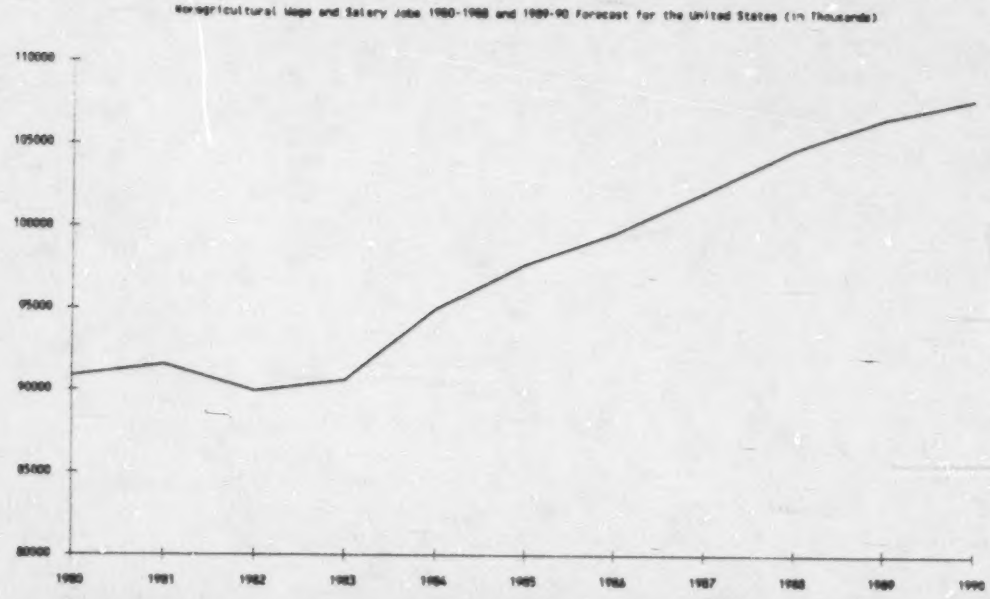
A small population base in agricultural states means that discretionary consumer spending represents a small share of total economic activity. Higher interest rates have a greater impact on the economic base of agricultural states simply because production, rather than consumption, is responsible for a greater share of total economic activity.

Finally, high interest rates have an impact on the economic base of Plains states which lingers long after lagging statistics concerning manufacturing capacity utilization and producer and consumer price indices signal the Federal Reserve that inflation is under control and that interest rates can be lowered. The fact that the production sector of agricultural states is affected earlier than the production sector of manufacturing states results in a more severe constraint to economies of the Plains states simply because higher interest rates for the production sector last longer.

Federal action having one national policy goal (in this example, controlling inflation) has different consequences for different regions of the country. Forecasts of inflation, and trends in national markets, such as the change in the price of oil, can have important consequences for markets in which North Dakota competes. However, federal policy responses to those trends also have substantial and often less recognized impacts on the state.

Market trends and federal policy initiatives have a similar impact on neighboring states, depending upon the types of industries and size of population located in those states. In this report, neighboring states in the region are thought of as laboratories in which similar economic and population conditions can be used to better understand how differences and shared aspects of neighboring economies produce similar labor market outcomes. Trends in North Dakota's labor market activity are unique to the state, but this uniqueness is more often a matter of degree rather than of kind. The comparative analysis of states within the region and between the regions of the country makes it clear that the benefits and burdens of current policy are not spread evenly among the states, nor are they spread evenly among various levels of the economy.

II. U.S. Recent History and Outlook 1989-90



The growth in the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs[1] is expected to slow during the outlook period. From 1984 to 1988, employment grew by an average annual rate of 2.6 percent. But during 1989-90, average growth per year is forecast at a rate of 1.5 percent according to a recent Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates forecast (data -- WEFA, Spring 1989:3.10-3.11).[2] Other forecasts are consistent with this view, but each forecast emphasizes different reasons for the slowdown.

A reduction in the rate of increase in federal spending compared to the recent past is expected to limit growth in the demand for labor. "Defense spending is projected to increase by 1.2 percent in both fiscal '89 and '90, following a 2.6 percent increase in fiscal '88. Nondefense spending ... is projected to increase by 6.1 percent in fiscal '89 and 5.5 percent in fiscal '90, following a 10.8 percent increase in fiscal '88" (Crary et al. 1989:3).

Secondly, the value of the dollar has dropped substantially and continuously since February 1985. The high value of the dollar represented a major trade barrier to the export of manufactured

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[1] The number of wage and salary jobs is estimated from a current monthly sample survey of establishments. The estimate is frequently referred to as the payroll estimate of jobs. One person may work at more than one job.

[2] Refers to literature cited.

goods and agricultural products. But by July of 1989, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the indexed value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of 10 industrial countries stood at 99.12 cents. However, after falling nearly 40 percent since 1985, further declines are expected to be modest. "The exchange value of the dollar is forecast to decline by 3 percent at an annual rate during the second half of 1989 and by 4.9 percent during 1990" (Crary et al. 1989:5). The rapidly falling dollar unleashed strong growth in manufacturing employment during 1986-88, and the slowdown in the drop in the value of the dollar is expected to slow employment growth.

A third reason for the slowdown in the growth of employment is found in the slowdown in the addition of new workers to the labor force. The proportion of the population in the labor force, the participation rate, stood at 66.5 percent during the second quarter of 1989 compared to 66.1 percent for the same period one year ago. The proportion of persons in the labor force was 64.1 percent in 1980 and has risen steadily even through the recessions early in the decade (data -- Economic Indicators 1989). Although the proportion of the population in the labor force is expected to increase slightly, to 67.8 percent by the year 2000, the growth in the number of persons of labor force age is projected to increase at a rate of only 1.2 percent annually between 1986 and 2000, compared to a 1.7 percent growth rate from 1979 to 1986 (Fullerton 1987).

Slow growth in the supply of labor explains why a slow growth rate in new jobs does not produce a high unemployment rate over the forecast period. The outlook for the unemployment rate, depending upon how recently the forecast was made and type of model used, ranges between an annual average of 5.3 to 5.5 percent for 1989 and 5.5 to 6.2 percent for 1990. The unemployment rate was 5.5 percent on an annual average basis for 1988, down sharply from the 9.7 and 9.6 percent annual average unemployment rates of the 1982-83 recessionary era.

The close match between the supply and the demand for labor has been associated with rising "labor compensation trends. Although wage and salary growth accelerated only a little last year, benefit growth accelerated a lot. According to the employment cost index, in 1988 ... growth in wages and salaries increased from 3.3 to 4.1 percent ...(while)... growth in benefits increased more, from 3.5 to 6.8 percent. Much of the acceleration in benefits reflects higher payments for health care and Social Security" (Miller and Runkle 1989:6)[3]. Increasing labor costs are expected to serve as

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[3] Between 1980 and 1987, national expenditures for health services and supplies increased from 8.6 to 10.7 percent of Gross National Product. In 1980, private business accounted for 29.3 percent, private individuals 38.4 percent, government 30.7 percent

a constraint on employment growth during the outlook period. However, the rate of increase in social security costs decreases from a 6.5 percent growth rate between 1986-87 to 1988-89, to a 1.9 percent rate of increase in 1990-91. Beginning in 1990, the tax rate will be 7.65 with the base salary indexed to the rate of inflation. Job growth during the second half of the outlook period will not be as constrained by rapid increases in the social security tax rate as they were in the first half.

The close match between the supply and demand for labor has its parallel in the utilization of other resources. Capacity utilization in manufacturing (the proportion of existing production capacity currently in use) reached 84.3, 83.9 and 83.8 percent, respectively, during the first three months of 1989 (compared to 72.1 percent during the recession of 1982). The high rates of utilization tend to put upward pressure on inflation and, consequently, the Federal Reserve's goal of containing inflation without inducing negative growth.

The Consumer Price Index for medical care in 1988 once again led the rate of inflation. As illustrated in Table 1, the medical care price index increased by 6.6 percent in 1987 and then by 6.5 percent from 1987 to 1988. At the same time, inflation as a whole grew by 3.6 and 4.1 percent respectively.

Inflation grew during the first half of 1989 at a rate of 5.1 percent. But most forecasts assume that the rate of increase in consumer prices will remain below 5.5 percent during 1989 as a result of the Federal Reserve's tinkering with interest rates. By the winter of 1989/90, the general slowdown in the economy will produce the appropriate reduction in inflationary pressure. The Federal Reserve is then expected to "...move to a somewhat less restrictive policy at the beginning of 1990, represented by a reduction in the discount rate to 6 1/2 percent.[4] Accelerating growth ... is then assumed to result in renewed tightening by the Fed during the final quarter of 1990" (Crary et al. 1989:3). Most short-term forecasts assume that the Federal Reserve will decrease interest rates slightly in order to avoid economic stagnation and recession, then at the appropriate time, increase them slightly in order to control inflation. Forecasts differ, however, in the

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and philanthropy 0.7 percent of all spending on health services and supplies. By 1987, however, private individuals accounted for 41.5 percent, business 27.9 percent and government 29.9 percent of spending on health services and supplies (see Levit et al. 1989).

[4] The discount rate refers to the interest rate Federal Reserve banks charge their customers. The discount rate (N.Y.F.R. Bank) increased to 6.5 percent in August of 1988 and then to 7 percent, where it has remained since February 1989 (data -- Economic Indicators 1989).

Table 1
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:
U.S. City Average, by Selected Expenditure Category and
Commodity and Service Group

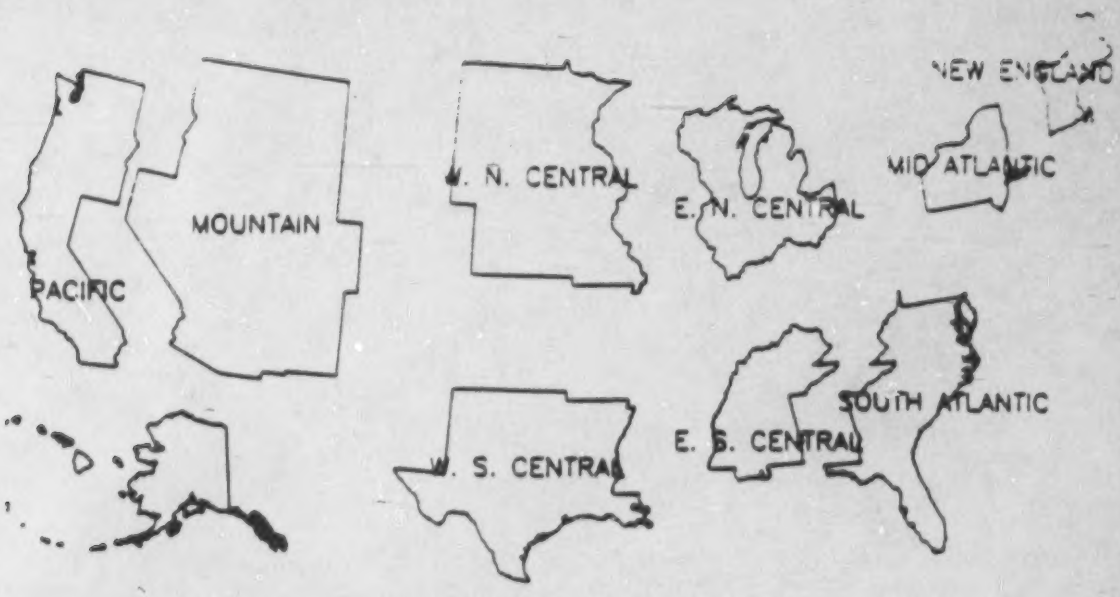
	1986	1987	1988	1986-87 Percent Change	1987-88 Percent Change
ALL ITEMS	109.6	113.6	118.3	3.6	4.1
Food and beverages	109.1	113.5	118.2	4.0	4.1
Food	109.0	113.5	118.2	4.1	4.1
Food at home	107.3	111.9	116.6	4.3	4.2
Cereals and bakery products	110.9	114.8	122.1	3.5	6.4
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	104.5	110.5	114.3	5.7	3.4
Dairy products	103.3	105.9	108.4	2.5	2.4
Fruits and vegetables	109.4	119.1	128.1	8.9	7.6
Food away from home	112.5	117.0	121.8	4.0	4.1
Housing	110.9	114.2	118.5	3.0	3.8
Shelter	115.8	121.3	127.1	4.7	4.8
Renters' costs	121.9	128.1	133.6	5.1	4.3
Homeowners' costs	119.4	124.8	131.1	4.5	5.0
Owners' equivalent rent	119.4	124.8	131.1	4.5	5.0
Maintenance and repairs	107.9	111.8	114.7	3.6	2.6
Maintenance and repair services	111.2	114.8	117.9	3.2	2.7
Fuel and other utilities	104.1	103.0	104.4	-1.1	1.4
Fuels	99.2	97.3	98.0	-1.9	.7
Fuel oil, and other household fuel commodities	77.6	77.9	78.1	.4	.3
Gas (piped) and electricity	105.7	103.8	104.6	-1.8	.8
Other utilities and public services	117.9	120.1	122.9	1.9	2.3
Household furnishings and operation	105.2	107.1	109.4	1.8	2.1
House furnishings	102.2	103.6	105.1	1.4	1.4
Housekeeping supplies	108.2	111.5	114.7	3.0	2.9
Apparel and upkeep	105.9	110.6	115.4	4.4	4.3
Apparel commodities	104.2	108.9	113.7	4.5	4.4
Men's and boys' apparel	106.2	109.1	113.4	2.7	3.9
Women's and girls' apparel	104.0	110.4	114.9	6.2	4.1
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	111.8	112.1	116.4	.3	3.8
Transportation	102.3	105.4	108.7	3.0	3.1
Private transportation	101.2	104.2	107.6	3.0	3.3
New vehicles	110.6	114.4	116.5	3.4	1.8
Motor fuel	77.1	80.2	80.9	4.0	.9
Gasoline	77.0	80.1	80.8	4.0	.9
Maintenance and repairs	110.3	114.8	119.7	4.1	4.3
Medical care	122.0	130.1	138.6	6.6	6.5
Medical care commodities	122.8	131.0	139.9	6.7	6.8
Medical care services	121.9	130.0	138.3	6.6	6.4
Professional medical services	120.8	128.8	137.5	6.6	6.8
Other goods and services	121.4	128.5	137.0	5.8	6.6
Tobacco and smoking products	124.7	133.6	145.8	7.1	9.1
Personal and education expenses	128.6	138.5	147.9	7.7	6.8
School books and supplies	128.1	138.1	148.1	7.8	7.2
Personal and educational services	128.7	138.7	148.0	7.8	6.7

Source: "CPI Detailed Report, January 1989," USDOL/BLS, (March) 1988 and (March) 1989

timing of these events.

The Free Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada appears likely to lower producer and consumer prices. This impact, however, has not been the focus of available analysis. "As of Jan. 1, 1989, tariffs were eliminated on automatic data processing machines ... furs ... motorcycles; raw hides, skins and leather; unprocessed fish; and whiskey and rum ... By Jan. 1, 1994, tariffs will be eliminated on ... chemicals ... furniture ... paper, petroleum ... certain types of meat ... and telecommunications products and services" (Fedgazette 1989:3). The importation of a volume of unfinished and semi-finished goods appears likely to have a depressing effect on prices. With prices rising more slowly than traditional forecasts have indicated, the Federal Reserve may not perceive the need to raise interest rates on the schedules suggested by these forecasts. With cheaper Free Trade goods satisfying more domestic demand, there will be less pressure on capacity utilization, less frequent encounters with labor shortages, and less pressure on consumer prices. Lower inflation will, in turn, allow the Federal Reserve to keep interest rates at a lower level and foster continued expansion.

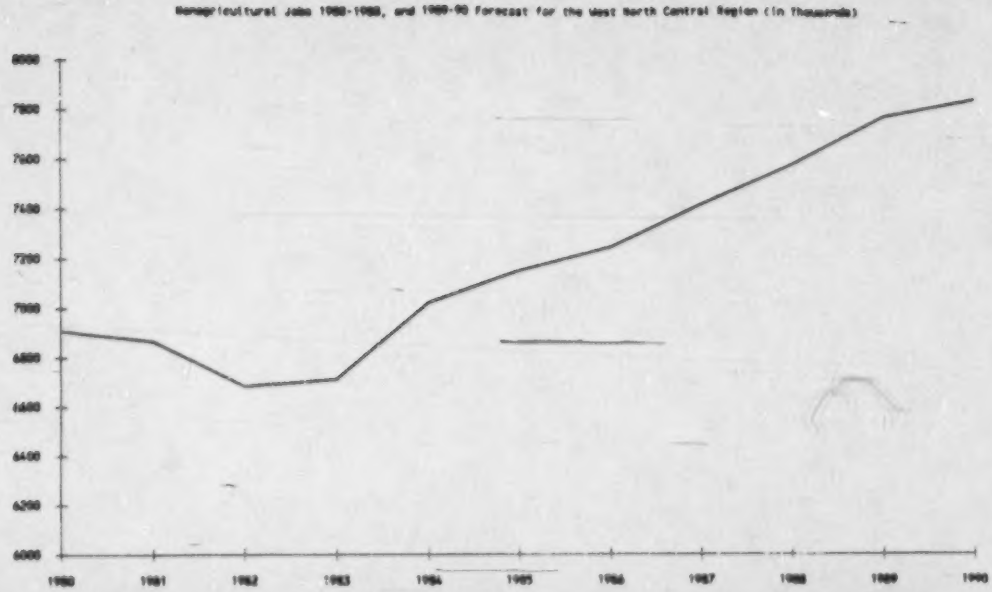
III. The Regional Context



The West North Central Region led only the West South Central and Middle Atlantic Regions in its rate of wage and salary employment growth between the last recessionary period and 1988. Between 1983 and 1988, employment grew at an annual rate of 2.5 percent in the West North Central Region. The Pacific Region's 3.8 percent rate of growth, and South Atlantic's 4.3 percent growth rate, were followed closely by the New England states (3.3%) and the East South Central Region (3.1%). These four regions were the prime reason behind the national annual growth rate of 2.9 percent.

On a national basis, the annual growth rate in the number of wage and salary jobs for the period 1988-93 is expected to slow to 1.8 percent. Along with that change, the Mountain Region is forecast to replace the East South Central Region among the top four growing regions. The West North Central Region is forecast, at a 1.2 percent rate of growth, to remain among the bottom three growth regions.

Minnesota's urban economy is forecast as the fastest growing state in wage and salary jobs in the West North Central Region. On an annual average basis, Minnesota grew by 3.3 percent between 1983 and 1988 and is expected to grow slightly faster than the nation as a whole, at an annual rate of 2.0 percent, between 1988 and 1993. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota are forecast to grow at annual rates ranging between 1.6 and 1.7 percent. Growth for North Dakota,



Nebraska, and Iowa ranges between 1.1 and 1.3 percent (data -- WEFA, Spring 1989:3.10-3.11). However, there appears to be no correlation between average earnings per job and employment growth rates.

With few exceptions -- notably the military, railroad, and religious institutions -- nonagricultural employment is insured, or covered, under state Job Insurance laws. Quarterly employer tax filings form the basis of benchmarking employment estimates under the Current Employment Statistics program. Earnings from the most recently available annual tax filing are presented in Table 2. Average monthly earnings per job in the West North Central Region were $1,565.02 or 9.9 percent less than for the United States.[1] Average earnings per job in Minnesota were only 1.9 percent less than in the nation as a whole. But average earnings per job were 28.3 percent less in South Dakota ($1,246.88) than in the United States. With Minnesota forecast to build on its recent historic high wage and salary growth rate during 1988 to 1993 (at 2%), with comparatively high average wages, and South Dakota expected to grow nearly as fast (at 1.7%), with much more moderate earnings, it appears that neither high nor low wage structures are related to high employment growth rates in the region.

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[1] Average earnings per Job Insurance covered job refers to the sum of all wages paid divided by all jobs worked. Since a person may work at one or more full- or part-time job simultaneously and/or in succession during the tax filling period, this measure refers to the amount of wages attributable to each job rather than the amount of earnings attributable to each person.

Table 2: Job Insurance Covered Employment, Total Wages and Average Wage Per Job for the West North Central Region and the United States 1987

	Annual Average Employment	Total Wages (in Thousands)	Average Monthly Earnings Per Job $	Average Monthly Earnings Per Job As a % of U.S.
Iowa	1,066,714	18,445,484	1,440.99	-17.1
Kansas	981,070	18,075,143	1,535.33	-11.7
Minnesota	1,901,091	38,877,889	1,704.19	-1.9
Missouri	2,147,329	42,089,678	1,633.41	-6.0
Nebraska	647,720	10,704,269	1,377.17	-20.8
North Dakota	233,004	3,764,560	1,346.39	-22.5
South Dakota	243,192	3,638,776	1,246.88	-28.3
WNC Region	7,220,120	135,595,799	1,565.02	-9.9
U.S.	101,060,169	2,107,635,390	1,737.94	

Source: "Employment and Wages; Annual Averages,1987", U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin 2341 (November) 1988.

Neither low nor high average earnings per job appear to be a precondition of employment growth. All but two states in the region have average earnings well below the national average with no apparent impact on their employment outlook. The data in Table 3 may be interpreted to suggest that higher average earnings in Minnesota (demand) represent an attempt to increase the supply of labor. Participation rates for the West North Central Region (the proportion of the population in the labor force) are much higher (at 69.1%) than they are in the nation as a whole (at 65.9%). The most striking contrast is found among females in the region. The proportion of the female civilian population in the labor force in the region is four percentage points above the estimate for the United States[2].

[2] The data in Table 3 are drawn from the Current Population Survey of households. In contrast to all previous employment measures, which have focused on the count of jobs, the household survey results in an estimate of the labor force status of persons.

Table 3: Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex for the West North Central Region and the United States, 1988

TOTAL	Civilian Population (Thousands)	Labor Force				
		Number	Participation Rate %	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate %
Iowa	2,149	1,500	69.8	1,433	67	4.5
Kansas	1,838	1,277	69.5	1,216	61	4.8
Minnesota	3,241	2,327	71.8	2,233	94	4.0
Missouri	3,895	2,593	66.6	2,445	148	5.7
Nebraska	1,187	817	68.8	788	29	3.6
North Dakota	478	329	68.8	313	16	4.8
South Dakota	519	358	68.9	344	14	3.9
WNC Region*	13,307	9,200	69.1	8,771	429	4.7
U.S.	184,613	121,669	65.9	114,968	6,701	5.5

MALE	Civilian Population (Thousands)	Labor Force				
		Number	Participation Rate %	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate %
Iowa	1,038	817	78.7	780	37	4.5
Kansas	887	704	79.4	673	31	4.4
Minnesota	1,571	1,275	81.1	1,227	47	3.7
Missouri	1,818	1,379	75.9	1,304	75	5.4
Nebraska	567	442	78.0	428	15	3.4
North Dakota	236	183	77.6	174	9	4.8
South Dakota	249	195	78.4	187	8	4.0
WNC Region	6,365	4,994	78.5	4,772	222	4.4
U.S.	87,857	66,927	76.2	63,273	3,655	5.5

FEMALE	Civilian Population (Thousands)	Labor Force				
		Number	Participation Rate %	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate %
Iowa	1,111	683	61.5	653	31	4.5
Kansas	951	573	60.2	543	30	5.2
Minnesota	1,670	1,053	63.0	1,006	46	4.4
Missouri	2,077	1,214	58.4	1,141	73	6.0
Nebraska	620	375	60.5	360	14	3.8
North Dakota	242	146	60.2	139	7	4.8
South Dakota	270	163	60.2	157	6	3.9
WNC Region	6,942	4,207	60.6	3,999	208	4.9
U.S.	96,756	54,742	56.6	51,696	3,046	5.6

*Estimates for geographic areas are calculated independently and may not add to total.

Source: "Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1988" U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin 2327 (May) 1989.

Historically, labor force participation rates in the West North Central Region have been higher than for the nation as a whole because of the dominance of agricultural self-employment. Earnings may vary widely over time, but farming and ranching occupations represent a year-round employment opportunity regardless of the number of hours worked. Because farming and ranching are occupations dominated by men, in the past high regional labor force participation rates have been attributable to males. More recently, however, the higher regional labor force participation rate has become supported by females.

Unemployment rates have also tended to be lower in the West North Central Region than most other regions because the solution to long periods of unemployment has often been out-migration. Higher than normal earnings per job in Minnesota may signal a shortage of labor. Comparatively low earnings per job in the balance of the states in the region, however, may indicate that there is an oversupply of labor which, in turn, has a price-depressing effect on earnings.

IV. Agriculture in North Dakota

Agricultural property values in North Dakota turned around in 1987 and began a slow climb after bottoming out in 1986. But the phenomenon was not peculiar to North Dakota. Property values (farmland and buildings) in the four northern Plains states increased in 1988 and sustained that increase in 1989. Property values increased by 9 percent (estimates are February-to-February basis) in the four-state region, but increased by only 3 percent in North Dakota between 1988 and 1989. Nationally, property values increased by 6 percent (data -- Agricultural Resources 1989a:6).

"The average value of U.S. farmland is expected to continue rising during ... 1989-90 at a rate slightly above this past year's 6 percent," according to the United States Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Resources 1989a:4). The Department attributes increased land values to a net farm income increase during 1988. Grain producers, they indicate, particularly those holding stored grain, benefited from sharply higher market prices during the second half of 1988. "Federal drought assistance payments also helped offset lower production in drought-stricken areas. Higher cattle prices raised cash receipts from livestock to a record high" (Agricultural Resources 1989a:3). In addition, the Conservation Reserve Program continued to strengthen farmland values.

With the goal of expanding Conservation Reserve sign-up from 30.6 million acres to 40-45 million acres by the end of 1990, USDA expects this land set-aside program to contribute to further upward pressure on farmland values.

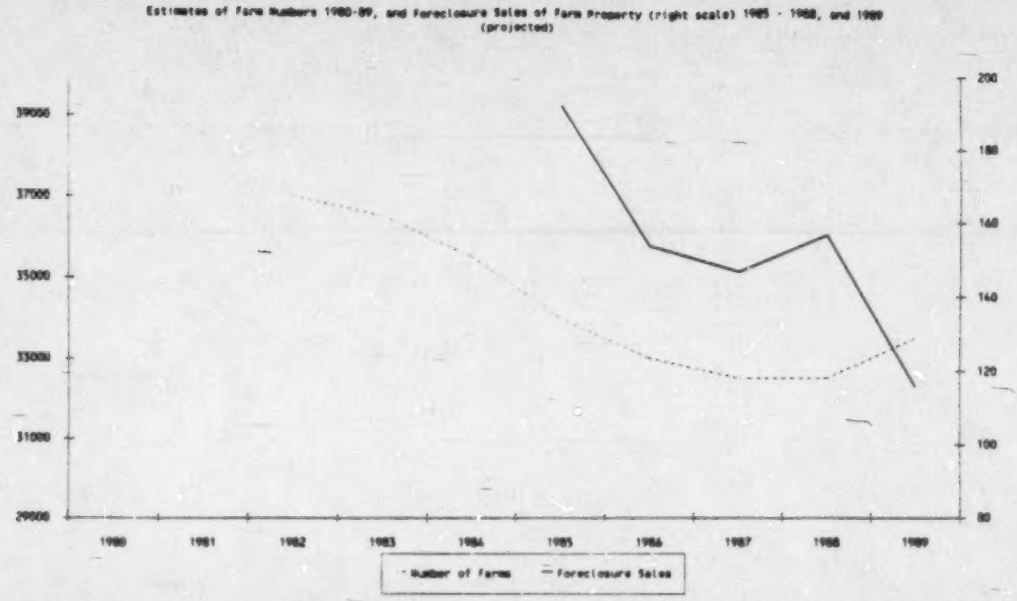
The data presented in Table 4 represents sales of farmland in parcels of 50 acres or more between nonrelatives. Although the small number of sales is a barrier to interpretation, sales data tend to confirm the direction of Department of Agriculture's estimates. Statewide, sales data indicate a 0.5 percent increase in values but with some disparity emerging between the regions. The average price per acre fell in Regions II, III, VII and VIII from 1987 to 1988. These western and central regions encompass the terminal moraine and Missouri Plateau. They mark the movement away from an agricultural focus on crops (and a climate of greater rainfall) to a crop/livestock mix in a semiarid setting. (See Appendix VI for maps of political boundaries for Planning Regions and topographic characteristics of the state.) The western regions have historically responded to these harsh environmental conditions with rates of population out-migration exceeding those found in other areas of the state.

The USDA's estimates of the turnaround in property values and the increase in farmland sales values are consistent with National

Table 4: Agricultural Land Sales 1987 to 1988*

	1987		1988		Percent Change 1987-88	
	Number of Sales	Average Price $ Per Acre	Number of Sales	Average Price $ Per Acre	Number of Sales	Average Price Per Acre
Region I						
Williams	na.	na.	36	199	na.	na.
Divide	9	241	13	228	44.4	-5.4
McKenzie	14	150	15	163	7.1	8.7
Total	23	185.6	28	193.2	21.7	4.1
Region II						
Ward	25	329	26	251	4.0	-23.7
Bottineau	18	272	11	242	-38.9	-11.0
Burke	14	185	9	172	-35.7	-7.0
McHenry	12	147	14	202	16.7	37.4
Mountrail	7	129	10	121	42.9	-6.2
Pierce	11	310	8	235	-27.3	-24.2
Renville	4	na.	10	347	na.	na.
Total	87	250.4	78	213.5	-10.3	-14.7
Region III						
Ramsey	8	340	16	324	100.0	-4.7
Benson	10	225	17	234	-5.6	4.0
Cavalier	15	299	20	379	33.3	26.8
Towner	35	299	27	227	-22.9	-24.1
Eddy	10	207	3	na.	na.	na.
Rolette	9	247	15	210	66.7	-15.0
Total	85	281.7	95	273.9	11.8	-2.8
Region IV						
Grand Forks	11	537	13	674	18.2	25.5
Nelson	9	280	21	246	133.3	-12.1
Walsh	16	553	11	618	-31.3	11.8
Pembina	18	631	37	624	105.6	-1.1
Total	54	530.2	82	534.3	51.9	0.8
Region V						
Cass	39	603	37	606	-5.1	0.5
Traill	48	659	33	712	-31.3	8.0
Steele	19	381	14	429	-26.3	12.6
Ransom	7	313	17	327	142.9	4.5
Richland	56	631	55	577	-1.8	-8.6
Sargent	45	275	36	342	-20.0	24.4
Total	214	524.7	192	528.8	-10.3	0.8
Region VI						
Stutsman	56	177	42	203	-25.0	14.7
Wells	14	261	8	437	-42.9	67.4
McIntosh	17	181	13	168	-23.5	-7.2
Logan	12	194	19	201	58.3	3.6
Foster	27	254	13	312	-51.9	22.8
Dickey	59	218	40	206	-32.2	-5.5
LaMoure	63	258	21	250	-66.7	-3.1
Barnes	48	319	23	284	-52.1	-11.0
Griggs	25	286	17	310	-32.0	8.4
Total	195	307	101	469	-48.2	18.1
Region VII						
Burleigh	13	199	20	150	53.8	-24.6
McLean	35	na.	32	280	na.	na.
Sheridan	7	185	3	na.	na.	na.
Kidder	13	148	17	155	30.8	4.7
Emmons	12	162	13	136	8.3	-16.0
Morton	37	158	27	166	-27.0	5.1
Mercer	21	172	25	174	19.0	1.2
Oliver	8	181	10	217	25.0	19.9
Grant	11	212	17	135	54.5	-36.3
Sioux	1	na.	3	na.	na.	na.
Total	115	171.2	129	160.5	12.2	-6.2
Region VIII						
Stark	7	252	13	254	85.7	0.8
Slope	7	214	5	152	-28.6	-29.0
Hettinger	26	283	5	231	-80.8	-18.4
Golden Valley	4	na.	2	na.	na.	na.
Dunn	33	144	13	168	-60.6	16.7
Bowman	7	88	14	186	100.0	111.4
Billings	1	na.	2	na.	na.	na.
Adams	28	167	28	151	0.0	-9.6
Total	108	191.3	78	182.5	-27.8	-4.6
State Total	881	350.4	783	352.2	-11.1	0.5

Source: State Tax Department, Property Tax Division 7/89
* Counties with information not available are excluded from summary statistics.



Agricultural Statistics Service[1] estimates of trends in farm numbers and administrative data from North Dakota's Credit Review Board. Credit Review Board survey data regarding foreclosure sales (see chart) and the voluntary conveyance of farm property shows a slowing in the summer of 1989 in overall activity. Foreclosure sales are at their lowest point since the series was begun in 1985. The voluntary conveyance of property (to forestall foreclosure and/or restructure debt) data series was initiated during the third quarter of 1986. The number of parcels of property in voluntary conveyance peaked at 98 in December 1986 and has gradually fallen to 12 in August of 1989.

Much of the available data, then, can be interpreted as suggesting that the farm economy has reached a temporary plateau after the precipitous decline of 1980-86. Current estimates of farm numbers indicate that there were an estimated 32,500 (in 1988) to 33,500 farms in 1989 (data -- North Dakota Agricultural Statistics 1989:12). With an estimated 40,000 farms in 1980, the drop in farm numbers falls in the range of 16.3 to 18.8 percent. An additional 10 percent of existing farms are described by USDA as vulnerable to drought and/or market shocks. If these farms are lost, the state could close the decade with only three-quarters of the farms it started with. Negative income and high debt characterized 10 percent of the state's farms, while high debt but positive income (farms categorized as marginally solvent) are characteristic of another 11 percent of the states farms in 1988 (data -- Farm Costs

[1] The North Dakota Agricultural Statistics Service estimated that there were 33,500 farms in the state in 1989. The estimate is subject to revision. Farm Numbers, News Release 8/10/89.

and Returns Survey 1988 Summary). Approaching the close of the decade, the majority of the state's farms are in favorable financial condition, but the probability of continued loss of farm numbers appears to be extremely high.

In North Dakota, income from crops is a far more important component of farm income than income from livestock and livestock products in comparison to the Plains region or United States. In 1986, 54.4 percent of income from farming operations was attributable to crops in the state as opposed to 35.9 percent in the region and 41.5 percent nationwide (data -- Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA45, April, 1988). Direct farm subsidies are tied to crops rather than livestock. So, deficiency payments, government payments attached to acreage removed from production, and drought payments tend to track more closely in states where the production mix is weighted more towards crops than livestock.

The increased importance of government payments (and therefore discretionary federal policy) is illustrated in the accompanying chart. In 1986, with the target price for wheat at $4.38 per bushel, and farm price less than $3.00 per bushel, deficiency payments (the difference between the two amounts) pushed government subsidies above farm income from livestock and livestock products (see chart). By 1988, however, drought forced the liquidation of livestock, and due to the decreased availablity of new crop, market prices for grain increased. Direct government payments in 1988 were less a function of subsidy than a function of drought relief (data -- FAPRI 1989).[2] During the outlook period, with target prices for wheat at $4.10 and declining to $4.00, and for barley at $2.43 and $2.35, subsidies are forecast to play a less significant role in farm income.

According to the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute base, or middle course, outlook:

> Assuming normal weather and no unexpected demand shocks, prices of major crop commodities are likely to fall in 1989/90 and 1990/91, as production increases and stocks rebuild. After 1990/91, prices are projected to increase, primarily through increased export demand...As the acreage reduction program is cut back in response to the drought, planted acreage is expected to increase by more than 20 million acres in 1989/90 and to remain fairly stable at that level for the next few years. (pp 2-3)

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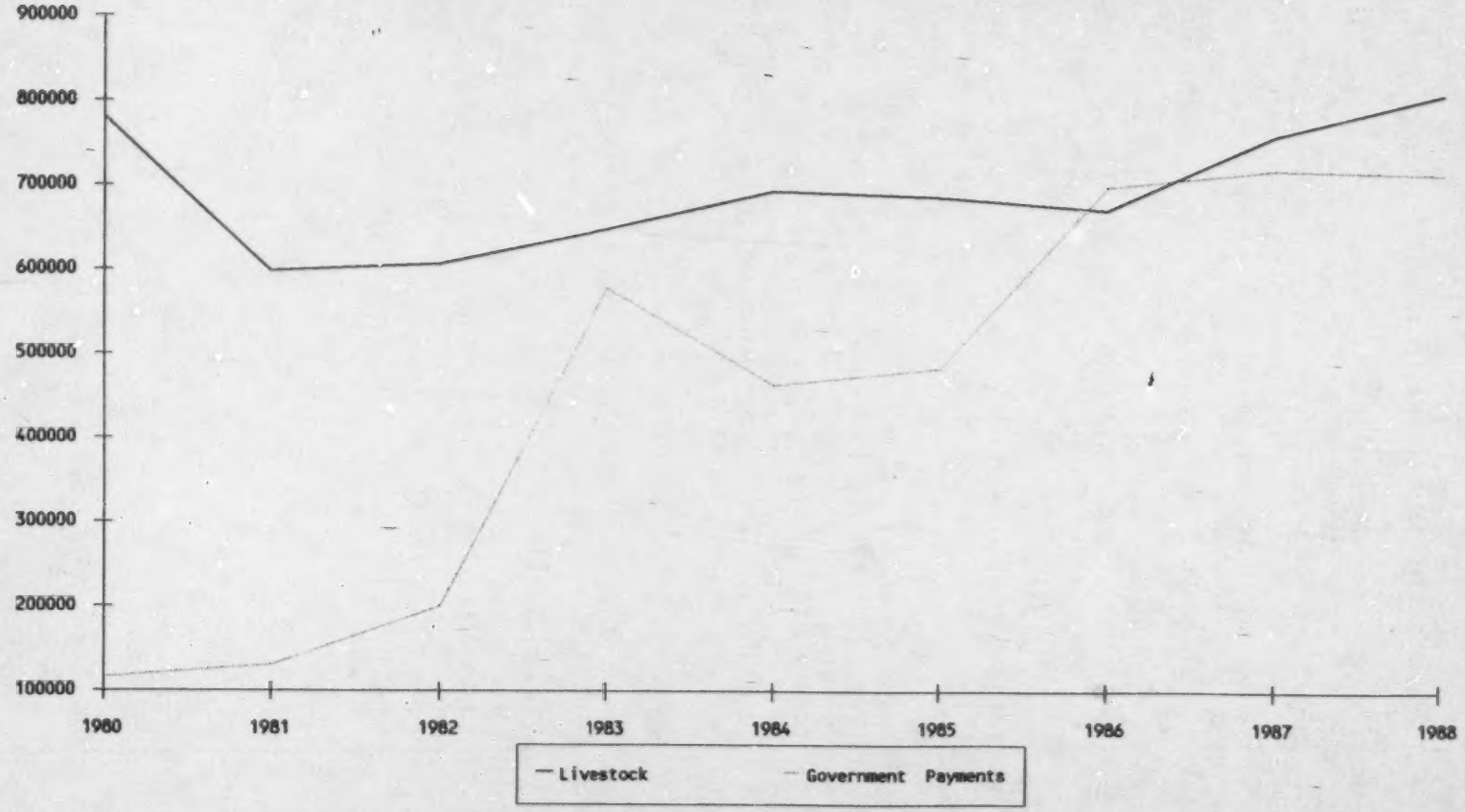
[2] Baseline projections for the U.S. agricultural sector and international agricultural commodity markets produced by the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute incorporate macroeconomic and financial forecasts from the WEFA Group. These assumptions were outlined in Chapter II.

Farm Income from Livestock and Livestock Products, and Government Payments 1980 to 1988 (in Thousands $)



Under this base case scenario, Acreage Reduction Program rates for wheat decrease to 10 percent in 1989/90, down from 27.5 percent in 1988/89, and drop further to 5 percent in 1990/91. The farm price for wheat drops during these respective years from $3.68 in 1988/89, to $3.52 and then $3.16 in 1990/91. Barley prices follow a similar pattern, declining from $2.82 in 1988/89 to $2.06 in 1990/91. Following these price declines, market prices increase and, the FAPRI report suggests, the gap between farm program participant returns and nonparticipant returns "... is reduced and commodity program participation rates decline" (1989:2).

While reduced prices put greater stress on margins, expanded plantings ensure greater levels of farm equipment utilization and more spending on farm inputs. Volume production assures greater utilization of transportation systems. However, "the projections are for gradually declining net farm income levels, as increases in production expenses are expected to exceed the growth in cash receipts from marketings" (FAPRI 1989:3). With costs growing faster than income, the end of the drought in North Dakota marks a return to the long-term trend of decreasing profitability for smaller units of production.

The base case scenario, however, has been altered by continued drought in 1989 and federal policy responses to those conditions. The statewide drought of 1988 decreased in scale during 1989. The harshest aspects of the drought of 1989 have been focused in an area in the central and south central portions of the state and cover approximately one-half of the state's counties.
As a consequence of the drought and an aggressive system of subsidizing exports, U.S. wheat stocks dropped from 1,266 million bushels in 1988 (June 1 U.S. estimates) to 693.6 million bushels in June of 1989 (-45.2 %) (data -- Farm Reporter 1988 and 1989). With domestic use forecast in the range of 1,064 to 1,104 million bushels in 1989 and 1990, upward pressure has been put on wheat prices.

Thus far, the federal response to upward pressure on commodity prices has been to expand the available acreage farmers may plant to wheat and to permit the importation of price-depressing volumes of durum wheat from Canada. Rather than change the Acreage Reduction Program to a 5 percent wheat base set-aside in 1990/91, the Secretary of Agriculture announced in the late summer of 1989 that he would permit wheat program participants to plant up to 105 percent of their wheat base acreage. This policy change lies outside the base case forecast, having the impact of decreasing prices while increasing the purchase and price of production inputs.

Nationally, the supply of durum wheat, used in making pasta, fell by 27.9 percent between June of 1988 and June of 1989 (data -- Farm Reporter 1989). In June of 1989, just over half of all durum in

the United States was stored on North Dakota farms (70.2 percent of all domestic durum was held in various positions in North Dakota). Under permissive federal policy, however, imported "Canadian durum has already cornered at least sixteen percent of the U.S. market ... (despite) two years of (domestic) production at a level far below normal ... we have witnessed drastic (price) declines. In July of 1988, durum averaged $6.40/bu. In August of 1988, it was $5.27/bu. However, the week ending August 25 of this year, durum was selling for only $3.33/bu."[3] While supply and demand factors could have allowed returns to farm operators above the level expected in base case forecasts, federal import policy has served to reduce durum prices below even their normal expected level. Federal policy appears to have as its goal the maintenance of commodity prices at or just below target prices, thereby controlling the rate of inflation in food products.

Federal agricultural policy, responding to market and drought conditions, can radically alter even the most conservative base case forecast. Moreover, with the ending of the 1985 Farm Bill in 1990, it appears that future agricultural policy will be the source of substantial uncertainty as we enter the outlook period. On the one hand, for example, wheat producers extol the price supporting virtues of subsidized wheat exports. The Export Enhancement Program, the North Dakota Wheat Commission states, "... has met its principal objectives by expanding US exports and challenging the unfair trading practices of competitor exporting nations ..." (Wheat Market Review 1989). However, there are those who conclude that the agricultural trade war with the European Community, which has been conducted through the use of the Export Enhancement Program, is at odds with and has seriously undermined the program's stated goal of liberalizing trade with Europe and reducing subsidies. In addition, they have advanced the analysis that "Destroying the government-owned stocks, which entails an opportunity cost of approximately $3.16 per bushel, would be a more cost-effective form of surplus removal than the EEP with a cost of $4.08 per bushel" (Coughlin and Carraro 1988:44). There appears to be no ground for compromise between the pursuit of these two policy positions. Adoption of either perspective in the 1990 Farm Bill will, however, have a major impact in the outlook period on prices and expectations about the future of agriculture.

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[3] Correspondence from Sarah Vogel, North Dakota Commissioner of Agriculture to Carla Hills, U.S. Trade Representative, 9/18/89.

V. Wage and Salary Employment in North Dakota

1. New Wage and Salary Research Tools

A. Standard Industrial Classification

Each month, Job Service publishes estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industrial classification. These estimates are derived from the Current Employment Statistics program -- a monthly Job Insurance liable employer sample survey of 3,000 (16.7% of the total).

Periodically, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, used to classify employers and employment, is revised. The Bureau of Labor Statistic's most recent revisions are found in the 1987 SIC code book. An abridged version of the code book is found in Appendix I. Standard Industrial Classification codes range from highly detailed four-digit codes representing unique industries, to all-encompassing major industrial divisions. Appendix I contains the industrial outline structure of detail for estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment found in Job Service's monthly publication, the Labor Market Advisor.

B. Detailed Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings

The Current Employment Statistics program condenses a large number of unique and detailed industries under broader Standard Industrial Classifications for two reasons: insufficient employer sample size and confidentiality. There is, however, substantial public and research interest in gaining access to information reflecting more detailed industry classifications.

Appendix II contains Job Insurance covered employment, average earnings per job (average earnings per job=total earnings paid/sum of all jobs worked), and data concerning total wages paid, coded by the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification system, in as much industry detail as can be published under the rules of confidentiality.

Job Insurance covered employment refers to jobs worked. Because an individual can work more than one job at the same time, covered employment represents a count of jobs. Average earnings per job, then, represents the compensation associated with jobs rather than the compensation of persons.

Employer tax filing for purposes of Job Insurance are used to verify the accuracy of the monthly Current Employment Statistics estimates. Employer tax filings are periodically audited. When a batch of audits are completed, these data files are again

updated.

Wage and salary employment and Job Insurance covered jobs, in most circumstances, are the same. However, certain jobs such as those found in religious institutions, the military, railroad, and independent insurance agents are not covered by the state-administered Job Insurance program. Most of the employment in agriculture is self-employment, or represents the unpaid work of family members. For the most part, agricultural employment is not defined as wage and salary employment nor is it covered under Job Insurance.

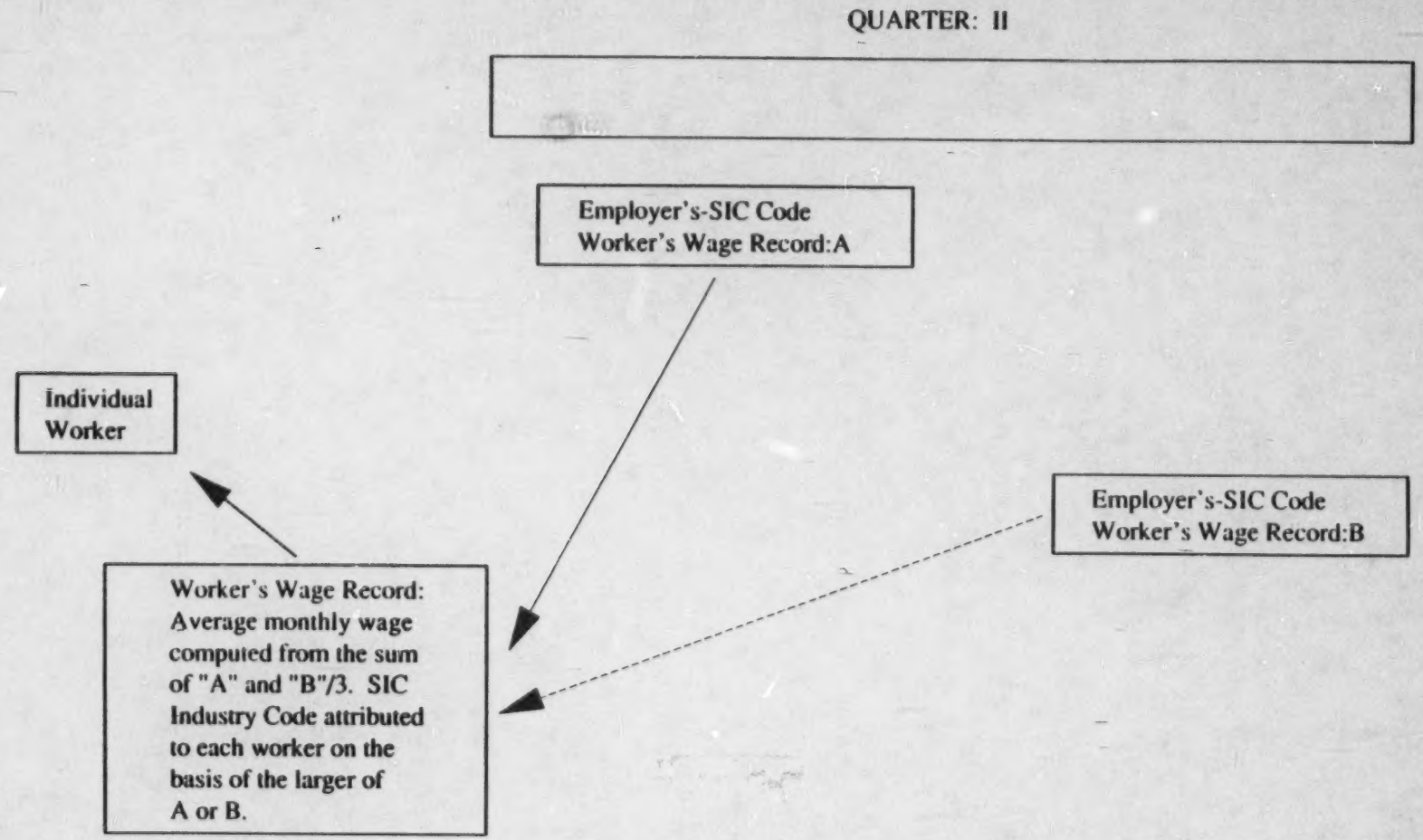
C. Wage Records

Estimates of wage and salary jobs, or counts of Job Insurance covered employment and earnings (in Appendix II), provide us with numeric indices of how many jobs are being worked and trends in the rate of compensating jobs. However, current estimates of employment, and Job Insurance counts of jobs, tell us little about how many people are working those jobs, or how earnings opportunities are distributed within or between industries.

An individual may work several Job Insurance covered and non-covered (for example, in agriculture) jobs during the course of the year. Each time an individual works a Job Insurance covered job, his or her earnings are recorded for purposes of establishing eligibility for Job Insurance. These records are defined as wage records.

Since each worker's wage records are required to establish Job Insurance eligibility at a moment's notice, the wage record data file is updated continuously. Continuous, as opposed to batch updating of employer files, accounts for the bulk of the discrepancy between wage record tabular data and more familiar and frequently published Job Insurance covered employment and earnings.

Because wage records refer to earnings during the quarter, regardless of the number of days, hours, or jobs a person worked during the three months of the quarter, there is no satisfactory means of mathematically converting quarterly earnings into actual hourly wage rates. However, in order to organize the data in Appendix III, all individuals earning at or below the federally defined minimum hourly wage rate ((2080 hours * $3.35)/12 months)=$580.67 per month) from all jobs worked during the quarter, were classified separately. The balance of the people who worked during the quarter were divided into quintiles (with 31,582 to 35,598 persons in each quintile in 1988II) and assigned a Standard Industrial Classification code based on the industry of the employer from whom they had earned the most wages during the quarter.


QUARTER: II
Employer's-SIC Code
Worker's Wage Record:A
Individual
Worker
Employer's-SIC Code
Worker's Wage Record:B
Worker's Wage Record:
Average monthly wage
computed from the sum
of "A" and "B"/3. SIC
Industry Code attributed
to each worker on the
basis of the larger of
A or B.

As shown in the accompanying chart, wage record data in the appendix is based on the sum of earnings for each person from all employers and all jobs worked during the second quarter of 1988. Each person is assigned a Standard Industrial Classification label depending on the industry in which the individual earned the most wages. An individual who worked several covered jobs during the quarter is counted only once in Appendix III.

The tabular data in Appendix III indicates, for example, that of all persons who worked at a covered job during the second quarter of 1988, 34.5 percent earned only 6.9 percent of all earnings paid. More than one-third of the persons working in covered employment during the second quarter of 1988 had earnings at or below a rate of $580.67 per month. The available information does not permit us to determine how many of these individuals were holding a second, non-covered job. The current reporting system also does not allow the distinction to be made between persons working for less than a full quarter and those who are working part-time during the whole quarter.

On the other hand, at the high end of the quintile, 31,582 persons earned 38.3 percent of all wages paid. A review of the data reveals that industries vary widely in how earnings opportunities are distributed within and between industries.

The data in Appendix III is organized in accordance with the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification system used in the monthly Labor Market Advisor, but with additional industry classifications published to reveal significant subsets of employment. There is, however, one distinction to be noted concerning the availability of data: Although the federal government supplies Job Service with data on total earnings and employment, they only submit information specific to a filed claim for Job Insurance. Consequently, federal government workers and earnings are omitted from Appendix III.

The second quarter of the year was selected for wage record tabulations because it is the most typical quarter of the year and is used by the Occupational Employment Statistics program as the sample frame for estimating occupational staffing patterns.

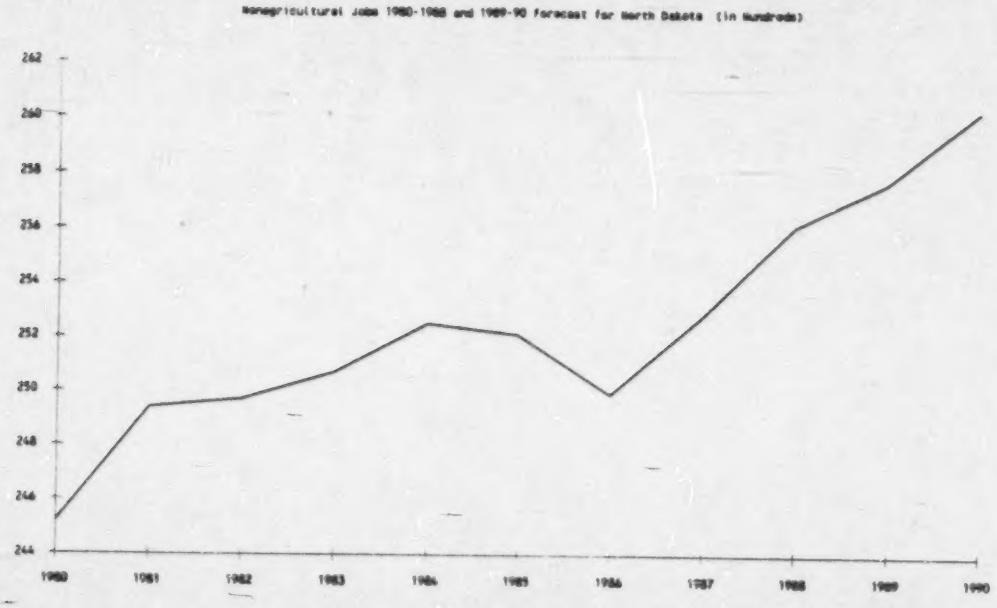
Average Job Insurance covered earnings per job in Appendix II represent one measure of human resource utilization. But because average earnings can be skewed by a small number of highly paid individuals, or a large number of employees with extremely small earnings, the average wage paid per job may not be indicative of the earnings of most persons working in an industry. Average earnings per job, then, are of limited use in defining the structure of earnings opportunities within each industry.

Earnings reflect the level of resource utilization, for example, as determined by the proportion of part-time jobs worked in an industry. However, the occupational structure of each industry

should also be highly correlated with the distribution of earnings opportunities. Wage records, in Appendix III, in contrast to average earnings per job, can be much more useful in analyzing the structure of each industry's labor market. In conjunction with occupational data,[1] wage record data can be used to address questions concerning the probability that entry-level employment will meet a desired goal (for example, under the Job Training Partnership Act) and to determine whether or not employment opportunities are spread evenly across the earnings structure of an industry.

[1] During 1989, Job Service published Occupational Profiles of the Construction, Services, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Mining Industries.

2. Wage and Salary Employment History and Outlook[2]



After dropping in 1986, wage and salary employment grew by a comparatively strong 1.1 percent in 1987 and 1.3 percent in 1988. With the drought of 1988 extending through 1989, the rate of growth in employment during 1989 is not expected to be as strong as during 1987-88. Employment in 1990 is forecast to grow at a rate of 1.0 percent, slowing, along with the slowdown in national and regional economies. Even though employment opportunities have expanded, compared to 1986, the rate of growth in the average wage per job has not kept pace with the rate of inflation (see Table 1). Moreover, employment growth has been highly concentrated in selected geographic areas. These two latter attributes, earnings growth rates below the rate of inflation and a narrow geographic expansion in employment opportunity, are expected to characterize the outlook period as well.

A. Employment in Nonagricultural Goods-Producing Industries

Total wage and salary employment fell by 0.9 percent in 1986. The collapse of the wage and salary labor market was related primarily to job loss in the mining and construction industries. Mining lost

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[2] The balance of this report was developed in conjunction with regional Job Service office review, during August 1989, of key economic, labor market, and population assumptions.

2,200 jobs (-32.1% of mining employment), and the construction industry lost 900 jobs (-7.7%). The remaining goods-producing industry, manufacturing, showed an employment increase of 50. Since that time, employment in mining has remained at just above 4,000 (see Tables 5 and 6). Construction has settled towards a maintenance level of 10,000 jobs with periodic deviation related to the refurbishing of military installations. Manufacturing has shown stronger growth but has been hampered by the drought.

The available quarterly Job Insurance covered employment and earnings data, for 1988IV and 1989I, suggests that construction industry employment growth in the fall of 1988 was negatively affected by the drought. Construction employment peaked at 13,600 jobs in August of 1987 in comparison to 12,400 jobs in August of 1988 (see Appendix IV, Tables 4 and 5). Construction employment growth has been further limited by drought conditions in 1989. The two regions of the Red River Valley, Regions IV and VI, contained 48.6 percent (see Appendix IV, Table 1) of all covered construction jobs in 1988. These two regions are forecast to offset the modest decrease in construction expected elsewhere in the state during the outlook period. An increase in construction employment in the Red River valley, and a loss elsewhere, will result in a construction employment level of 10,000 jobs.

Manufacturing related to defense contracting and agricultural processing is an important component of several counties in Region III, and among the major trade centers located along primary transportation arteries in other regions (see Appendix VI for a map showing the state's highway system). However, the majority (55.2% in 1988) of manufacturing employment is concentrated in the two regions making up the Red River Valley.

The long-term trend in manufacturing has been for total employment to remain nearly constant but to shift within the industry from durable to nondurable goods jobs. But recently, in the face of strong growth in employment in the machinery and transportation equipment sector, that trend has been reversed.

In 1980, employment in durable goods accounted for an annual average 7,750 jobs out of a total 15,700. By 1987, durable goods employment accounted for 6,450 out of a total 15,700 jobs. The drought of 1988-89 caused some shortages in products used in nondurable goods agricultural processing. These shortages held down employment growth in nondurable goods manufacture. But from 1987 to 1988, employment in machinery and transportation equipment expanded by 800 jobs. Much of the growth took place in the manufacture of farm machinery (SIC 356 in Appendix II). Growth in this industry is important for two reasons. First, earnings associated with these jobs, $1,839.89 per month in 1988, are significantly above (+33.7%) the average for the state. These higher earnings are associated with greater and more varied consumption patterns. Secondly, the marketing of farm equipment

Table 5: Wage and Salary Employment: History and Projections by Industry

Wage & Salary Jobs	1986 Number	1987 Number	Change 1986-87 Number	Change 1986-87 Percent	1988 (Prel.*) Number	Change 1987-88 Number	Change 1987-88 Percent	1989 (Proj.) Number	Change 1988-89 Number	Change 1988-89 Percent	1990 (Forcast) Number	Change 1989-90 Number	Change 1989-90 Percent
Mining	4,650	4,100	-550	-11.8	4,150	50	1.2	4,000	-150	-3.6	4,100	100	2.5
Consturction	10,800	10,800	0	0.0	10,000	-800	-7.4	9,900	-100	-1.0	10,000	100	1.0
Manufacturing	15,400	15,700	300	1.9	16,400	700	4.5	16,400	0	0.0	16,500	100	0.6
Trans. Comm. Ut.	16,100	16,300	200	1.2	16,700	400	2.5	17,100	400	2.4	17,300	200	1.2
Wholesale Trade	19,400	19,400	0	0.0	19,400	0	0.0	19,100	-300	-1.5	19,200	100	0.5
Retail Trade	47,500	48,100	600	1.3	48,800	700	1.5	49,400	600	1.2	50,200	800	1.6
Fin., Ins. Rl. Est.	12,450	12,650	200	1.6	12,300	-350	-2.8	12,300	0	0.0	12,350	50	0.4
Services	59,200	61,100	1,900	3.2	63,600	2,500	4.1	65,100	1,500	2.4	66,300	1,200	1.8
Government	64,400	64,600	200	0.3	64,700	100	0.2	64,350	-350	-0.5	64,300	-50	-0.1
Total	249,900	252,750	2,850	1.1	256,050	3,300	1.3	257,650	1,600	0.6	260,250	2,600	1.0

*NDRS31S, 3-2-89 BM88/1.

Table 6: Wage and Salary Job Insurance Covered Employment: History and Projections by Region

Region	1986 Number	1987 Number	Change 1986-87 Number	Change 1986-87 Percent	1988 (Prel.) Number	Change 1987-88 Number	Change 1987-88 Percent	1989 (Proj.) Number	Change 1988-89 Number	Change 1988-89 Percent	1990 (Forcast) Number	Change 1989-90 Number	Change 1989-90 Percent
I	11,840	10,769	-1,071	-9.0	10,908	139	1.3	10,964	56	0.5	10,970	6	0.1
II	27,391	27,560	169	0.6	27,722	162	0.6	27,787	65	0.2	28,200	413	1.5
III	12,844	12,601	-243	-1.9	12,785	184	1.5	12,859	74	0.6	12,950	91	0.7
IV	34,924	36,062	1,138	3.3	36,497	435	1.2	36,671	174	0.5	37,100	429	1.2
V	62,751	64,845	2,094	3.3	66,838	1,993	3.1	67,637	799	1.2	71,589	3,952	5.8
VI	19,857	20,000	143	0.7	20,196	196	1.0	20,275	79	0.4	20,300	25	0.1
VII	44,853	45,784	931	2.1	46,233	449	1.0	46,413	180	0.4	46,875	462	1.0
VIII	13,455	13,198	-257	-1.9	13,338	140	1.1	13,394	56	0.4	13,390	-4	0.0
REGION SUM	227,915	230,819	2,904	1.3	234,517	3,698	1.6	236,000	1,483	0.6	241,374	5374	2.3
Total*	230,588	233,389	2,801	1.2	237,142	3,753	1.6	238,598	1,483	0.6	243,972	5374	2.3
Percent of W&S	92.3	92.3			92.6			92.6			93.7		

* Includes Multi-county and Job Insurance covered agricultural employment.

is associated with growth in wholesaling and transportation employment.

Nationally, 1989 marked the third consecutive year of positive growth in the sales of farm machinery. Despite the drought, farm machinery sales have been expanding due to an increase "... in planted crop acreage ... higher net cash incomes ... lower real interest rates, improved farmland values, and reduced agricultural debt..." (Agricultural Resources 1989b:3). In addition, the failure to replace farm machinery during the peak of the agricultural crisis in the early part of the decade has led to a less than reliable stock of farm machinery. Locally, manufacturers have responded positively to these conditions and trends through expansion. Further, they plan, especially in Region V, to add further production capacity in the outlook period. However, farm operators hard hit by the drought of 1988-89 have not been purchasing new equipment and, despite the fact that more of the wheat base will be farmed in the outlook period, these farm operators may be forced to repair rather than replace worn out equipment.

Manufacturing firms tend to employ large numbers of workers in comparison to other nonagricultural goods-producing firms. As illustrated in Table 7, the 662 Job Insurance manufacturing account holders, who paid wages during 1988, averaged 25 workers per payroll. Account holders in the construction industry averaged 5 employees per payroll (even though there were 4 accounts, each averaging 144 employees in the construction industry). The 335 employing units in the mining industry averaged 13 persons per payroll, and an average monthly wage per employee of $2,427.[3] As a general rule, employment in goods-producing industries and industries such as wholesale trade and transportation, communications and public utilities, with which they are closely integrated, tend to be compensated at higher earnings levels than is employment in other industries.

In contrast to construction and manufacturing, employment in mining is located primarily in western regions. Mining employment in Regions I and VIII (59.6% of all mining employment) is involved in the extraction of oil and gas. An additional 25.1 percent of

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[3]Job Insurance accounts are defined as employing units. Job Insurance accounts may change ownership during the course of a year. Presently, no audit trail is maintained to distinguish turnover in ownership.

Job Insurance account holders may be organized as a single firm with several distinct establishments. A single firm may choose to report all of its establishments as several unique employing units or under one account number. These limitations prevent straightforward interpretation of year-to-year changes in the number of Job Insurance accounts.

Table 7
Employment and Earnings by Industry and Job Insurance Account Employment Size Class
for the Year Ending December 31, 1988 P/

STATE TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	SIZE CLASS								
	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 AND OVER	TOTAL*
AGRI., FORESTRY, FISHERIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	(D)	993	1,149	1,136	1,204	(D)	.00	.00	1,119
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit		2	6	12	27		0	0	4
Total Wages $		6,350,321	8,714,120	8,943,565	3,525,309		.00	.00	28,424,844
Number of Units		351	108	55	9		0	0	526
Number of Jobs		533	632	656	244		0	0	2,116
MINING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	(D)	1,776	1,791	1,784	2,142	2,517	(D)	.00	2,427
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit		2	6	13	26	68		0	13
Total Wages $		5,584,124	9,523,110	15,005,307	18,176,862	28,965,381		.00	122,311,848
Number of Units		165	71	52	27	14		0	336
Number of Jobs		262	443	701	707	959		0	4,200
CONSTRUCTION									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,102	1,426	1,674	1,962	2,286	2,560	.00	1,682
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	28	81	144	0	5
Total Wages $	17,399	25,914,863	34,401,177	39,204,378	66,850,758	16,594,354	17,633,385	.00	200,616,313
Number of Units	13	1,283	355	154	102	10	4	0	1,921
Number of Jobs	0	1,959	2,011	1,952	2,840	605	574	0	9,941
MANUFACTURING									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	(D)	1,046	1,218	1,270	1,494	1,720	1,680	(D)	1,648
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit		2	6	13	29	66	159		25
Total Wages		6,001,465	14,219,122	17,817,235	48,007,717	36,993,072	102,512,873		325,996,993
Number of Units		249	157	93	93	27	32		662
Number of Jobs		478	973	1,169	2,677	1,792	5,086		16,481
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,184	1,376	1,447	1,832	2,008	2,307	2,852	2,025
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	14	29	67	153	550	13
Total Wages $	974	15,230,961	21,362,567	30,802,847	71,679,976	43,718,230	67,781,841	112,906,725	363,484,121
Number of Units	4	825	213	131	112	27	16	6	1,134
Number of Jobs	0	1,072	1,294	1,774	3,260	1,814	2,448	3,299	14,960
WHOLESALE TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	(D)	1,665	1,618	1,634	1,659	2,004	2,251	(D)	1,708
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit		2	6	13	30	63	155		8
Total Wages $		51,911,345	69,935,610	90,921,947	99,332,009	50,103,322	29,251,554		400,082,714
Number of Units		1,314	571	354	168	33	7		2,453
Number of Jobs		2,598	3,603	4,636	4,991	2,083	1,083		19,521

RETAIL TRADE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	640	729	737	782	833	900	709	765
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	12	29	62	135	537	10
Total Wages $	19,652	36,306,421	63,277,633	69,072,281	100,124,606	70,959,264	58,196,011	50,257,369	448,213,236
Number of Units	7	2,292	1,227	659	370	115	80	11	4,721
Number of Jobs	0	4,726	7,237	7,810	10,664	7,096	5,387	5,906	48,824
FIN., INSUR., & REAL ESTATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,110	1,530	1,820	1,759	1,728	1,711	1,651	1,618
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	14	29	67	141	846	7
Total Wages $	.00	26,173,821	21,201,382	44,579,083	53,078,822	34,927,071	14,454,407	35,316,231	229,730,817
Number of Units	0	1,196	182	150	88	25	5	4	1,650
Number of Jobs	0	1,965	1,155	2,041	2,514	1,684	704	1,783	11,844
SERVICES									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,109	1,290	1,336	1,163	920	972	1,763	1,256
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	28	67	145	661	12
Total Wages $	31,455	73,423,700	81,644,144	86,264,641	110,714,475	91,931,849	135,483,333	293,503,441	872,997,037
Number of Units	10	3,165	886	430	287	125	80	21	5,004
Number of Jobs	0	5,519	5,273	5,381	7,931	8,330	11,612	13,872	57,916
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	2,146	2,897	2,126	1,786	2,235	1,682	1,874	1,853
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	3	7	15	31	65	156	587	135
Total Wages $	.00	618,124	1,355,670	3,035,934	10,803,827	17,538,590	50,220,010	145,073,026	228,645,179
Number of Units	0	9	6	8	18	10	16	11	76
Number of Jobs	0	24	39	119	504	654	2,488	6,452	10,281
STATE GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,737	1,467	1,736	1,576	1,523	1,752	1,520	1,556
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	7	16	34	75	137	1,058	153
Total Wages $	.00	791,931	2,288,367	2,645,604	12,125,543	17,785,085	46,096,883	212,170,474	293,903,887
Number of Units	0	16	20	8	19	13	16	11	103
Number of Jobs	0	38	130	127	641	973	2,193	11,634	15,736
LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	472	692	974	1,227	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,317
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	31				25
Total Wages $	.00	4,895,561	7,729,694	18,492,052	92,436,807				400,139,831
Number of Units	0	426	153	170	201				996
Number of Jobs	0	864	931	1,582	6,279				25,324
TOTALS FOR STATE									
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	.00	1,053	1,179	1,273	1,323	1,313	1,430	1,662	1,376
Avg. Monthly Employ./Unit	0	2	6	13	29	65	147	619	12
Total Wages $	97,885	253,202,638	335,652,597	426,784,875	686,856,710	469,266,090	619,905,862	1,122,740,166	3,914,526,822
Number of Units	42	11,091	3,949	2,214	1,492	457	248	91	19,582
Number of Jobs	0	20,036	23,719	27,949	43,250	29,785	36,116	56,287	237,143

P/ Preliminary.
(D) Confidential, release of data to the public prohibited.
*Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: RAR30K, April 26, 1989.

mining employment is found in Region VI. Mining in this region is primarily involved in the surface strip mining of coal for use in the generation of electricity and synthetic natural gas.

The outlook for oil prices (imported crude in nominal dollars) is forecast at $17.40 per barrel for the whole of 1989 and to average $17 during 1990, tracking on the slowdown in the U.S. economy (Short-Term Energy Outlook 1989:3). The imported crude oil price is closely related to the cost of West Texas Intermediate in the Department of Energy forecast. The Department's outlook indicates a potential range of $15 to $20 per barrel during 1990. The Wharton Econometrics Forecasting Associates forecast, on the other hand, defines prices in terms of refinery acquisition costs (all costs to the refiner of transportation, fees and representing the weighted composite of domestic and imported oil) and posts prices at the conservative $15 mark for all of 1990 (Regional Forecast 1989:4.22). The major uncertainty in the outlook, according to the Department of Energy, concerns the ability of OPEC to agree on production quotas. "The situation will become more precarious for OPEC in 1990, because Iraq is expected to reenter the picture as a potential overproducer ... as the Iraqi pipeline through Saudi Arabia is completed and as Iraq restores its export facilities in the Persian Gulf..." it will once again have export capacity significantly more than its production quota (Short-Term Energy Outlook 1989:8).

Historic surges in employment in North Dakota's oil and gas industry have been associated primarily with periods of extensive exploration. Recent and near-term activity, however, focuses on new technologies associated with horizontal drilling and expanded recovery of oil through the use of water-injection secondary recovery units (see Carlson 1989). In summary, employment growth in the oil and gas industry does not appear likely. However, continued interest in experimental techniques suggests that employment will remain stable.

Nationally, the consumption of electricity expanded by 3.4 percent in 1987, and then by 5.0 percent in 1988. Due to national drought, electrical generation by coal expanded dramatically to offset first a 14.1 drop in generation by hydroelectric power plants in 1987, and a second 10.6 percent drop in 1988 (data -- Electric Power Monthly). To fill the gap left by the decreasing availability of hydroelectric power, the generation of electricity from coal increased by 5.5 percent in the West North Central Region during 1987. In 1988, generation by power plants fueled by coal increased an additional 8.7 percent in the Region and by 20.9 percent in North Dakota. The turnaround in the drought is forecast to cause a shift back to hydroelectric power in the outlook period and a slowdown in the economy will reduce the growth rate in the demand for electricity. Even so, the drought has persisted in the Plains and Mountain states, deferring the rebuilding of hydroelectric capacity in Missouri River main stem dams. The available historic

data relating to drought conditions suggests that under normal climatic conditions, rebuilding main stem reservoirs could take as long as five years (Missouri River Main Stem Reservoirs Annual Plan 1988). Continued low reservoir levels and a growing demand for electricity should continue to support coal mining employment at, or slightly above, its current level.

Average monthly earnings per job in goods-producing industries are higher than average earnings per job in the state as a whole. Average earnings per covered job are displayed in Table 8. Average earnings per job dropped from a 2 percent growth rate in 1985, to a mere 1.2 percent growth rate in 1986. As the demand for labor picked up in 1987, average earnings per job expanded by 2.4 percent. The drought and other factors trimmed the growth rate in average earnings per job to 2.3 percent. Despite the fact that drought conditions were an important factor in the slowdown in the growth rate of average earnings in the construction industry, earnings in this industry still grew at a rate (2.7%) above the rate of growth in the state as a whole. Earnings grew at a rate of 2.8 percent in the mining industry and 2.3 percent in the manufacturing industry. The growth rate in average earnings per job can reflect a change in the number of hours worked as well as changes in the hourly rate of compensation.

B. Services-Producing Industries

Among all services-producing industries, employment in transportation, communications, public utilities (TCPU), and wholesale trade, is perhaps most directly dependent upon trends in both agricultural and nonagricultural goods-producing industries. When wage and salary employment in mining and construction dropped precipitously in 1986, wholesale trade and TCPU were the only services-producing industries to share in the decline. In 1986, employment in TCPU declined by 2.4 percent and employment wholesale trade declined by 3.0 percent.

While wholesale trade has remained at an estimated 19,000 jobs since 1986, it is expected to decline slightly in 1989 due partly to drought conditions and the draw-down on stored agricultural commodities. Employment in transportation and wholesaling were boosted at the end of 1987, and during 1988, as large volumes of government owned grain were shipped out of state and privately owned stored grain was sold and exported. With lower grain stocks and continued drought, comparatively slow recovery is expected in these industries during the outlook period.

Earnings growth, as a reflection of labor demand (see Table 8), increased at a rate of only 0.8 percent in 1987 and 0.8 percent in 1988 in the combined industries of transportation, communications and public utilities. Despite a stronger than statewide employment growth rate for TCPU, earnings growth has been abnormally slow for

Table 8
Job Insurance Covered Employment and Average Monthly Earnings by Industry
1984-1988

STATE TOTALS BY INDUSTRY

	1988 P/		1987		1986		1985		1984	
	% Change	N	% Change	N	% Change	N	% Change	N	% Change	N
AGRI., FORESTRY, FISHERIES										
Number of Jobs	-2.5	2,116	-1.8	2,171	-1.6	2,211	-3.5	2,246	3.1	2,327
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	1.4	1,119	3.5	1,104	4.9	1,067	3.9	1,017	4.0	983
MINING										
Number of Jobs	2.6	4,200	-12.9	4,101	-31.6	4,709	-8.0	6,883	6.6	7,480
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	2.8	2,427	0.7	2,370	3.7	2,353	3.8	2,270	4.7	2,187
CONSTRUCTION										
Number of Jobs	-7.6	9,941	-0.7	10,756	-7.2	10,836	-14.8	11,677	-21.0	13,706
Avg. Monthly Wage	2.7	1,682	4.5	1,637	0.0	1,566	-7.1	1,566	-9.8	1,683
MANUFACTURING										
Number of Jobs	4.9	16,481	2.2	15,714	-0.5	15,369	-0.2	15,450	4.3	15,487
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	2.3	1,648	2.2	1,611	1.3	1,577	4.2	1,557	3.3	1,494
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC UTILITIES										
Number of Jobs	3.5	14,960	1.7	14,448	-2.3	14,204	0.9	14,538	2.8	14,409
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	0.8	2,025	0.8	2,009	1.9	1,993	2.9	1,956	3.7	1,901
WHOLESALE TRADE										
Number of Jobs	0.2	19,321	0.7	19,483	-2.9	19,353	-2.8	19,937	1.1	20,301
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	3.2	1,708	3.0	1,655	1.8	1,607	2.9	1,579	3.9	1,538
RETAIL TRADE										
Number of Jobs	1.3	48,824	1.4	48,187	-0.3	47,521	1.2	47,845	2.8	47,388
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	1.9	765	0.8	751	0.1	745	0.8	744	2.5	738
FIN., INSUR., & REAL ESTATE										
Number of Jobs	-2.0	11,844	0.6	12,085	0.0	12,018	1.9	12,014	2.3	11,795
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	4.0	1,616	3.4	1,554	4.4	1,503	5.5	1,440	4.7	1,385
SERVICES										
Number of Jobs	4.5	57,918	3.3	55,442	2.0	53,691	1.1	52,621	2.7	52,045
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	3.7	1,256	4.3	1,211	2.8	1,161	2.5	1,129	5.0	1,101
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Number of Jobs	0.3	10,281	4.7	10,249	3.8	9,787	1.3	9,427	-1.2	9,307
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	2.8	1,853	1.3	1,802	1.7	1,778	4.3	1,748	2.8	1,673
STATE GOVERNMENT										
Number of Jobs	-0.4	15,736	0.1	15,800	1.3	15,778	5.2	15,574	1.2	14,808
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	-0.7	1,556	3.8	1,567	3.1	1,509	5.2	1,463	2.3	1,381
LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Number of Jobs	1.5	25,324	-0.6	24,953	0.5	25,113	1.5	24,976	2.1	24,609
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	1.6	1,317	1.7	1,296	2.7	1,274	3.8	1,241	3.4	1,196
TOTALS FOR STATE										
Number of Jobs	1.6	237,143	1.2	233,389	-1.0	230,588	-0.2	232,988	0.7	233,562
Avg. Monthly Wage $/Job	2.3	1,378	2.4	1,345	1.2	1,314	2.0	1,299	1.7	1,274

P/ Preliminary.
SOURCE: RAIDOK, April 26, 1989.

this industry in comparison to the historic standards of substantial employment growth and substantial wage growth illustrated in 1984 and 1985. This break in the data series may reflect the impact of deregulation of the industry. The communications industry is expected to experience an abrupt loss of employment (in SIC 481, see Appendix II) in 1990. However, population growth will continue to put upward pressure on industries within the broad category of communications. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 4210 in Appendix II), for example, have shown comparatively strong growth and are expected to continue that trend.

Employment in retail trade has shown continuous and often unexpected growth in employment since 1986. But, since 1985, the average rate of growth in wages has tended to be far inferior to the statewide standard as the industry has turned increasingly to part-time employment. Average earnings declined to 55.6 percent of the statewide average in 1988 ($765/month compared to $1,376 statewide) compared to 57.9 percent of the statewide average in 1984. Employment Service placement staff have indicated that there is an increasing unwillingness on the part of job seekers to accept part-time employment. Resistance to part-time employment may mean that earnings levels will have to increase during the outlook period in order for the industry to compete favorably for labor.

The combined industry of finance, insurance and real estate still appears to be undergoing a period of reorganization. The combined industry lost employment during 1988. However, it has demonstrated one of the strongest growth rates in average earnings per job. It is projected to undergo its slow but continuous historic growth in the outlook period.

The services industry has been responsible for the bulk of net new employment growth in the state since 1986. Employment in services is largely an urban phenomenon. Personal, business, recreational, and medical services tend to locate in close proximity to the clients they serve, and employment growth in these industries has been closely associated with population growth in metropolitan centers. Recent growth in services has been added to by the process of deinstitutionalization.

Moving the developmentally disabled from state government institutions to community settings (SIC 8361 in Appendix II) served to inflate the employment growth rate in the services industry. The process of deinstitutionalization was a contributing factor to the employment decrease in state government. The annual average number of jobs in state government decreased by 64 from 1987 to 1988. Average earnings per job in state government also decreased from 1987 to 1988. Average earnings in construction and mining fell when oil prices collapsed and when highly specialized construction firms left the state upon completion of power plants and other energy facilities in 1984 and 1985. However, 1988 marked

the first time since statistics on earnings and employment in government were collected in 1978 that either the number of jobs or average earnings per job decreased.

Average employment in state government is expected to decline slightly in 1989 and increase again during the last half of 1990 as the state gears up for its 1990/91 legislative session. Federal government is expected to show a brief but strong growth in the first and second quarters of 1990 during the Decennial Census data collection and field editing period.

VI. Population and Labor Force

In the face of moderate wage and salary employment growth in 1987 and 1988, unemployment fell to its lowest level since the labor market recession of 1986. The annual average rate of unemployment (persons without work as a percent of persons working, plus those who are without work but actively seeking it) dropped from 5.2 to 4.9 percent over the period (county labor force data are presented in Appendix IV). In part, lower unemployment is attributable to a declining labor market participation rate by males. The participation rate for males increased to 80.3 percent in 1985 and peaked at 81.7 percent in 1986. Since that time, the proportion of males in the labor force has declined to a level consistent with other states in the West North Central Region.

While the nation went through two successive recessions, unemployment remained a modest 5.3 percent in North Dakota during the power plant construction and oil boom of 1980-84. This low statewide unemployment rate tended to mask deep underlying problems in agriculture. With the bust in oil, and an end to the massive construction projects associated with coal-fired electrical generating power plants, the state saw historic increases in unemployment. Unemployment rose to 6.0 percent in 1985 and surged to 6.3 percent in 1986. While not high by national standards (the U.S. unemployment rate stood at 7.0 percent in 1986), the outlook for local employment opportunities was bleak. Local re-employment opportunities, for many, meant retraining, and near certain earnings rates much less attractive than elsewhere. For those who lost their opportunity to continue farming or ranching, re-employment often meant making the transition from self-employment to working in a job for someone else. Under these conditions, many people elected to leave more rural counties or the state itself.

In addition to the problem of scarce employment opportunities, there appears to have been other factors related to out-migration, especially from rural areas. For those who had jobs, for example, there were few perceived opportunities for upward mobility. Moreover, competition in the labor market was intensifying. By historic standards, there were a large number of people entering the labor market during the 1980s.

In 1980, just over one-third (34.6%) of North Dakota's civilian population was between the ages of 17 and 36. As the post-war baby boom generation matured during the crisis in agriculture, and a local, haltingly growing urban wage and salary labor market, there were few employment options that did not require out-migration.

But because the boom generation is so large, even in the best of times, there would have been an insufficient number of employment opportunities to accommodate all job seekers.

Labor force participation rates (the proportion of the population working or actively seeking work) increase as the population matures (see Table 9). The available data indicates that in 1980 (when the Decennial Census was taken), approximately 76 percent of the boom generation were labor force participants. Had that generation remained in the state, and participated in the labor force at the rate of 86.6 percent, for 25 to 34 year olds, and 85.6 percent for 35 to 44 year olds in 1988 (see Table 9), full-time wage and salary employment would have had to expand by an estimated 10,000 jobs. With the estimated loss in the number of farms at 7,500 between 1980 and 1988, however, and the total number of wage and salary jobs increasing by only 10,830, competition in the labor market from displaced farm family members and an expanding proportion of females entering the labor market has been intense. The combination of competition and out-migration appears to have resulted in a unique age distribution in the state's population.

Age distribution data from the 1987 Decennial Test Census in West North Central North Dakota (presented in last year's Annual Planning Report) and from the Special Census of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation (see Table 10) indicates that among rural, largely agricultural dependent counties, out-migration (among nonIndians) was more likely for those at the tail end of the boom generation. In Sioux County, among nonIndians, the age group least likely to have remained were the youngest of the boom generation -- those who were 25-29 year olds in 1988. This age group, which was 17 to 21 years old at the beginning of the decade, decreased to only 52.6 percent of its size since the Decennial Census of 1980. Among those in the middle of the boom, ages 30-39, 75 percent remain, and a slightly higher 77.8 percent of 40 to 44 year olds are still in the county. This pattern is similar to the pattern of aging identified in the Decennial Test Census and suggests that individuals on the leading edge of the boom generation were more likely to be successful in rural labor markets than were those who followed.

Based on data concerning the number of births and deaths for nonIndians, provided by the North Dakota State Health Department, the rate of out-migration from Sioux County, for nonIndians, was 27.5 percent. Between April of 1980 and October of 1988, the population of nonIndians dropped from 1,264 to 984 persons. However, with those from the tail end of the boom generation who left, the remaining labor supply is much older than in the state or the nation as a whole. This finding is consistent with data from the 10 counties in the 1987 Decennial Test Census. In comparison, future economic expansion in the most rural of counties will be limited by the available supply of labor. It appears, however, that among those who have remained there is a greater likelihood of having a stake in the equity of a farm or business and a greater likelihood of strong local ties. In contrast to those who responded to harsh economic conditions by out-migration,

Table 9: Estimates of North Dakota's Civilian Noninstituitional Population Ages 16+ by Sex, Age and Labor Force Participation Rates

	1982 Civilian Population (in Thousands)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
Age	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
16-19	22	21	44	9.2	27	61.4
20-24	32	33	64	13.4	51	79.7
25-34	54	52	106	22.2	87	82.1
35-44	34	34	67	14.0	56	83.6
45-54	29	31	59	12.3	45	76.3
55-64	27	29	56	11.7	34	60.7
65+	39	44	82	17.2	15	18.3
Total	237	244	478	100.0	315	65.9
LabFce	186	129	315			
LF Part. Rate %	78.5	52.9	65.9			

	1984 Civilian Population (in Thousands)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
	24	18	43	8.8	25	58.8
	28	25	53	10.8	42	79.2
	58	62	120	24.5	101	84.2
	40	40	81	16.5	68	84.0
	28	29	57	11.6	45	78.9
	28	28	56	11.4	34	60.7
	35	46	80	16.3	12	15.0
	241	249	490	100.0	327	66.7
	190	137	327			
	78.8	55.0	66.7			

	1986 Civilian Population (in Thousands)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
Age	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
16-19	21	20	41	8.5	24	58.5
20-24	28	30	58	12.0	47	81.0
25-34	60	59	119	24.7	101	84.9
35-44	38	40	78	16.2	66	84.6
45-54	27	27	54	11.2	45	83.3
55-64	28	31	59	12.2	37	62.7
65+	33	40	73	15.1	11	15.1
Total	235	247	482	100.0	331	68.7
LabFce	192	143	331			
LF Part. Rate %	81.7	57.9	68.7			

	1988 Civilian Population (in Thousands)				Labor Force Participation Rate	
	Male	Female	Total			
	N	N	N	Col %	N	Row %
	19	20	39	8.2	22	56.4
	24	28	52	10.9	42	80.8
	57	56	113	23.6	97	85.8
	45	41	86	18.0	77	89.5
	28	29	57	11.9	46	80.7
	27	29	56	11.7	32	57.1
	36	42	78	16.3	15	19.2
	236	242	478	100.6	329	68.8
	183	146	329			
	77.6	60.2	68.8			

Source: Derived from the Current Population Survey/Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 10: Enumerated and Estimated Civilian Labor Force by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, October 1988

STANDING ROCK: TOTAL	Civilian Population	Labor Force	Participation Rate	Employment	Unemployment	
	N	N	%	N	N	%
CLF Status Enumerated	4688	2624	56.0	2254	370	14.1
Enumerated and Estimated	5023	2799	55.7	2394	405	14.5
MALE: TOTAL						
CLF Status Enumerated	2372	1555	65.6	1331	224	14.4
Enumerated and Estimated	2547	1660	65.2	1413	247	14.9
MALE: INDIAN						
CLF Status Enumerated	1177	635	54.0	435	200	31.5
Enumerated and Estimated	1306	705	54.0	483	222	31.5
MALE: OTHER						
CLF Status Enumerated	1195	920	77.0	896	24	2.6
Enumerated and Estimated	1241	955	77.0	930	25	2.6
FEMALE: TOTAL						
CLF Status Enumerated	2316	1069	46.2	923	150	14.0
Enumerated and Estimated	2476	1139	46.0	981	163	14.3
FEMALE: INDIAN						
CLF Status Enumerated	1225	501	40.9	375	126	25.1
Enumerated and Estimated	1340	548	40.9	410	138	25.2
FEMALE: OTHER						
CLF Status Enumerated	1091	568	52.1	548	20	3.5
Enumerated and Estimated	1136	591	52.0	571	21	3.6

the remaining population may not be quite as ready to respond to future downturns in the same way.

Data from the October 1988 household survey of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation also tends to be consistent with the data in Table 9. That is, labor force participation rates are very high in both the state as a whole and its rural areas. The labor force participation rate for nonIndian males in Standing Rock, at 77.0 percent, is almost the same as the annual average (77.6%) for North Dakota in 1988.[1]

The lower female participation rate (52.1%) on the Reservation, as compared to the state as a whole (60.2%), is also consistent with the assumptions that females in rural counties are less likely to be in the labor force because there are fewer employment opportunities, and knowledge of the labor market more perfect, than in more urbanized settings. That is, where family and social networks can be depended upon for news of local job opportunity, expenditure of job search energies when no work exists is not rational behavior. Lower participation rates for rural women (and Native Americans as well) would appear to be explained by a dependence on accurate knowledge gained through rural networks. The lower female participation rate, and low male unemployment rate, also suggests that future upturns in rural employment opportunities will be met by female labor.

Finally, the October 1988 enumeration of the population on Standing Rock revealed that there were 3,817 persons residing in Sioux County.[2] In contrast, the July 1, 1988 intercensal population estimate of 4,200 persons indicates that there were 10 percent more persons in Sioux County than were enumerated. The intercensal population estimating procedures overestimates the population in rural counties undergoing substantial out-migration. The overestimation of Sioux County replicates the overestimation found in comparing intercensal estimates with the population counts in the ten west north central counties that were the object of the Decennial Test in 1987 and the findings of the analysis of the 1980 Decennial Census. At the same time, the intercensal estimating procedure does not adequately represent the rate of in-migration to urban counties. The data in Table 11 was developed by adjusting

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[1] Labor force participation rates on the Reservation for nonIndian males 22 to 39 years of age was 96.7 percent, and for males 40 to 64 years old, 89.9 percent. Unemployment rates were 2.4 and 1.3 percent respectively.

[2] The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's liaison with the Bureau of the Census indicates that there were virtually no institutionalized persons, in temporary quarters off the reservation, left unaccounted for by either the 1988 Special Census or 1980 Decennial tabulation of the population.

Table 11: Estimates of the Total and the Rural Farm Population by County and Region 1980 to 1988

	1980 Population				1988 Population				1980-88 Population Change			
	Total		Rural Farm		Total		Rural Farm		Total		Rural Farm	
	Number	Col. %	Number	Col.%	Number	Col. %	Number	Col.%	Number	Row %	Number	Row %
Region I												
Williams	22,237		2,013		23,400		1,658		1,163	5.2	-355	-17.6
Divide	3,494		1,312		3,000		1,024		-494	-14.1	-288	-22.0
Mckenzie	7,132		2,175		7,800		1,098		668	9.4	-1,077	-49.5
Total	32,863	5.0	5,500	5.3	34,200	5.1	3,780	4.1	1,337	4.1	-1,720	-31.3
Region II												
Ward	58,392		3,172		61,700		3,074		3,308	5.7	-98	-3.1
Bottineau	9,239		2,348		8,500		2,135		-739	-8.0	-213	-9.1
Burke	3,822		1,220		3,300		1,163		-522	-13.7	-57	-4.7
McHenry	7,858		2,880		7,000		2,720		-858	-10.9	-160	-5.6
Mountrail	7,679		2,213		7,300		2,140		-379	-4.9	-73	-3.3
Peirce	6,166		1,794		5,400		1,709		-766	-12.4	-85	-4.7
Renville	3,608		1,306		3,400		1,275		-208	-5.8	-31	-2.4
Total	96,764	14.8	14,933	14.4	96,600	14.5	14,216	15.3	-164	-0.2	-717	-4.8
Region III												
Ramsey	13,048		1,936		13,000		1,765		-48	-0.4	-171	-8.8
Benson	7,944		2,328		7,500		1,903		-444	-5.6	-425	-18.3
Cavalier	7,636		2,323		6,400		2,223		-1,236	-16.2	-100	-4.3
Towner	4,052		1,602		3,800		1,269		-252	-6.2	-333	-20.8
Eddy	3,554		1,054		3,200		930		-354	-10.0	-124	-11.8
Rolette	12,177		1,693		12,300		1,341		123	1.0	-352	-20.8
Total	48,411	7.4	10,936	10.5	46,200	6.9	9,431	10.1	-2,211	-4.6	-1,505	-13.8
Region IV												
Grand Forks	66,100		3,103		71,000		2,571		4,900	7.4	-532	-17.1
Nelson	5,233		1,698		4,400		1,631		-833	-15.9	-67	-3.9
Walsh	15,371		2,652		14,500		2,559		-871	-5.7	-93	-3.5
Pembina	10,399		1,752		9,800		1,628		-599	-5.8	-124	-7.1
Total	97,103	14.9	9,205	8.9	99,700	15.0	8,389	9.0	2,597	2.7	-816	-8.9
Region V												
Cass	88,247		3,922		100,700		3,129		12,453	14.1	-793	-20.2
Traill	9,624		1,860		8,600		1,492		-1,024	-10.6	-368	-19.8
Steele	3,106		1,443		2,700		1,129		-406	-13.1	-314	-21.8
Ransom	6,698		1,671		6,000		1,332		-698	-10.4	-339	-20.3
Richland	19,207		4,083		19,700		3,891		493	2.6	-192	-4.7
Sargent	5,512		1,772		4,600		1,685		-912	-16.5	-87	-4.9
Total	132,394	20.3	14,751	14.2	142,300	21.4	12,658	13.6	9,906	7.5	-2,093	-14.2

Region VI													
Stutsman	24,154		3,498		23,500		3,329		-654	-2.7	-169	-4.8	
Wells	6,979		2,073		6,200		1,802		-779	-11.2	-271	-13.1	
McIntosh	4,800		1,554		4,100		1,473		-700	-14.6	-81	-5.2	
Logan	3,493		1,651		2,900		1,249		-593	-17.0	-402	-24.3	
Foster	4,611		1,045		4,100		1,008		-511	-11.1	-37	-3.5	
Dickey	7,207		1,999		6,500		1,914		-707	-9.8	-85	-4.3	
LaMoure	6,473		2,458		5,400		2,328		-1,073	-16.6	-130	-5.3	
Barnes	13,960		2,970		13,200		2,728		-760	-5.4	-242	-8.1	
Griggs	3,714		1,346		3,400		1,271		-314	-8.5	-75	-5.6	
Total	75,391	11.6	18,594	17.9	69,300	10.4	17,102	18.4	-6,091	-8.1	-1,492	-8.0	
Region VII													
Burleigh	54,811		2,021		62,000		1,944		7,189	13.1	-77	-3.8	
McLean	12,383		3,190		11,500		3,103		-883	-7.1	-87	-2.7	
Sheridan	2,819		1,441		2,400		1,381		-419	-14.9	-60	-4.2	
Kidder	3,833		1,660		3,500		1,059		-333	-8.7	-601	-36.2	
Emmons	5,877		2,609		5,300		2,466		-577	-9.8	-143	-5.5	
Morton	25,177		3,231		25,800		2,668		623	2.5	-563	-17.4	
Mercer	9,404		1,525		13,300		1,422		3,896	41.4	-103	-6.8	
Oliver	2,495		991		2,400		935		-95	-3.8	-56	-5.7	
Grant	4,274		1,980		3,700		1,870		-574	-13.4	-110	-5.6	
Sioux	3,620		791		3,800		743		180	5.0	-48	-6.1	
Total	124,693	19.1	19,439	18.7	133,700	20.1	17,591	18.9	9,007	7.2	-1,848	-9.5	
Region VIII													
Stark	23,697		2,653		24,800		2,480		1,103	4.7	-173	-6.5	
Slope	1,157		750		1,000		698		-157	-13.6	-52	-6.9	
Hettinger	4,275		1,451		3,500		1,407		-775	-18.1	-44	-3.0	
Golden Valley	2,391		667		2,200		632		-191	-8.0	-35	-5.2	
Dunn	4,627		2,233		4,400		1,961		-227	-4.9	-272	-12.2	
Bowman	4,229		986		3,900		921		-329	-7.8	-65	-6.6	
Billings	1,138		706		1,100		663		-38	-3.3	-43	-6.1	
Adams	3,584		1,077		3,200		1,056		-384	-10.7	-21	-1.9	
Total	45,098	6.9	10,523	10.1	44,100	6.6	9,818	10.6	-998	-2.2	-705	-6.7	
State Total	652,717	100.0	103,881	100.0	666,100	100.0	92,985	100.0	13,383	2.1	-10,896	-10.5	

1988 intercensal population estimates in accordance with the relative rate of error found in the 1987 Test Census, the Special Census of Standing Rock Indian Reservation, and the Decennial Census of 1980.

The rural farm population estimates in 1988 (in Table 11) were developed from Bureau of the Census (unpublished) cross-tabulations of the farm population from the 1987 ten-county Decennial Test, relative to the ratio of three years of county-level farm income for 1977 to 1979 relative to income for 1985 to 1987 (farm income data -- Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA45, 4/88). The rate of farm population loss was reduced in those counties showing nonagricultural wage and salary employment growth in goods-producing industries under the assumption that off-farm employment opportunities would provide an offset to farm income loss.

Table 11 represents an attempt to summarize the rural-to-urban, and farm-to-nonfarm population shift since 1980. Even though Regions IV and V have expanded from 14.9 to 15.0 and 20.3 to 21.4 percent of the state's population, respectively between 1980 and 1988, rural farm population loss has been as significant in these two regions as elsewhere in the state. With the potential during the outlook period for relative stability in the labor market, and the natural increase in the population of approximately 5,000 per year (4,000 to 6,000 deaths - 10,000 to 11,000 births), the Decennial count of the population is expected to fall in the range of 674,000 to 676,000. Although there are exceptions, the bulk of this growth is expected to fall in the Fargo-Moorhead, Grand Forks, and Bismarck Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

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APPENDIX I

ABRIDGED 1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

ABRIDGED STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Source: Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

MINING	This division includes all establishments primarily engaged in mining. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases such as natural gas. The term mining is also used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, milling (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, flotation), and other preparation customarily done at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.
10. Metal Mining	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in mining, developing mines, or exploring for metallic minerals (ores). These ores are valued chiefly for the metals contained, to be recovered for use as such or as constituents of alloys, chemicals, pigments or other products.
12. Coal Mining	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in producing bituminous coal, anthracite, and lignite. Included are mining operations and preparation plants (also known as cleaning plants and washeries), whether or not such plants are operated in conjunction with mine sites. The production of coal fuel briquettes and packaged fuel is classified in Manufacturing, Industry 2999. Establishments primarily engaged in the production of gas and hydrocarbon liquids from coal at the mine site are classified in Major Group 13.
13. Oil and Gas Extraction	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in: (1) producing crude petroleum and natural gas; (2) extracting oil from oil sands and oil shale; (3) producing natural gasoline and cycle condensate; and (4) producing gas and hydrocarbon liquids from coal at the mine site. Types of activities included are exploration, drilling, oil and gas well operation and maintenance, the operation of natural gasoline and cycle plants, and the gasification, liquefaction, and pyrolysis of coal at the mine site. This major group also includes such basic

MINING (cont'd)

activities as emulsion breaking and desilting of crude petroleum in the preparation of oil and gas customarily done at the field site. Pipeline transportation of petroleum, gasoline, and other petroleum products (except crude petroleum field gathering lines) is classified in Transportation and Public Utilities, Major Group 46, and of natural gas in Major Group 49. Establishments primarily engaged in petroleum refining and in the production of lubricating oils and greases are classified in Manufacturing, Major Group 29.

14. Mining and Quarrying of Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels

This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in mining or quarrying, developing mines, or exploring for nonmetallic minerals, except fuels. Also included are certain well and brine operations, and primary preparation plants, such as those engaged in crushing, grinding, washing, or other concentration.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cement are classified in Industry 3241; those engaged in manufacturing lime are classified in Industry 3274; those engaged in cutting and finishing stone and stone products are classified in Industry 3281; and those engaged in manufacturing brick and other structural clay products are classified in Industry Group 325.

CONSTRUCTION

This division includes establishments primarily engaged in construction. The term construction includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs. Construction activities are generally administered or managed from a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different sites. If a company has more than one relatively fixed place of business from which it undertakes or manages construction activities and for which separate data on the number of employees, payroll, receipts, and other establishment-type records are maintained, each such place of business is considered a separate construction establishment.

CONSTRUCTION (cont'd)

15. Building and Construction--General Contractors and Operative Builders	This major group includes general contractors and operative builders primarily engaged in the construction of residential, farm, industrial, commercial, or other buildings. General building contractors who combine a special trade with the contracting are included in this major group.
16. Heavy Construction Other Than Building Construction--Contractors	This major group includes general contractors primarily engaged in heavy construction other than building, such as highways and streets, bridges, sewers, railroads, irrigation projects, flood control projects and marine construction, and special trade contractors primarily engaged in activities of a type that are clearly specialized to such heavy construction and are not normally performed on buildings or building-related projects.
17. Construction--Special Trade Contractors	This major group includes special trade contractors who undertake activities of a type that are specialized either to building construction, including work on mobile homes, or to both building and nonbuilding projects. These activities include painting (including bridge painting and traffic lane painting), electrical work (including work on bridges power lines, and power plants), carpentry work, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, roofing, and sheet metal work. Special trade contractors primarily engaged in activities that are clearly of a type specialized to heavy construction, such as grading for highways and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; underwater rock removal; and asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets, and public sidewalks are classified in Major Group 16.
MANUFACTURING	The manufacturing division includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power driven machines and materials handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Also included is the

MANUFACTURING (cont'd)	blending of materials, such as lubricating oils, plastics resins, or liquors. The materials processed by manufacturing establishments include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be finished in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be semifinished to become a raw material for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing.
DURABLE GOODS-- MANUFACTURING	
24. Lumber and Wood Products Except Furniture	This major group includes establishments engaged in cutting timber and pulpwood; merchant sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, cooperage stock mills, planing mills, and plywood mills and veneer mills engaged in producing lumber and wood basic materials; and establishments engaged in manufacturing finished articles made entirely or mainly of wood or related materials.
25. Furniture and Fixtures	This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing household, office, public building, and restaurant furniture; and office and store fixtures.
32. Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing flat glass and other glass products, cement, structural clay products, pottery, concrete and gypsum products, cut stone and other products from materials taken principally from the earth in the form of stone, clay, and sand.
33. Primary Metal Industries	This major group includes establishments engaged in smelting and refining ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap; in rolling, drawing, and alloying metals; in manufacturing castings and other basic metal products; and in manufacturing nails, spikes, and insulated wire and cable.

DURABLE GOODS
--MANUFACTURING (cont'd)

34. Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	This major group includes establishments engaged in fabricating ferrous and nonferrous products such as metal cans, tinware, handtools, cutlery, general hardware, non-electric heating apparatus, fabricated structural metal products, metal forgings, metal stampings, ordnance (except vehicles and guided missiles), and a variety of metal and wire products not elsewhere classified.
35. Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing industrial and commercial machinery and equipment and computers. Included are the manufacture of engines and turbines; farm and garden machinery; construction, mining, and oil field machinery; elevators and conveying equipment; hoists, cranes, monorails, and industrial trucks and tractors.
36. Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment	This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery, apparatus, and supplies for the generation, storage transmission, transformation, and utilization of electrical energy. Included are the manufacturing of electricity distribution equipment.
37. Transportation Equipment	This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing equipment for transportation of passengers and cargo by land, air, and water. Important products produced by establishments classified in this major group include motor vehicles, aircraft, guided missels and space vehicles, ships, boats, railroad equipment, and miscellaneous transportation equipment.
38. Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks	This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing instruments (including professional and scientific) for measuring, testing, analyzing, and controlling, and their associated sensors and accessories; optical instruments and lenses; surveying and drafting instruments.

DURABLE GOODS (cont'd)

39. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products not classified in any other manufacturing major group. Industries in this group fall into the following categories: jewelry, silverware, and plated ware; musical instruments; dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods; pens, pencils, and artists' materials; buttons, costume novelties, miscellaneous notions, brooms and brushes; caskets, and other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

NONDURABLE GOODS
--FOOD AND KINDRED

20. Food and Kindred Products	This major group includes establishments manufacturing or processing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products, such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, vegetable and animal fats and oils, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls. Products described as dietetic are classified in the same manner as nondietetic products (e.g., as candy, canned fruits, cookies). Chemical sweeteners are classified in Major Group 28.
202 Dairy Products	This industry group includes establishments primarily engaged in: (1) manufacturing creamery butter, natural, processed, and imitation cheese; dry, condensed, and evaporated milk; ice cream and frozen dairy desserts; and special dairy products, such as yogurt and malted milk; and (2) processing (pasteurizing, homogenizing, vitaminizing, bottling) fluid milk and cream for wholesale or retail distribution.
203 Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialities	The canned products of this industry group are distinguished by their processing rather than by the container. The products may be shipped in bulk or in individual cans, bottles, retort pouch packages or other containers.
206 Sugar and Confectionery Products	
205 Bakery Products	

OTHER FOODS

201 Meat Products

204 Grain Mill Products

207 Fats and Oils

208 Beverages

209 Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products

21. Tobacco Manufactures	This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff, and in stemming and redrying tobacco. The manufacture of insecticides from tobacco byproducts is included in Major Group 28.
22. Textile Mill Products	This major group includes establishments engaged in performing any of the following operations: (1) preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage; (2) manufacturing broadwoven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn; (3) dyeing and finishing fiber, yarn, fabrics, and knit apparel; (4) coating, waterproofing, or otherwise treating fabrics; (5) the integrated manufacture of knit apparel and other finished articles from yarn; and (6) the manufacture of felt goods, lace goods, nonwoven fabrics, and miscellaneous textiles.
23. Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	This major group, known as the cutting-up and needle trades, includes establishments producing clothing and fabricating products by cutting and sewing purchased woven or knit textile fabrics and related materials, such as leather, rubberized fabrics, plastics, and furs.

26. Paper and Allied Products	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers, and from rags; the manufacture of paper and paperboard; and the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes, and envelopes.
27. Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	This major group includes establishments engaged in printing by one or more common processes, such as letterpress; lithography (including offset), gravure or screen; and those establishments which perform services for the printing trade, such as bookbinding and platemaking. This major group also includes establishments engaged in publishing newspapers, books, and periodicals.
28. Chemicals and Allied Products	This major group includes establishments producing basic chemicals, and establishments manufacturing products by predominantly chemical processes. Establishments classified in this major group manufacture three general classes of products: (1) basic chemicals, such as acids, alkalies, salts, and organic chemicals; (2) chemical products to be used in further manufacture, such as synthetic fibers, plastics materials, and pigments; and (3) finished chemical products to be used for ultimate consumption, such as drugs, cosmetics, and soaps.
29. Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in petroleum refining, manufacturing paving and roofing materials, and compounding lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials. Establishments manufacturing and distributing gas to consumers are classified in public utilities industries.
30. Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	This major group includes establishments manufacturing products, not elsewhere classified, from plastics resins and from natural, synthetic, or reclaimed rubber
31. Leather and and Leather Products	This major group includes establishments engaged in tanning, currying, and finishing hides and skins, leather converters and establishments manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products and some similar products made of other materials.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	This division includes establishments providing, to the general public or to other business enterprises, passenger and freight transportation, communications services, or electricity, gas, steam, water, or sanitary services.
40. Railroad Transportation	This major group includes establishments furnishing transportation by line-haul railroad, and switching and terminal establishments. Railways serving a single municipality, contiguous municipalities, or a municipality and its suburban areas are classified in Major Group 41. Other services related to railroad transportation are classified in Major Group 47. Lessors or railroad property are classified in Real Estate, Industry 6517.
41. Local and Suburban Transit and Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing local and suburban passenger transportation, such as those providing passenger transportation within a single municipality, contiguous municipalities, or a municipality and its suburban areas by bus, rail, or subway, either separately or in combination.
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES (cont'd)	
42. Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing	This major group includes establishments furnishing local or long-distance trucking or transfer services, or those engaged in the storage of farm products, furniture and other household goods, or commercial goods of any nature. The operation of terminal facilities for handling freight, with or without maintenance facilities, is also included. Establishments primarily engaged in the storage of natural gas are classified in Industry 4922. Field warehousing is classified in services, Industry 7389.
44. Water Transportation	This major group includes establishments engaged in freight and passenger transportation on the open seas or inland waters, and establishments furnishing such incidental services as lighterage towing, and canal operation. This major group also includes excursion boats, sightseeing boats, and water taxis.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES (cont'd)

45. Transportation by Air	This major group includes establishments engaged in furnishing domestic and foreign transportation by air and also those operating airports and flying fields and furnishing terminal services.
46. Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in the pipeline transportation of petroleum and other commodities except natural gas. Pipelines operated by petroleum producing or refining companies and separately reported are included. Establishments primarily engaged in natural gas transmission are classified in Industry 4922.
47. Transportation Services	This major group includes establishments furnishing services incidental to transportation, such as forwarding and packing services, and the arrangement of passenger and freight transportation.
48. Communications	This major group includes establishments furnishing point-to-point communications services, whether intended to be received aurally or visually; and radio and television broadcasting. This major group also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing paging and beeper services and those engaged in leasing telephone lines or other methods of telephone transmission, such as optical fiber lines and microwave or satellite facilities, and reselling the use of such methods to others. Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing telephone answering services are classified in services, Industry 7389.
49. Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	This major group includes establishments engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electricity or gas or steam. Such establishments may be combinations of any of the above three services and also include other types of services, such as transportation, communications, and refrigeration. Water and irrigation systems, and sanitary systems engaged in the collection and disposal of garbage, sewage, and other wastes by means of destroying or processing materials, are also included.

WHOLESALE TRADE	The chief functions of establishments included in Wholesale Trade are selling goods to trading establishments, or to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractors, or professional business users; and bringing buyer and seller together. In addition to selling, functions frequently performed by wholesale establishments include maintaining inventories of goods; extending credit; physically assembling, sorting, and grading goods in large lots; breaking bulk and redistribution in smaller lots; delivery; refrigeration; and various types of promotion such as advertising and label designing. The principal types of establishments included are: (1) merchant wholesalers; (2) sales branches and sales offices (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products; and (3) agents, merchandise or commodity brokers, and commission merchants.
50. Wholesale Trade --Durable Goods	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of durable goods.
5083 Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment	Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of agricultural machinery and equipment for use in the preparation and maintenance of the soil, the planting and harvesting of crops, and other operations and processes pertaining to work on the farm or the lawn or garden; and dairy and other livestock equipment.
51. Wholesale Trade --Nondurable Goods	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of nondurable goods.
511 Paper and Paper Products	
514 Groceries and Related Products	
515 Farm-Product Raw Materials	

RETAIL TRADE

This division includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. In general, retail establishments are classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold (groceries, hardware, etc.) or the usual trade designation (drug store, cigar store, etc.).

For the most part, establishments engaged in retail trade sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption. Exceptions to this general rule are lumber yards; paint, glass, and wallpaper stores; typewriter stores; stationery stores; and gasoline service stations which sell to both the general public for personal or household consumption and to businesses. These types of stores are classified in Retail Trade even if a higher proportion of their sales is made to other than individuals for personal or household consumption.

52. Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers

This major group includes retail establishments primarily engaged in selling lumber and other building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; hardware; nursery stock, lawn and garden supplies; and mobile homes.

53. General Merchandise Stores

This major group includes retail stores which sell a number of lines of merchandise, such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food. The stores included in this group are known by such names as department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and general stores.

54. Food Stores

This major group includes retail stores primarily engaged in selling food for home preparation and consumption. Establishments primarily engaged in selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises are classified in Major Group 58, and stores primarily engaged in selling packaged beers and liquors are classified in Industry 5921.

55. Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations

This major group includes retail dealers selling new and used automobiles, boats, recreational vehicles, utility trailers, and motorcycles including mopeds; those selling new automobile parts and accessories; and gasoline service stations.

56. Apparel and Accessory Stores	This major group includes retail stores primarily engaged in selling new clothing, shoes, hats, underwear, and related articles for personal wear and adornment.
57. Home Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment Stores	This major group includes retail stores selling goods used for furnishing the home, such as furniture, floor coverings, draperies, glass and chinaware, domestic stoves, refrigerators, and other household electrical and gas appliances.
58. Eating and Drinking Places	This major group includes retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises; and also lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption.
59. Miscellaneous Retail	This major group includes retail establishments not elsewhere classified. These establishments fall into the following categories: drug stores, liquor stores, used merchandise stores, miscellaneous shopping goods stores, nonstore retailers, fuel dealers, and miscellaneous retail stores, not elsewhere classified.
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	This division includes establishments operating primarily in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate. Finance includes depository institutions, nondepository credit institutions, holding (but not predominantly operating) companies, other investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts and security and commodity exchanges. Insurance covers carriers of all types of insurance. Real estate includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers of real estate.
60. Depository Institutions	This major group includes institutions that are engaged in deposit banking or closely related functions, including fiduciary activities.
61. Nondepository Credit Institutions	This major group includes establishments engaged in extending credit in the form of loans, but not engaged in deposit banking.

FINANCE, INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE (cont'd)

62. Security and Commodity Brokers, Dealers, Exchanges, and Services	This major group includes establishments engaged in the underwriting, purchase, sale, or brokerage of securities and other financial contracts on their own account or for the account of others; and exchanges, exchange clearinghouses, and other services allied with the exchange of securities and commodities.
63. Insurance Carriers	This major group includes carriers of insurance of all types, including reinsurance. Agents and brokers dealing in insurance and organizations rendering services to insurance carriers or to policyholders are classified in Major Group 64.
64. Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	This major group includes agents and brokers dealing in insurance, and also organizations offering services to insurance companies and to policyholders.
65. Real Estate	This major group includes real estate operators, and owners and lessors of real property, as well as buyers, sellers, developers, agents, and brokers. Establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings for sale (operative builders) are classified in Industry 1531.
66. Combinations of Real Estate, Insurance, Loans, Law Offices	This major group includes establishments not classifiable on the basis of predominant nature of business, generally small in size, which are regularly engaged in any combination of real estate, insurance, loans, or the practice of law. However, if any one of these activities constitutes the principal business, the establishment should not be classified in this major group, but should be classified in the industry provided for that activity.
67. Holding and Other Investment Offices	This major group includes investment trusts, investment companies, holding companies, and miscellaneous investment offices.

SERVICES	This division includes establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. Hotels and other lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair, and amusement services; health, legal, engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations; and other miscellaneous services are included. Establishments which provide specialized services closely allied to activities covered in other divisions are classified in such divisions.
70. Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	This major group includes commercial and noncommercial establishments engaged in furnishing lodging, or lodging and meals, and camping space and camping facilities.
80. Health Services	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing medical, surgical, and other health services to persons. Establishments of associations or groups, such as Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), primarily engaged in providing medical or other health services to members are included, but those which limit their services to the provision of insurance against hospitalization or medical costs are classified in Insurance, Major Group 63. Hospices are also included in this major group and are classified according to the primary service provided. Industry groups 801 through 804 includes individual practitioners, group clinics in which a group of practitioners is associated for the purpose of carrying on their profession, and clinics which provide the same services through practitioners that are employees.
805 Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	This group includes establishments primarily engaged in providing inpatient nursing and health-related personal care. Establishments providing diagnostic, surgical and extensive medical services are classified in Industry Group 806, and those providing residential care with incidental nursing or medical services are classified in Industry Group 836.

806 Hospitals — This group includes establishments primarily engaged in providing diagnostic services, extensive medical treatment including surgical services, and other hospital services, as well as continuous nursing services. These establishments have an organized medical staff, inpatient beds, and equipment and facilities to provide complete health care. Convalescent homes with extended care facilities, sometimes referred to as convalescent hospitals, are classified in Industry 8051.

OTHER MEDICAL

80. Health Services

801 Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine

802 Offices and Clinics of Dentists

803 Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Osteopathy

804 Offices and Clinics of Other Health Practitioners

OTHER SERVICES

72. Personal Services — This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services generally to individuals, such as laundries, dry cleaning plants, portrait photographic studios, and beauty and barber shops. Also included are establishments operating as industrial launderers and those primarily engaged in providing linen supply services to commercial and business establishments.

73. Business Services — This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in rendering services, not elsewhere classified, to business establishments on a contract or fee basis, such as advertising, credit reporting, collection of claims, mailing, reproduction, stenographic, news syndicates, computer programming,

OTHER SERVICES (cont'd)	photocopying, duplicating, data processing, services to buildings, and help supply services. Establishments primarily engaged in providing engineering, accounting, research, management, and related services are classified in Major Group 87. Establishments which provide specialized services closely allied to acivities covered in other divisions are classified in such divisions.
75. Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing automotive repair, rental, leasing, and parking services to the general public. Similar facilities owned and operated by concerns for their own use and not for the general public are treated as auxiliary establishments. Establishments primarily engaged in finance leasing of passenger cars and trucks are classified in Finance, Industry 6159. Automotive repair shops operated by establishments engaged in the sale of new automobiles are classified in Retail Trade, Industry 5511; and those operated by gasoline service stations are classified in Retail Trade, Industry 5541. Repair shops of railroad companies are classified in Railroad Transportation, Major Group 40; and establishments repairing ships and boats are classified in Manufacturing, Industry Group 373.
76. Miscellaneous Repair Services	This major group includes establishments engaged in miscellaneous repair services. It does not include some repair services of which the most important are: repair to structures, which is classified in construction, Division C; electronic computer and computer peripheral equipment repair, which is classified in Industry 7378; automotive repair, which is classified in Industry Group 753; clothing repair, which is classified in Industry 7219; and shoe repair, which is classified in Industry 7251.
78. Motion Pictures	This major group includes establishments producing and distributing motion pictures, exhibiting motion pictures in commercially operated theaters, and furnishing services to the motion picture industry. The term motion pictures, as used in this major group, includes similar productions for television or other media using film, tape, or other means.

79. Amusement and Recreation Services	This major group includes establishments engaged in providing amusement or entertainment services, not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in operating motion picture theaters are classified in Industry Group 783, and those operating museums, art galleries, arboreta, and botanical and zoological gardens are classified in Major Group 84.
81. Legal Services	This major group includes establishments which are headed by members of the bar and are engaged in offering legal advice or legal services.
82. Educational Services	This major group includes establishments providing academic or technical instruction. Also included are establishments providing educational services such as libraries, student exchange programs, and curriculum development. Schools for the instruction of beauticians and cosmetologists are classified in Industry 7231, and barber colleges are classified in Industry 7241. Establishments primarily engaged in providing job training for the unemployed, the underemployed, the handicapped, and to persons who have a job market disadvantage because of lack of education, job skill, or experience are classified in Industry 8331.
83. Social Services	This major group includes establishments providing social services and rehabilitation services to those persons with social or personal problems requiring special services and to the handicapped and the disadvantaged. Also included are organizations soliciting funds to be used directly for these and related services. Establishments primarily engaged in providing health services are classified in Major Group 80; those providing legal services are classified in Industry 8111; and those providing educational services are classified in Major Group 82.
86. Membership Organizations	This major group includes organizations operating on a membership basis for the promotion of the interests of their members. Included are organizations such as trade associations; professional membership organizations; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political and religious organizations. This major group does not include business establishments operated by membership organizations, which are classified according to their primary activity.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

074 Veterinary Services

075 Animal Services, Except Veterinary

078 Landscape and Horticultural Services

84. Museums, Art Galleries, and Botanical and Zoological Gardens	This major group includes museums, art galleries, arboreta, and botanical and zoological gardens. These establishments are often of historical, educational, or cultural interest.
87. Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services	This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in providing engineering, architectural, and surveying services; accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; research, development, and testing services; and management and public relations services.
89. Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	Establishments primarily providing services, not elsewhere classified, such as authors, lecturers, radio commentators, song writers, weather forecasters, writers, and artists working on their own account. Establishments primarily providing commercial art services are classified in Industry 7336.

Government	(Ownership 10, 20, 30)
Federal Government	Ownership 10
State and Local	Ownership 20, 30
State Government	Ownership 20
Education	Ownership 20 (Industry 82)
Other State	Ownership 20 (except Industry 82)
Local Government	Ownership 30
Education	Ownership 30 (Industry 82)
Other Local	Ownership 30 (except Industry 82)

APPENDIX II

ES-202 EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS DETAILED REPORT FOR 1988

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly Jobs	Average Monthly Wages $	Total Wages Dollars
PRIVATE			
0111 WHEAT	108	961.87	1,246,586.23
0119 CASH GRAINS, NEC	428	1,151.92	5,918,576.08
011 CASH GRAINS	536	1,113.64	7,165,162.31
0133 SUGARCANE AND SUGAR BEETS	29	1,760.37	610,849.72
0134 IRISH POTATOES	204	915.80	2,245,533.17
0139 FIELD CROPS, EXCEPT CASH GRAINS, NEC	61	1,198.21	878,291.54
013 FIELD CROPS, EXCEPT CASH GRAINS	294	1,057.38	3,734,674.43
0181 ORNAMENTAL NURSERY PRODUCTS	22	701.34	186,556.93
0191 GENERAL FARMS, PRIMARILY CROP	152	1,398.24	2,554,577.07
01 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-CROPS	1,005	1,131.19	13,640,970.74
0212 BEEF CATTLE, EXCEPT FEEDLOTS	20	994.98	242,775.39
021 LIVESTOCK, EXCEPT DAIRY AND POULTRY	51	1,141.79	693,068.21
0279 ANIMAL SPECIALTIES, NEC	79	1,324.21	1,259,322.59
02 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-LIVESTOCK	156	1,223.65	2,289,440.36
0721 CROP PLANTING AND PROTECTING	117	1,449.15	2,030,260.75
0722 CROP HARVESTING	14	1,128.95	189,663.58
0723 CROP PREPARATION SERVICES FOR MARKET	263	1,187.08	3,744,034.79
072 CROP SERVICES	394	1,262.75	5,963,959.12
0740 VETERINARY SERVICES	239	1,160.17	3,330,836.28
0751 LIVESTOCK SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY	60	877.09	627,995.99
0752 ANIMAL SPECIALTY SERVICES	11	474.77	61,719.89
075 ANIMAL SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY	71	815.27	689,715.88
0780 LANDSCAPE AND HORTICULTURAL SERVICES	207	747.28	1,857,750.24
07 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	923	1,092.51	12,103,895.32
A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2,115	1,119.22	28,410,223.93
12 COAL MINING	1,091	3,499.82	45,802,101.32
1311 CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	515	2,914.65	18,000,861.12
1321 NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS	141	2,821.10	4,756,380.65

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
1381 DRILLING OIL AND GAS WELLS	408	1,898.78	9,298,317.65
1382 OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION SERVICES	168	2,132.41	4,294,682.00
1389 OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES, NEC	1,517	1,746.94	31,795,971.58
138 OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES	2,093	1,807.46	45,388,971.23
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	2,748	2,066.67	68,146,213.00
144 SAND AND GRAVEL	363	1,914.96	8,347,293.19
B. MINING	4,202	2,425.54	122,295,607.51
1540 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	1,402	1,770.55	29,784,182.90
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2,638	1,510.97	47,826,703.47
1611 HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION	1,045	2,422.77	30,374,285.82
1622 BRIDGE, TUNNEL, AND ELEVATED HIGHWAY	115	1,871.36	2,571,244.70
1623 WATER, SEWER, AND UTILITY LINES	476	1,612.76	9,210,444.45
1629 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, NEC	733	2,238.19	19,678,149.01
162 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT HIGHWAY	1,323	1,981.47	31,459,838.16
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT BUILDING	2,368	2,176.19	61,834,123.98
1711 PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING	1,213	1,710.66	24,890,057.64
1721 PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING	279	1,204.49	4,031,433.53
1731 ELECTRICAL WORK	956	1,613.23	18,497,273.16
1741 MASONRY AND OTHER STONEWORK	236	1,428.15	4,041,672.09
1742 PLASTERING, DRYWALL, AND INSULATION	415	1,600.06	7,960,317.22
1743 TERRAZZO, TILE, MARBLE, AND MOSAIC WORK	25	986.74	292,074.82
174 MASONRY, STONEWORK, AND PLASTERING	675	1,517.60	12,294,064.13
1751 CARPENTRY WORK	91	930.05	1,015,610.89
1752 FLOOR LAYING AND FLOOR WORK, NEC	57	1,084.89	746,401.45
175 CARPENTRY AND FLOOR WORK	148	989.89	1,762,012.34
1761 ROOFING, SIDING, AND SHEET METAL WORK	478	1,528.96	8,768,609.86
1771 CONCRETE WORK	276	1,106.83	3,662,495.48
1781 WATER WELL DRILLING	94	1,344.53	1,513,935.17
1791 STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION	35	3,068.40	1,291,798.50
1793 GLASS AND GLAZING WORK	54	1,348.54	877,901.55

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
1794 EXCAVATION WORK	198	1,193.66	2,836,135.44
1795 WRECKING AND DEMOLITION WORK	8	926.17	87,060.37
1796 INSTALLING BUILDING EQUIPMENT, NEC	108	2,728.67	3,525,444.18
1799 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS, NEC	412	1,390.47	6,868,921.46
179 MISC. SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	815	1,584.54	15,487,261.50
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4,932	1,535.90	90,907,142.81
C. CONSTRUCTION	9,938	1,681.84	200,567,970.26
2013 SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS	293	1,592.48	5,605,515.76
201 MEAT PRODUCTS	566	1,548.15	10,516,614.64
2022 CHEESE, NATURAL AND PROCESSED	136	1,451.09	2,365,273.02
2026 FLUID MILK	552	1,724.90	11,427,453.72
202 DAIRY PRODUCTS	753	1,616.50	14,597,034.00
203 PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	695	1,265.31	10,551,414.64
2048 PREPARED FEEDS, NEC	189	1,329.57	3,008,824.76
204 GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	285	1,316.82	4,503,512.38
205 BAKERY PRODUCTS	450	1,442.34	7,788,641.96
2068 SALTED AND ROASTED NUTS AND SEEDS	47	1,698.27	954,426.85
206 SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS	905	1,959.08	21,265,849.33
208 BEVERAGES	494	2,021.23	11,991,975.44
2097 MANUFACTURED ICE	11	630.29	83,198.27
2099 FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	57	1,064.66	725,032.78
209 MISC. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	296	1,016.00	3,611,897.72
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	4,584	1,597.02	87,855,449.25
2298 CORDAGE AND TWINE	578	1,331.79	9,233,304.41
22 TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	602	1,314.74	9,491,089.55
2431 MILLWORK	40	1,707.17	810,905.82
2434 WOOD KITHCEN CABINETS	203	1,194.32	2,909,360.60
2439 STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, NEC	94	1,239.81	1,398,507.69
243 MILLWORK, PLYWOOD & STRRUCTURAL MEMBERS	337	1,267.34	5,118,774.11
2448 WOOD PALLETS AND SKIDS	13	763.59	116,829.77

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INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
249 MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS	33	930.43	362,867.00
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	385	1,218.95	5,636,409.43
2511 WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	240	1,154.14	3,329,696.40
251 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	291	1,147.61	4,000,577.24
25 FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	414	1,342.27	6,675,102.95
2711 NEWSPAPERS	1,633	1,197.83	23,476,197.63
2741 MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHING	88	893.94	940,424.37
2752 COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC	526	1,374.11	8,677,521.57
2759 COMMERCIAL PRINTING, NEC	141	1,862.46	3,155,005.01
275 COMMERICAL PRINTING	667	1,477.40	11,832,526.58
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2,403	1,265.18	36,480,263.26
2899 CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, NEC	76	1,542.35	1,400,451.60
28 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	238	1,723.23	4,924,980.68
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	353	2,835.27	12,001,709.08
3089 PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC	135	1,241.73	2,017,814.78
308 MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC	269	1,647.64	5,325,173.17
30 RUBBER AND MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	269	1,647.64	5,325,173.17
326 POTTERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS	4	500.10	22,504.28
3271 CONCRETE BLOCK AND BRICK	17	1,250.61	256,375.64
3272 CONCRETE PRODUCTS, NEC	222	1,946.72	5,182,167.47
3273 READY-MIXED CONCRETE	343	1,753.91	7,224,369.41
327 CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND PLASTER PRODUCTS	582	1,812.61	12,662,912.52
32 STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	645	1,769.23	13,702,657.51
3441 FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL	313	1,770.21	6,641,834.35
3444 SHEET METAL WORK	75	1,498.28	1,349,953.00
3446 ARCHITECTURAL METAL WORK	36	1,342.36	571,846.20
344 FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	605	1,693.69	12,301,238.64
3471 PLATING AND POLISHING	25	1,215.88	367,196.09
349 MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	55	1,543.36	1,018,619.71
34 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	988	1,543.94	18,311,161.67

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INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
3519 INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, NEC	20	1,227.26	295,770.81
352 FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY	943	1,839.89	20,820,226.36
356 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	27	1,260.58	400,864.66
359 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, NEC	174	1,671.79	3,499,063.27
35 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2,453	2,122.93	62,501,293.52
366 COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	4	1,221.62	57,416.37
3672 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS	301	1,392.06	5,035,063.07
367 ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES	375	1,325.24	5,959,585.24
36 ELECTRONIC AND OTHER ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT	908	1,724.61	18,786,192.69
3713 TRUCK AND BUS BODIES	73	1,855.92	1,620,218.52
3714 MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	183	1,289.38	2,828,910.26
371 MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	686	1,670.95	13,751,942.60
37 TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,223	1,943.49	28,528,544.37
3812 SEARCH AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	6	2,737.12	199,809.62
382 MEASURING AND CONTROLING DEVICES	5	1,499.23	94,451.27
384 MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES	76	1,643.85	1,500,834.68
3851 OPHTHALMIC GOODS	15	1,184.84	212,085.78
38 INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	102	1,634.51	2,007,181.35
39 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	455	1,426.31	7,790,501.73
D. MANUFACTURING	16,482	1,648.12	325,962,398.26
411 LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANSPORTATION	243	603.00	1,760,746.00
4121 TAXICABS	96	802.42	924,388.66
4131 INTERCITY AND RURAL BUS TRANSPORTATION	93	777.09	865,677.88
4151 SCHOOL BUSES	337	559.77	2,266,512.45
41 LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	821	631.60	6,221,304.46
4210 TRUCKING AND COURIER SERVICES, EXCEPT AIR	4,769	1,667.95	95,460,226.11
4221 FARM PRODUCT WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	138	902.18	1,494,006.75
422 PUBLIC WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	193	1,164.86	2,693,152.46
42 TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	4,962	1,648.42	98,153,378.57
44 WATER TRANSPORTATION	14	603.73	101,425.91

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INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
4512 AIR TRANSPORTATION, SCHEDULED	150	2,449.61	4,416,638.74
4513 AIR COURIER SERVICES	62	981.16	733,908.32
451 AIR TRANSPORTATION, SCHEDULED	213	2,019.03	5,150,547.06
4522 AIR TRANSPORTATION, NONSCHEDULED	58	1,597.68	1,108,787.48
4581 AIRPORTS, FLYING FIELDS, AND SERVICES	187	1,717.52	3,862,710.06
45 TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	458	1,842.38	10,122,044.60
4612 CRUDE PETROLEUM PIPELINES	117	2,845.09	3,997,357.25
461 PIPELINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	154	2,815.50	5,186,146.08
46 PIPELINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	154	2,815.50	5,186,146.08
4724 TRAVEL AGENCIES	197	1,077.24	2,546,605.80
472 PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT	210	1,070.95	2,700,925.97
4731 FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT	157	2,178.27	4,090,797.26
4785 INSPECTION AND FIXED FACILITIES	8	351.21	32,662.75
4789 TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, NEC	35	1,461.19	618,081.61
478 MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	43	1,261.13	650,744.36
47 TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	410	1,513.93	7,442,467.59
481 TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS	1,593	2,403.32	45,953,959.67
4822 TELEGRAPH AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS	8	1,915.53	187,721.81
4832 RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS	651	1,150.19	8,989,855.99
4833 TELEVISION BROADCASTING STATIONS	943	1,543.30	17,465,486.02
483 RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING	1,594	1,382.71	26,455,342.01
4841 CABLE AND OTHER PAY-TV SERVICES	182	1,662.79	3,634,853.63
48 COMMUNICATIONS	3,385	1,880.98	76,407,360.68
4911 ELECTRIC SERVICES	2,588	2,658.19	82,555,346.25
4924 NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION	112	2,278.08	3,066,301.15
492 GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	1,026	3,473.91	42,774,267.60
493 COMBINATION UTILITY SERVICES	946	2,763.77	31,371,584.95
4941 WATER SUPPLY	79	1,396.09	1,322,093.39
49 ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	4,751	2,802.00	159,753,197.90
E. TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,954	2,025.02	363,387,325.79

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INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
5012 AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES	465	1,688.23	9,413,592.48
5013 MOTOR VEHICLE SUPPLIES AND NEW PARTS	990	1,426.47	16,949,276.80
5014 TIRES AND TUBES	48	1,650.01	945,455.33
5015 MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, USED	151	1,167.44	2,117,738.30
501 MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, AND SUPPLIES	1,654	1,482.79	29,426,062.91
5021 FURNITURE	75	1,774.23	1,587,940.11
5023 HOMEFURNISHINGS	35	1,751.63	725,176.59
502 FURNITURE AND HOMEFURNISHINGS	109	1,767.09	2,313,116.70
5031 LUMBER, PLYWOOD, AND MILLWORK	309	1,850.86	6,857,439.64
5032 BRICK, STONE, AND RELATED MATERIALS	110	2,273.21	2,987,003.35
5033 ROOFING, SIDING AND INSULATION	122	1,753.66	2,569,112.20
5039 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, NEC	63	1,548.32	1,170,527.28
503 LUMBER AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	603	1,876.25	13,584,082.47
5044 OFFICE EQUIPMENT	498	1,757.91	10,505,267.70
5045 COMPUTERS, PERIPHERALS AND SOFTWARE	320	2,628.87	10,081,719.29
5046 COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	79	1,593.74	1,515,648.59
5047 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT	175	2,554.65	5,354,539.97
5049 PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	77	1,343.20	1,246,493.45
504 PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT	1,223	2,055.54	30,167,047.94
5051 METALS SERVICE CENTERS AND OFFICES	98	2,006.24	2,359,342.60
5063 ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	414	2,168.72	10,774,206.99
5064 ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, TV AND RADIOS	149	1,887.46	3,384,211.36
5065 ELECTRONIC PARTS AND EQUIPMENT	231	2,024.93	5,602,989.12
506 ELECTRICAL GOODS	794	2,074.04	19,761,407.47
5072 HARDWARE	156	1,966.56	3,689,257.60
5074 PLUMBING AND HYDRONIC HEATING SUPPLIES	209	2,022.53	5,080,607.79
5075 WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING	43	3,033.12	1,562,055.51
5078 REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	7	1,235.31	106,236.87
507 HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT	416	2,092.23	10,438,157.77
5082 CONSTRUCTION AND MINING MACHINERY	405	2,170.20	10,536,314.15

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INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
5083 FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY	2,328	1,523.36	42,556,593.33
5084 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	862	2,473.03	25,578,526.53
5087 SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT EQUIPMENT	146	1,564.20	2,738,917.84
508 MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	3,820	1,812.64	83,094,936.41
5091 SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL GOODS	40	1,490.15	713,782.71
5092 TOYS AND HOBBY GOODS AND SUPPLIES	37	1,095.29	486,307.83
5093 SCRAP AND WASTE MATERIALS	193	1,273.15	2,944,794.58
5094 JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES	28	648.69	217,959.38
5099 DURABLE GOODS, NEC	24	1,518.73	431,318.23
509 MISCELLANEOUS DURABLE GOODS	321	1,243.30	4,794,162.73
50 WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	9,038	1,806.53	195,938,317.00
5112 STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	308	1,318.74	4,867,458.72
511 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	494	1,836.58	10,878,059.05
5122 DRUGS, PROPRIETARIES, AND SUNDRIES	280	2,417.85	8,116,707.71
5131 PIECE GOODS AND NOTIONS	9	1,373.47	149,708.02
5139 FOOTWEAR	15	1,333.34	232,001.09
513 APPAREL, PIECE GOODS, AND NOTIONS	39	1,452.31	672,421.69
5141 GROCERIES, GENERAL LINE	1,113	2,069.07	27,640,705.64
5142 PACKAGED FROZEN FOODS	64	1,765.02	1,353,773.38
5143 DAIRY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT DRIED OR CANNED	151	1,168.58	2,112,785.08
5145 CONFECTIONERY	133	1,753.54	2,796,890.98
5147 MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS	52	2,222.94	1,384,894.23
5148 FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	13	2,225.27	347,141.59
5149 GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, NEC	399	1,727.55	8,262,864.70
514 GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1,934	1,899.58	44,081,673.05
5153 GRAIN AND FIELD BEANS	2,764	1,650.53	54,734,788.15
5154 LIVESTOCK	691	548.54	4,549,570.94
5159 FARM-PRODUCT RAW MATERIALS, NEC	82	1,980.47	1,952,745.21
515 FARM-PRODUCT RAW MATERIALS	3,537	1,442.84	61,237,104.30
5162 PLASTICS MATERIALS AND BASIC SHAPES	11	1,657.90	223,816.74

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INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
5169 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, NEC	181	2,329.60	5,052,903.77
516 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	192	2,290.24	5,276,720.51
517 PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,185	1,374.35	36,036,849.95
5181 BEER AND ALE	254	2,048.19	6,253,133.74
5182 WINE AND DISTILLED BEVERAGES	149	2,131.85	3,801,079.68
518 BEER, WINE, AND DISTILLED BEVERAGES	403	2,079.04	10,054,213.42
5191 FARM SUPPLIES	830	1,667.34	16,613,332.02
5192 BOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND NEWSPAPERS	87	1,386.58	1,450,357.77
5193 FLOWERS AND FLORISTS' SUPPLIES	30	732.52	261,508.37
5194 TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS	193	1,559.71	3,609,159.83
5198 PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND SUPPLIES	160	1,921.32	3,679,331.35
5199 NONDURABLE GOODS, NEC	117	1,502.90	2,116,081.71
519 MISCELLANEOUS NONDURABLE GOODS	1,417	1,630.78	27,729,771.05
51 WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	10,480	1,622.85	204,083,520.73
F. WHOLESALE TRADE	19,518	1,707.91	400,021,837.73
5211 LUMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS	1,165	1,187.83	16,603,422.66
5231 PAINT, GLASS, AND WALLPAPER STORES	183	1,181.67	2,590,219.22
5251 HARDWARE STORES	998	945.20	11,324,409.78
5261 RETAIL NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES	101	739.15	894,376.73
5271 MOBILE HOME DEALERS	92	1,132.60	1,244,723.53
52 BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	2,538	1,072.13	32,657,151.92
5311 DEPARTMENT STORES	5,641	752.62	50,942,355.37
5331 VARIETY STORES	326	732.31	2,865,529.95
5399 MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	479	642.83	3,693,697.51
53 GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	6,446	743.43	57,501,582.83
5411 GROCERY STORES	6,134	791.83	58,283,091.20
5421 MEAT AND FISH MARKETS	122	867.45	1,269,074.20
5461 RETAIL BAKERIES	375	509.62	2,290,225.71
5499 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD STORES	118	436.00	618,249.05
54 FOOD STORES	6,811	767.59	62,733,189.39

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	INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly Jobs	Average Monthly Wages $	Total Wages Dollars
5511	NEW AND USED CAR DEALERS	3,014	1,755.77	63,502,693.98
5521	USED CAR DEALERS	94	1,029.53	1,155,132.62
5531	AUTO AND HOME SUPPLY STORES	853	1,374.26	14,072,444.74
5541	GASOLINE SERVICE-STATIONS	2,344	785.53	22,098,649.75
5551	BOAT DEALERS	110	1,339.73	1,769,781.27
5561	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DEALERS	80	1,496.44	1,427,603.76
5571	MOTORCYCLE DEALERS	87	1,184.37	1,231,740.60
5599	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, NEC	19	1,290.28	296,765.27
	55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	6,601	1,332.64	105,554,811.99
5611	MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING STORES	353	959.46	4,063,319.63
5621	WOMENS' CLOTHING STORES	1,164	621.64	8,679,967.95
5632	WOMENS'ACCESSORY AND SPECIALTY STORES	57	575.80	396,724.26
5641	CHILDRENS' AND INFANTS' WEAR STORES	38	579.98	260,989.73
5651	FAMILY CLOTHING STORES	331	539.23	2,142,901.74
5661	SHOE STORES	477	715.18	4,093,687.52
5699	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	221	636.73	1,687,961.23
	56 APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	2,641	673.03	21,325,552.06
5712	FURNITURE STORES	727	1,195.84	10,436,066.79
5713	FLOOR COVERING STORES	221	1,326.70	3,515,754.79
5714	DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY STORES	22	410.87	108,057.54
5719	MISCELLANEOUS HOMEFURNISHINGS STORES	77	653.36	601,744.38
	571 FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS STORES	1,047	1,167.23	14,661,623.50
5722	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES	151	956.89	1,728,135.95
5731	RADIO, TV, AND ELECTRONIC STORES	163	989.13	1,938,702.33
5734	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE STORES	97	1,142.74	1,331,296.14
5735	RECORD AND PRERECORDED TAPE STORES	85	595.11	604,628.25
5736	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STORES	107	1,390.22	1,786,427.80
	573 RADIO, TELEVISION, AND COMPUTER STORES	452	1,043.32	5,661,054.52
	57 FURNITURE AND HOMEFURNISHINGS STORES	1,649	1,114.07	22,050,813.97
5810	EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	4,637	482.64	26,856,371.36

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	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
5812 EATING PLACES	10,761	448.75	57,947,052.61
5813 DRINKING PLACES	1,743	457.73	9,573,039.12
581 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	17,141	458.83	94,376,463.09
5912 DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES	1,383	983.95	16,324,715.58
5921 LIQUOR STORES	479	682.84	3,922,919.67
5932 USED MERCHANDISE STORES	103	405.82	499,966.82
5941 SPORTING GOODS AND BICYCLE SHOPS	280	1,001.42	3,363,763.19
5942 BOOK STORES	150	552.38	994,277.33
5943 STATIONERY STORES	72	1,065.42	924,781.65
5944 JEWELRY STORES	335	1,002.55	4,028,227.05
5945 HOBBY, TOY, AND GAMES SHOPS	132	522.91	826,204.02
5947 GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR SHOPS	377	465.64	2,107,963.51
5949 SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS	122	485.56	708,435.32
594 MISCELLANEOUS SHOPPING GOODS STORES	1,509	734.22	13,297,530.33
5961 CATALOG AND MAIL-ORDER HOUSES	173	1,016.44	2,113,186.55
5962 MERCHANDISING MACHINE OPERATORS	83	1,016.60	1,009,486.74
5963 DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS	251	1,241.78	3,736,524.63
596 NONSTORE RETAILERS	507	1,127.97	6,859,197.92
5984 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS DEALERS	182	1,226.76	2,675,557.35
598 FUEL DEALERS	214	1,333.76	3,431,755.96
5992 FLORISTS	420	652.12	3,287,973.95
5995 OPTICAL GOODS STORES	97	1,207.31	1,399,269.27
5999 MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES, NEC	257	930.49	2,872,424.20
599 RETAIL STORES, NEC	787	805.00	7,604,010.25
59 MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	4,982	868.87	51,940,096.53
G. RETAIL TRADE	48,807	765.15	448,139,661.78
6021 NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS	1,666	1,695.0[illegible]	33,879,313.83
6022 STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS	2,324	1,660.42	[illegible]6,310,639.72
602 COMMERCIAL BANKS	3,990	1,674.88	[illegible]89,953.55
6035 FEDERAL SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS	1,029	1,600.65	19,761,568.14

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INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
6036 SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, EXCEPT FEDERAL	50	1,546.57	935,674.50
603 SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS	1,079	1,598.12	20,697,242.64
6061 FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS	118	987.89	1,402,800.47
6062 STATE CREDIT UNIONS	348	1,135.41	4,736,946.91
606 CREDIT UNIONS	466	1,097.95	6,139,747.38
609 FUNCTIONS CLOSELY RELATED TO BANKING	66	2,236.15	1,771,033.04
60 DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5,601	1,618.70	108,797,976.61
6141 PERSONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	159	1,910.81	3,649,639.91
615 BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	383	2,138.35	9,832,143.15
6162 MORTGAGE BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS	68	1,903.10	1,551,028.97
61 NONDEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	610	2,052.82	15,032,812.03
6211 SECURITY BROKERS AND DEALERS	320	3,153.39	12,090,086.23
6221 COMMODITY CONTRACTS BROKERS, DEALERS	40	1,702.37	823,949.28
6282 INVESTMENT ADVICE	6	529.63	40,252.06
62 SECURITY AND COMMODITY BROKERS	366	2,948.18	12,954,287.57
6311 LIFE INSURANCE	770	1,760.99	16,280,368.38
6331 FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE	644	1,966.11	15,199,962.72
6351 SURETY INSURANCE	3	1,590.03	55,650.96
63 INSURANCE CARRIERS	2,087	1,807.55	45,264,711.81
6411 INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	1,380	1,589.26	26,322,931.93
6512 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING OPERATORS	193	910.12	2,110,577.14
6513 APARTMENT BUILDING OPERATORS	432	616.13	3,192,151.93
6514 DWELLING OPERATORS, EXCEPT APARTMENTS	81	948.91	919,494.67
6515 MOBILE HOME SITE OPERATORS	75	858.52	776,103.94
651 REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AND LESSORS	781	746.65	6,998,327.68
6531 REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS	715	999.92	8,580,339.59
6541 TITLE ABSTRACT OFFICES	154	1,283.52	2,374,507.48
6552 SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, NEC	41	2,086.67	1,018,295.71
6553 CEMETARY SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS	43	549.97	281,583.81
655 SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS	83	1,299.88	1,299,879.52

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
65 REAL ESTATE	1,734	925.45	19,253,054.27
671 HOLDING OFFICES	45	2,671.69	1,453,401.65
673 TRUSTS	5	3,423.65	184,876.88
6794 PATENT OWNERS AND LESSORS	10	3,062.72	364,463.43
679 MISCELLANEOUS INVESTING	15	2,543.13	452,676.49
67 HOLDING AND OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES	65	2,694.53	2,090,955.02
H. FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	11,843	1,616.41	229,716,729.24
7011 HOTELS AND MOTELS	4,172	550.19	27,544,750.99
701 HOTELS AND MOTELS	4,172	550.19	27,544,750.99
703 CAMPS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKS	16	453.67	84,382.89
7041 MEMBERSHIP-BASIS ORGANIZATION HOTELS	40	454.70	219,164.14
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	4,232	548.67	27,864,730.34
7210 LAUNDRY, CLEANING, AND GARMENT SERVICES	816	882.20	8,634,973.01
7219 LAUNDRY AND GARMENT SERVICES, NEC	7	770.02	60,831.25
721 LAUNDRY, CLEANING, AND GARMENT SERVICES	824	880.10	8,704,144.15
7221 PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	203	786.04	1,910,075.44
7231 BEAUTY SHOPS	1,410	696.45	11,787,436.57
7241 BARBER SHOPS	39	1,125.15	523,195.96
7251 SHOE REPAIR AND SHOESHINE PARLORS	18	982.76	210,310.00
7261 FUNERAL SERVICE AND CREMATORIES	220	1,734.46	4,572,044.18
7291 TAX RETURN PREPARATION SERVICES	83	636.48	633,936.27
7299 MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES, NEC	295	351.20	1,241,827.64
729 MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES	378	413.89	1,875,763.91
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	3,091	797.56	29,582,970.21
7311 ADVERTISING AGENCIES	170	1,965.57	4,011,732.14
7312 OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SERVICES	23	1,317.57	357,060.34
7313 RADIO, TV, PUBLISHER REPRESENTATIVES	20	1,827.75	442,314.59
7319 ADVERTISING, NEC	78	1,885.11	1,770,120.77
731 ADVERTISING	291	1,884.12	6,581,227.84
7322 ADJUSTMENT AND COLLECTION SERVICES	177	1,067.01	2,265,270.65

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
7323 CREDIT REPORTING SERVICES	43	1,577.65	807,755.69
732 CREDIT REPORTING AND COLLECTION	220	1,166.23	3,073,026.34
7336 COMMERCIAL ART AND GRAPHIC DESIGN	3	522.23	19,322.56
7338 SECRETARIAL AND COURT REPORTING	22	671.04	175,812.74
733 MAILING, REPRODUCTION, AND STENOGRAPHIC	40	702.45	339,282.70
734 SERVICES TO BUILDINGS	1,273	568.24	8,681,511.78
7352 MEDICAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL	36	2,343.52	1,005,370.99
7353 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT RENTAL	15	1,394.69	253,833.28
7359 EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING, NEC	186	1,772.48	3,959,713.42
735 MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	237	1,834.42	5,218,917.69
7361 EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	71	674.28	572,459.72
7363 HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	403	767.58	3,710,462.73
736 PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES	474	753.64	4,282,922.45
7371 COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SERVICES	17	2,168.68	444,580.10
7373 COMPUTER INTEGRATED SYSTEMS DESIGN	5	1,632.43	106,108.08
7374 DATA PROCESSING AND PREPARATION	290	1,675.39	5,833,719.43
7375 INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SERVICES	24	1,274.00	364,363.64
7378 COMPUTER MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	22	2,442.18	649,619.82
7379 COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC	6	1,858.63	130,104.06
737 COMPUTER AND DATA PROCESSING SERVICES	645	1,622.48	12,549,855.69
7381 DETECTIVE AND ARMORED CAR SERVICES	330	641.26	2,540,686.26
7383 NEWS SYNDICATES	10	2,909.50	343,321.21
7384 PHOTOFINISHING LABORATORIES	304	999.17	3,639,983.97
7389 BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	593	857.07	6,093,802.21
738 MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICES	1,236	850.66	12,617,793.65
73 BUSINESS SERVICES	4,415	1,006.79	53,344,538.14
7513 TRUCK RENTAL AND LEASING, NO DRIVERS	67	2,259.55	1,809,902.25
7514 PASSENGER CAR RENTAL	66	742.40	589,468.68
751 AUTOMOTIVE RENTALS, NO DRIVERS	173	1,586.62	3,301,764.98
7521 AUTOMOBILE PARKING	74	396.86	354,392.46

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
7532 TOP AND BODY REPAIR AND PAINT SHOPS	395	1,284.06	6,092,859.44
7533 AUTO EXHAUST SYSTEM REPAIR SHOPS	33	1,095.96	432,903.06
7534 TIRE RETREADING AND REPAIR SHOPS	15	1,405.10	245,893.02
7536 AUTOMOTIVE GLASS REPLACEMENT SHOPS	52	1,573.37	973,916.42
7537 AUTOMOTIVE TRANSMISSION REPAIR SHOPS	72	1,366.59	1,182,098.75
7538 GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS	312	1,051.90	3,943,563.66
7539 AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	83	1,096.02	1,093,832.71
753 AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS	962	1,209.52	13,965,067.06
7542 CARWASHES	171	680.99	1,396,702.93
7549 AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, NEC	59	1,045.50	739,165.99
754 AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, EXCEPT REPAIR	230	774.43	2,135,868.92
75 AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	1,440	1,143.48	19,757,093.42
7622 RADIO AND TELEVISION REPAIR	87	1,325.85	1,376,232.77
7623 REFRIGERATION SERVICE AND REPAIR	34	2,351.27	952,263.82
7629 ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	36	1,686.94	728,759.69
762 ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS	156	1,630.54	3,057,256.28
7692 WELDING REPAIR	115	1,209.24	1,671,163.25
7694 ARMATURE REWINDING SHOPS	67	1,458.03	1,169,339.29
7699 REPAIR SERVICES, NEC	289	1,201.51	4,162,032.55
769 MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SHOPS	471	1,239.83	7,002,535.09
76 MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	666	1,297.85	10,372,441.93
783 MOTION PICTURE THEATERS	365	305.99	1,339,298.02
7841 VIDEO TAPE RENTAL	170	459.76	935,605.40
78 MOTION PICTURES	548	381.18	2,507,787.68
7922 THEATRICAL PRODUCERS AND SERVICES	90	605.15	654,169.61
7929 ENTERTAINERS AND ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS	6	786.30	57,400.00
792 PRODUCERS, ORCHESTRAS, AND ENTERTAINERS	96	616.61	711,569.61
7933 BOWLING CENTERS	519	482.45	3,007,130.38
7991 PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES	376	375.83	1,696,107.26
7992 PUBLIC GOLF COURSES	17	502.66	100,029.79

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

	INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly Jobs	Average Monthly Wages $	Total Wages Dollars
7993	COIN-OPERATED AMUSEMENT DEVICES	76	884.40	807,455.27
7997	MEMBERSHIP SPORTS AND RECREATION CLUBS	450	607.43	3,279,521.28
7999	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION, NEC	450	485.00	2,616,558.36
799	MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	1,368	517.67	8,499,671.96
79	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	1,994	512.19	12,253,170.13
8011	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF MEDICAL DOCTORS	4,791	3,358.41	193,078,422.54
8021	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DENTISTS	1,112	1,425.76	19,021,074.81
8041	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF CHIROPRACTORS	144	1,363.97	2,363,761.24
8042	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF OPTOMETRISTS	264	1,398.29	4,436,788.97
8043	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF PODIATRISTS	12	772.67	108,946.61
8049	OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC	136	1,572.84	2,568,449.03
804	OFFICES OF OTHER HELATH PRACTITIONERS	557	1,418.85	9,477,945.85
8051	SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	5,698	809.95	55,381,833.57
8052	INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES	1,016	714.89	8,719,458.87
805	NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES	6,715	795.56	64,101,292.44
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	12,993	1,434.10	223,600,476.72
8071	MEDICAL LABORATORIES	54	2,344.27	1,507,368.37
8072	DENTAL LABORATORIES	159	1,450.87	2,775,509.81
807	MEDICAL AND DENTAL LABORATORIES	213	1,675.62	4,282,878.18
8082	HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES	352	759.63	3,204,864.64
80	HEALTH SERVICES	26,835	1,609.62	518,337,872.80
8111	LEGAL SERVICES	1,410	2,197.24	37,181,702.98
81	LEGAL SERVICES	1,410	2,197.24	37,181,702.98
8211	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	547	1,144.57	7,511,827.07
8221	COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	253	1,548.52	4,695,111.63
8222	JUNIOR COLLEGES	144	1,456.35	2,519,484.21
822	COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	397	1,515.03	7,214,595.84
8299	SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC	25	469.92	141,447.04
82	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	1,169	1,275.21	17,883,523.10
8322	INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	1,051	848.28	10,695,996.98

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

	INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly Jobs	Average Monthly Wages $	Total Wages Dollars
8331	JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES	638	756.09	5,791,629.90
8351	CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	516	476.92	2,955,499.25
8361	RESIDENTIAL CARE	1,921	825.79	19,035,180.24
8399	SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	634	733.84	5,578,631.73
83	SOCIAL SERVICES	4,760	771.32	44,056,938.10
84	MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	76	854.11	774,674.46
8611	BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	376	1,388.35	6,255,919.38
8621	PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	60	1,989.73	1,426,637.43
8631	LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	156	1,179.42	2,200,801.81
8641	CIVIC AND SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	3,408	549.02	22,454,287.30
8651	POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS	99	629.14	747,420.20
8661	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	34	1,062.77	428,295.33
8699	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC	296	1,148.84	4,080,694.19
86	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	4,428	707.57	37,594,055.64
8711	ENGINEERING SERVICES	597	2,205.74	15,812,918.72
8712	ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	149	2,089.56	3,736,134.71
8713	SURVEYING SERVICES	43	1,224.76	629,526.60
871	ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	789	2,130.56	20,178,580.03
8721	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING	845	1,856.03	18,810,818.28
8731	COMMERCIAL PHYSICAL RESEARCH	11	1,926.02	254,235.04
8732	COMMERCIAL NONPHYSICAL RESEARCH	85	348.97	355,597.08
8733	NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS	77	1,521.01	1,400,853.87
8734	TESTING LABORATORIES	118	1,350.26	1,913,320.29
873	RESEARCH AND TESTING SERVICES	291	1,124.68	3,924,006.28
8741	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	248	2,256.28	6,703,420.15
8742	MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	88	2,814.12	2,985,778.00
8743	PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES	21	1,229.20	315,904.25
8744	FACILITIES SUPPORT SERVICES	240	1,837.72	5,301,830.27
8748	BUSINESS CONSULTING, NEC	62	1,920.30	1,438,307.97
874	MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	660	2,113.50	16,745,240.64

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly Jobs	Average Monthly Wages $	Total Wages Dollars
87 ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES	2,585	1,923.36	59,658,645.23
8811 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	230	507.21	1,400,412.30
8999 SERVICES, NEC	20	1,576.01	379,819.44
I. SERVICES	57,899	1,256.44	872,950,375.90
TOTAL PRIVATE	185,757	1,342.01	2,991,452,130.40
LOCAL GOVERNMENT			
4119 LOCAL PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, NEC	55	116.08	76,033.06
49 ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	53	1,627.62	1,033,538.34
E. TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	118	874.45	1,241,718.40
5812 EATING PLACES	9	532.88	55,952.49
G. RETAIL TRADE	9	532.88	55,952.49
H. FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	117	968.58	1,356,977.92
79 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	1,146	548.85	7,544,505.32
80 HEALTH SERVICES	233	1,005.04	2,804,058.81
8211 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	15,323	1,452.55	267,083,441.11
8231 LIBRARIES	135	467.64	758,504.94
82 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	15,467	1,443.83	267,971,721.22
8351 CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	25	732.21	218,930.55
83 SOCIAL SERVICES	55	1,098.36	722,720.07
I. SERVICES	16,919	1,375.34	279,231,836.92
9111 EXECUTIVE OFFICES	14	1,186.25	202,848.17
9131 EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COMBINED	7,764	1,235.41	115,100,360.07
91 EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND GENERAL	7,778	1,235.32	115,303,208.24
92 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY	59	867.76	614,371.93
95 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING	294	546.94	1,931,244.12
96 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	9	715.19	79,385.96
J. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8,141	1,207.18	117,928,210.25

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly Jobs	Average Monthly Wages $	Total Wages Dollars
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	25,324	1,316.77	400,146,400.13
STATE GOVERNMENT			
799 MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	146	898.25	1,574,629.81
822 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	6,749	1,634.75	132,395,479.06
82 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	8,576	1,565.75	161,131,490.18
91 EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND GENERAL	459	1,727.47	9,506,241.34
922 PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	480	1,932.95	11,135,748.65
92 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY	657	1,909.41	15,061,427.94
9311 FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY	256	1,683.11	5,165,450.12
93 FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY	256	1,683.11	5,165,450.12
9411 ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	129	1,890.71	2,934,382.61
94 ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES	1,492	1,601.70	28,670,417.00
95 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING	278	1,738.16	5,788,069.70
964 REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	125	1,495.00	2,246,985.20
965 REGULATION MISCELLANEOUS COMMERICAL SECTORS	190	1,685.29	3,835,716.54
96 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	411	1,582.59	7,795,862.54
J. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	3,650	1,681.97	73,661,851.21
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	15,736	1,556.47	293,903,887.35
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT			
4311 U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	2,397	1,940.49	55,810,351.01
E. TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,397	1,940.49	55,810,351.01
5311 DEPARTMENT STORES	459	595.42	3,281,967.21
5812 EATING PLACES	118	409.92	579,633.93
581 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	118	409.92	579,633.93

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

	INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly Jobs	Average Monthly Wages $	Total Wages Dollars
	58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	118	409.92	579,633.93
5921	LIQUOR STORES	9	457.81	48,069.76
G.	RETAIL TRADE	586	556.06	3,909,670.90
6111	FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT	309	1,490.68	5,521,467.76
6331	FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE	18	2,023.01	424,831.94
6399	INSURANCE CARRIERS, NEC	35	2,366.38	1,000,980.06
H.	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	361	1,601.86	6,947,279.76
7011	HOTELS AND MOTELS	41	445.97	219,415.79
7997	MEMBERSHIP SPORTS AND RECREATION CLUBS	184	477.37	1,054,031.06
7999	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION, NEC	64	1,676.18	1,277,245.43
	79 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	248	784.94	2,331,276.49
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	919	2,081.92	22,959,439.00
8211	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	74	1,592.25	1,412,324.00
8399	SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	557	1,690.27	11,304,524.00
8721	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING	145	546.71	953,457.00
8733	NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS	82	3,270.63	3,208,483.97
8734	TESTING LABORATORIES	7	2,043.99	177,827.46
8999	SERVICES, NEC	94	2,500.69	2,825,782.59
I.	SERVICES	2,167	1,745.40	45,392,530.30
	91 EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND GENERAL	52	1,721.12	1,072,260.14
9211	COURTS	61	2,568.25	1,885,092.76
9221	POLICE PROTECTION	114	2,906.19	3,987,291.49
	92 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY	176	2,788.41	5,872,384.25
9311	FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY	288	2,392.53	8,263,782.52
9441	ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AND MANPOWER PROGRAMS	122	2,227.89	3,250,484.73
9512	LAND, MINERAL, AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	707	1,894.39	16,077,688.61
9531	HOUSING PROGRAMS	12	1,852.03	266,692.67
	95 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING	719	1,893.68	16,344,381.28
9611	ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	218	2,152.65	5,635,625.81
9621	REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION	216	2,860.60	7,423,269.31

Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1988

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT	Average Monthly		Total Wages
	Jobs	Wages $	Dollars
9631 REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION OF UTILITIES	3	4,054.72	145,970.00
9641 REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	990	1,613.73	19,167,880.28
9651 REGULATION MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL SECTORS	18	2,667.69	568,218.07
96 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	1,445	1,899.71	32,940,963.47
9711 NATIONAL SECURITY	1,968	2,068.05	48,841,091.00
J. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	4,769	2,037.14	116,585,347.39
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	10,281	1,853.39	228,645,179.36
GRAND TOTALS	237,097	1,375.72	3,914,147,597.24

1987 Standard Industrial Classification
Source: RAAO4J(8/2/89)

APPENDIX III

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE WAGE
SECOND QUARTER 1988

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

STATE TOTALS / TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 904.00	904.01 TO 1,249.50	1,249.51 TO 1,677.27	1,677.28 TO 2,368.42	2,368.43 AND OVER	TOTAL
NONAG WAGE & SALARY							
JOBS	83,076	31,598	31,584	31,590	31,589	31,582	241,019
ROW %	34.5	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	100.0
WAGES	627731431.41	70188057.00	101571843.51	137681622.04	187852480.62	347906155.96	907931590.54
ROW %	6.9	7.7	11.2	15.2	20.7	38.3	100.0
GOODS PRODUCING ******							
	8,444	4,070	4,673	5,646	6,457	6,193	35,483
	23.8	11.5	13.2	15.9	18.2	17.5	100.1
	6661318.47	9117313.69	15094364.90	24721409.42	38417602.08	62437305.15	156449313.71
	4.3	5.8	9.6	15.8	24.6	39.9	100.0
MINING							
	770	328	414	572	763	1,960	4,807
	16.0	6.8	8.6	11.9	15.9	40.8	100.0
	614787.64	720815.58	1342278.73	2504951.46	4605193.36	19703172.27	29491199.04
	2.1	2.4	4.6	8.5	15.6	66.8	100.0
COAL MINING							
	15	9	21	55	71	916	1,087
	1.4	0.8	1.9	5.1	6.5	84.3	100.0
	15149.09	18449.48	71031.17	245460.71	626239.08	9633746.70	10410076.23
	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.4	6.1	92.5	100.0
GAS & OIL							
	679	261	321	415	589	939	3,204
	21.2	8.1	10.0	13.0	18.4	29.3	100.0
	556862.67	574638.51	1040738.47	1817409.12	3565089.74	9132347.67	16666866.18
	3.2	3.4	6.2	10.9	21.4	54.8	99.9
SAND & GRAVEL							
	76	58	72	102	103	105	516
	14.7	11.2	14.0	19.8	20.0	20.3	100.0
	67795.88	127927.59	230509.09	442081.63	613864.54	937077.90	2414256.63
	2.8	5.3	9.5	18.3	25.4	38.8	99.9
CONSTRUCTION							
	3,778	1,676	1,846	1,967	2,089	1,482	12,838
	29.4	13.1	14.4	15.3	16.3	11.5	100.0
	3099098.37	3738619.10	5956471.86	8577064.95	12433685.64	14346225.87	48151165.79
	6.4	7.8	12.4	17.8	25.8	29.8	100.0
BUILDING CONST							
	1,059	453	498	514	445	238	3,207
	33.0	14.1	15.5	16.0	13.9	7.4	99.9
	869629.03	1012103.75	1599884.86	2226235.04	2616593.80	2362956.89	10687403.37
	8.1	9.5	15.0	20.8	24.5	22.1	100.0
STREET, HWY & HEAVY							
	955	437	506	581	736	663	3,878
	24.6	11.3	13.0	15.0	19.0	17.1	100.0
	803435.59	976193.82	1636897.97	2548950.90	4408027.17	6153849.70	16527355.15
	4.9	5.9	9.9	15.4	26.7	37.2	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

STATE TOTALS / TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 904.00	904.01 TO 1,249.50	1,249.51 TO 1,677.27	1,677.28 TO 2,368.42	2,368.43 AND OVER	TOTAL
SPECIAL TRADE	1,764	786	842	872	908	581	5,753
	30.7	13.7	14.6	15.2	15.8	10.1	100.1
	1426033.75	1750321.53	2719689.03	3801879.01	5409064.67	5829419.28	20936407.27
	6.8	8.4	13.0	18.2	25.8	27.8	100.0
MANUFACTURING	3,896	2,066	2,413	3,107	3,605	2,751	17,838
	21.8	11.6	13.5	17.4	20.2	15.4	99.9
	2947432.46	4657879.01	7795614.31	13639393.01	21378725.08	28387907.01	78806948.88
	3.7	5.9	9.9	17.3	27.1	36.0	99.9
DURABLE GOODS	1,266	839	1,122	1,540	1,779	1,636	8,182
	15.5	10.3	13.7	18.8	21.7	20.0	100.0
	960077.13	1895879.27	3631569.70	6783080.40	10543721.07	16927127.41	40745454.98
	2.4	4.6	8.9	16.6	25.9	41.5	99.9
STONE, CLAY	122	82	120	161	155	80	720
	16.9	11.4	16.7	22.4	21.5	11.1	100.0
	105724.97	183629.07	388655.46	703487.94	921287.09	976509.14	3279293.67
	3.2	5.6	11.9	21.5	28.1	29.8	100.1
FAB METALS	170	154	191	263	197	99	1,074
	15.8	14.3	17.8	24.5	18.3	9.2	99.9
	137688.58	346917.42	618273.71	1164256.80	1153258.11	972632.29	4395226.91
	3.1	7.9	14.1	26.5	26.3	22.1	100.0
MACH & TRANS EQUIP	583	411	509	874	1,245	1,366	4,988
	11.7	8.2	10.2	17.5	25.0	27.4	100.0
	447723.06	921405.91	1639572.90	3865316.04	7392621.29	14081325.26	28347964.46
	1.6	3.3	5.8	13.6	26.1	49.7	100.1
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	391	192	302	242	182	91	1,400
	27.9	13.7	21.6	17.3	13.0	6.5	100.0
	274740.52	441926.87	985067.63	1050019.62	1076556.58	896660.72	4724969.94
	5.8	9.4	20.8	22.2	22.8	19.0	100.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,630	1,227	1,291	1,567	1,826	1,115	9,656
	27.2	12.7	13.4	16.2	18.9	11.5	99.9
	1981355.33	2763999.74	4164044.61	6856312.61	10835002.01	11460779.60	38061493.90
	5.2	7.3	10.9	18.0	28.5	30.1	100.0
FOOD & KINDRED	1,502	579	667	888	1,177	582	5,195
	28.9	11.1	12.8	17.1	22.7	11.2	100.0
	956456.51	1302862.04	2152239.09	3903922.12	6975027.88	5897481.35	21187968.99
	4.4	6.2	10.2	18.4	33.0	27.9	100.1

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

STATE TOTALS - - - - - - - - - - TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 904.00	904.01 TO 1,249.50	1,249.51 TO 1,677.27	1,677.28 TO 2,368.42	2,368.43 AND OVER	TOTAL
DAIRY PRODUCTS	183	64	88	157	353	79	924
	19.8	6.9	9.5	17.0	38.2	8.5	99.9
	116908.04	142846.18	288585.07	711710.29	2059058.03	712626.45	4031634.06
	2.9	3.5	7.2	17.7	51.1	17.7	100.1
FRUIT, VEG SUGAR	564	197	264	246	378	207	1,856
	30.4	10.6	14.2	13.3	20.4	11.2	100.1
	403558.67	449515.17	843918.71	1065714.80	2291995.00	2234247.96	7288930.31
	5.5	6.2	11.6	14.6	31.4	30.7	100.0
BAKERY PRODUCTS	75	32	56	111	168	63	505
	14.9	6.3	11.1	22.0	33.3	12.5	100.1
	61189.78	71009.94	184254.63	497472.40	981832.28	560703.95	2356462.98
	2.6	3.0	7.8	21.1	41.7	23.8	100.0
OTHER FOODS	480	286	259	374	278	233	1,910
	25.1	15.0	13.6	19.6	14.6	12.2	100.1
	354900.02	639490.75	835480.68	1629024.63	1642142.57	2389902.99	7490941.64
	4.7	8.5	11.2	21.7	21.9	31.9	99.9
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	763	281	342	311	381	227	2,305
	33.1	12.2	14.8	13.5	16.5	9.8	99.9
	598176.42	631680.87	1105512.37	1354554.85	2280660.02	2369176.22	8339760.75
	7.2	7.6	13.3	16.2	27.3	28.4	100.0
OTHER NONDURABLES	565	367	282	368	268	306	2,156
	26.2	17.0	13.1	17.1	12.4	14.2	100.0
	446742.40	829656.83	906293.15	1597835.64	1579314.11	3194122.03	8553764.16
	5.2	9.7	10.6	18.7	18.5	37.3	100.0
SERVICE PRODUCING ******	74,632	27,528	26,911	25,944	25,132	25,389	205,536
	36.3	13.4	13.1	12.6	12.2	12.4	100.0
	56070112.94	61070743.31	86477478.61	112960212.62	149434878.54	285468850.81	751482276.83
	7.5	8.1	11.5	15.0	19.9	38.0	100.0
TRANS, COMM & UTILITIES	2,647	1,260	1,497	1,876	2,762	5,254	15,296
	17.3	8.2	9.8	12.3	18.1	34.3	100.0
	2058350.16	2816170.17	4862561.13	8195667.85	16626295.11	51868272.61	86427295.03
	2.4	3.3	5.6	9.5	19.2	60.0	100.0
TRANSPORTATION	1,791	875	961	1,054	1,266	1,249	7,196
	24.9	12.2	13.4	14.6	17.6	17.4	100.1
	1399100.55	1942709.50	3111612.68	4594174.98	7546322.62	12435230.48	31029150.61
	4.5	6.3	10.0	14.8	24.3	40.1	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
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STATE TOTALS TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 904.00	904.01 TO 1,249.50	1,249.51 TO 1,677.27	1,677.28 TO 2,368.42	2,368.43 AND OVER	TOTAL
TRUCKING & WAREHSNG	1,236	645	678	833	1,037	936	5,365
	23.0	12.0	12.6	15.5	19.3	17.4	99.8
	981482.22	1427284.63	2200270.79	3638014.17	6178575.01	9173454.23	23599081.05
	4.2	6.0	9.3	15.4	26.2	38.9	100.0
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	555	230	283	221	229	313	1,831
	30.3	12.6	15.5	12.1	12.5	17.1	100.1
	417618.13	515424.87	911341.89	956160.81	1367747.61	3261776.25	7430069.56
	5.6	6.9	12.3	12.9	18.4	43.9	100.0
COMMUNICATIONS	578	281	307	427	789	929	3,311
	17.5	8.5	9.3	12.9	23.8	28.1	100.1
	460612.18	643504.33	992781.52	1883806.92	4673431.28	9017659.83	17671796.06
	2.6	3.6	5.6	10.7	26.4	51.0	99.9
UTILITIES	278	104	229	395	707	3,076	4,789
	5.8	2.2	4.8	8.2	14.8	64.2	100.0
	198617.63	229956.34	758166.93	1717685.95	4406539.21	30415382.30	37726348.36
	0.5	0.6	2.0	4.6	11.7	80.6	100.0
TRADE	32,682	10,321	7,821	7,828	7,102	5,492	71,246
	45.9	14.5	11.0	11.0	10.0	7.7	100.1
	26021079.82	22646483.20	25108693.33	34120443.12	42029233.34	61211500.28	211137433.09
	12.3	10.7	11.9	16.2	19.9	29.0	100.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,982	1,841	2,577	3,874	4,229	3,520	20,023
	19.9	9.2	12.9	19.3	21.1	17.6	100.0
	2970408.06	4176533.12	8378032.50	17014591.79	25121233.94	39114283.47	96775082.88
	3.1	4.3	8.7	17.6	26.0	40.4	100.1
DURABLE GOODS	1,461	825	1,353	1,879	2,063	1,654	9,235
	15.8	8.9	14.7	20.3	22.3	17.9	99.9
	1194810.46	1886527.72	4388227.20	8228887.82	12245820.02	18584651.06	46458924.28
	2.6	4.1	9.4	17.7	26.4	39.9	100.1
FARM MACHINERY	439	209	360	657	575	231	2,471
	17.8	8.5	14.6	26.6	23.3	9.3	100.1
	529188.82	475566.65	1179340.58	2892055.58	3364382.00	2541300.97	10831834.60
	3.5	4.4	10.9	26.7	31.1	23.5	100.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,521	1,016	1,224	1,995	2,166	1,866	10,788
	23.4	9.4	11.3	18.5	20.1	17.3	100.0
	1775597.60	2290005.40	3989805.30	8785703.97	12875413.92	20599632.41	50316158.60
	3.5	4.6	7.9	17.5	25.6	40.9	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

STATE TOTALS TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 904.00	904.01 TO 1,249.50	1,249.51 TO 1,677.27	1,677.28 TO 2,368.42	2,368.43 AND OVER	TOTAL
PRINTING & PAPER	137	52	61	78	95	109	532
	25.8	9.8	11.5	14.7	17.9	20.5	100.2
	107033.41	117036.86	197590.01	344241.09	555564.09	1670592.87	2992058.33
	3.6	3.9	6.6	11.5	18.6	55.8	100.0
GROCERIES & RELATED	224	130	166	133	438	521	1,812
	12.4	7.2	9.2	18.4	24.2	28.8	100.2
	180206.96	296581.35	547598.38	1480556.96	2661473.32	5209620.36	10378037.33
	1.7	2.9	5.3	14.3	25.6	50.2	100.0
FARM PROD RAW MATERL	1,092	319	406	713	746	451	3,727
	29.3	8.6	10.9	19.1	20.0	12.1	100.0
	654428.45	719276.00	1319606.14	3138863.42	4390238.23	5034935.79	15255348.03
	4.3	4.7	8.7	20.6	28.8	33.0	100.1
RETAIL TRADE	28,700	8,480	5,244	3,954	2,873	1,972	51,223
	56.0	16.6	10.2	7.7	5.6	3.8	99.9
	23030671.76	18469950.08	16730660.83	17105851.33	16907999.40	22097216.81	114362350.21
	20.2	16.2	14.6	15.0	14.8	19.3	100.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	3,280	1,309	742	469	294	202	6,296
	52.1	20.8	11.8	7.4	4.7	3.2	100.0
	3013301.44	2862002.19	2351778.14	2017255.53	1732682.02	2091728.31	14068747.63
	21.4	20.3	16.7	14.3	12.3	14.9	99.9
FOOD STORES	4,173	1,243	633	575	372	221	7,217
	57.8	17.2	8.8	8.0	5.2	3.1	100.1
	3555856.53	2689706.99	2018967.95	2506956.32	2182398.09	2526012.14	15479898.02
	23.0	17.4	13.0	16.2	14.1	16.3	100.0
AUTO & SERVICE STNS	1,806	1,032	1,128	1,124	997	708	6,795
	26.6	15.2	16.6	16.5	14.7	10.4	100.0
	1568550.14	2316053.27	3647949.75	4879093.81	5884320.58	7860359.31	26156326.86
	6.0	8.9	13.9	18.7	22.5	30.1	100.1
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	1,568	476	260	189	124	65	2,682
	58.5	17.7	9.7	7.0	4.6	2.4	99.9
	2257121.60	1039175.00	832271.12	807934.78	731199.54	680994.24	5328696.08
	23.2	19.5	15.6	15.2	13.7	12.8	100.0
MISC RETAIL	17,873	4,420	2,481	1,597	1,086	776	28,233
	63.3	15.7	8.8	5.7	3.8	2.7	100.0
	15675846.05	9563010.63	7879695.87	6894610.89	6377399.37	8938122.81	55328681.62
	25.6	17.9	14.8	12.9	12.0	16.8	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
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HARDWARE GARDEN SPLY	1,067	486	471	374	256	147	2,801
	38.1	17.4	16.8	13.4	9.1	5.2	100.0
	906780.56	1077258.85	1514704.00	1803024.99	1493459.19	1682908.43	8278115.82
	11.0	13.0	18.3	19.4	18.0	20.3	100.0
FURNITURE FURNISHING	591	301	265	255	191	128	1,733
	34.1	17.5	15.3	14.7	11.0	7.4	100.0
	473684.17	677192.16	854755.14	1109036.21	1107317.58	1484196.96	5706182.22
	8.3	11.9	15.0	19.4	19.4	26.0	100.0
EATING & DRINKING	13,591	2,705	1,174	565	290	182	18,507
	73.4	14.6	6.3	3.1	1.6	1.0	100.0
	10165942.85	5778634.49	3699564.71	2441312.33	1704367.08	2045308.35	25834909.81
	39.3	22.4	14.3	9.4	6.6	7.9	99.9
MISC RETAIL	2,624	928	571	403	349	319	5,192
	50.5	17.8	11.0	7.8	6.7	6.1	99.9
	2129438.67	2030145.13	1810670.02	1741237.36	2072275.52	3725709.07	13509473.77
	15.8	15.0	13.4	12.9	15.3	27.6	100.0
FINANCE, INS & R ESTATE	2,228	1,655	2,571	1,846	1,458	1,932	11,690
	19.1	14.2	22.0	15.8	12.5	16.5	100.1
	1874135.87	3796816.71	8203299.05	7961067.37	8751854.47	22932377.26	53519548.73
	3.5	7.1	15.3	14.9	16.4	42.8	100.0
FINANCE	888	807	1,620	1,106	801	1,176	6,398
	13.9	12.6	25.3	17.3	12.5	18.4	100.0
	804821.70	1870040.98	5130627.07	4761807.80	4848971.64	13912753.92	31379023.11
	2.6	6.0	16.5	15.2	15.5	44.3	100.1
BANKING	800	747	1,445	928	639	862	5,421
	14.8	13.8	26.7	17.1	11.8	15.9	100.1
	730053.41	1733631.15	4614298.05	3995324.80	3856998.14	9716938.72	24647044.25
	3.0	7.0	18.7	16.2	15.6	39.4	99.9
CREDIT, SECURITIES	88	80	175	178	167	314	977
	9.0	8.1	17.9	18.2	16.8	32.1	99.9
	74768.29	136609.83	566329.06	766483.00	991973.50	4195815.20	6731978.86
	1.1	2.0	8.4	11.4	14.7	62.3	99.9
INSURANCE	613	521	706	498	526	618	3,482
	17.6	15.0	20.3	14.3	15.1	17.7	100.0
	515253.51	1201781.42	2237033.51	2161708.02	3124709.95	7337839.64	16576326.05
	3.1	7.2	13.5	13.0	18.9	44.3	100.0

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REAL ESTATE & HOLDING	727	327	245	242	131	138	1,810
	40.2	18.1	13.5	13.4	7.2	7.6	100.0
	556058.66	724994.31	785638.47	1037551.55	778172.88	1681783.70	5564199.57
	10.0	13.0	14.1	18.6	14.0	30.2	99.9
SERVICES	21,576	10,553	9,516	7,265	5,976	5,315	60,201
	35.8	17.5	15.8	12.1	9.9	8.8	99.9
	17226095.90	23462195.56	30462330.32	31444441.02	35377556.08	78214289.81	216165908.69
	8.0	10.8	14.1	14.5	16.4	36.2	100.0
LODGING	2,961	881	374	192	92	60	4,560
	64.9	19.3	8.2	4.2	2.0	1.3	99.9
	2402315.70	1895314.73	1167213.15	826267.91	530886.85	707860.93	7529859.27
	31.9	25.2	15.5	11.0	7.1	9.4	100.1
HEALTH SERVICES	5,903	5,037	5,047	3,806	3,457	2,979	26,229
	22.5	19.2	19.2	14.5	13.2	11.4	100.0
	5395060.38	11276271.84	16162175.98	16468181.99	20518324.86	50707291.44	120527306.49
	4.5	9.4	13.4	13.7	17.0	42.1	100.1
NURSING & HOSPITALS	4,640	4,000	3,466	2,762	2,802	1,687	19,357
	24.0	20.7	17.9	14.3	14.5	8.7	100.1
	4331854.60	8911494.80	11105850.71	11993651.52	16671252.31	16082068.05	69095971.99
	6.3	12.9	16.1	17.4	24.1	23.3	100.1
OTHER MEDICAL	1,263	1,037	1,581	1,044	655	1,292	6,872
	18.4	15.1	23.0	15.2	9.5	18.8	100.0
	1063205.78	2364777.04	5056325.27	4474730.47	3847072.55	34625223.39	51431334.50
	2.1	4.6	9.8	8.7	7.5	67.3	100.0
OTHER SERVICES	12,712	4,635	4,095	3,267	2,427	2,276	29,412
	43.2	15.8	13.9	11.1	8.3	7.7	100.0
	9428719.82	10270608.99	13132941.19	14149991.12	14328344.37	26799137.44	88109742.93
	10.7	11.7	14.9	16.1	16.3	30.4	100.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	1,468	762	484	255	168	106	3,243
	45.3	23.5	14.9	7.9	5.2	3.3	100.1
	1234469.44	1684535.66	1554927.12	1096321.79	981111.93	1334773.61	7886139.55
	15.7	21.4	19.7	13.9	12.4	16.9	100.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	2,349	728	624	485	390	390	4,966
	47.3	14.7	12.6	9.8	7.9	7.9	100.2
	1712667.25	1607355.55	1992378.26	2107090.94	2296186.21	4934565.33	14650243.54
	11.7	11.0	13.6	14.4	15.7	33.7	100.1

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 904.00	904.01 TO 1,249.50	1,249.51 TO 1,677.27	1,677.28 TO 2,368.42	2,368.43 AND OVER	TOTAL
STATE TOTALS							
TOTALS BY INDUSTRY							
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	603	337	385	399	301	160	2,385
	25.3	14.1	16.1	16.7	12.6	6.7	99.9
	207899.57	246995.27	1238647.45	1734075.64	1772070.54	1672729.14	7772215.61
	2.6	3.2	15.9	22.3	22.8	21.5	99.9
RECREATIONAL SERVICES	1,981	375	244	193	115	67	2,975
	66.6	12.6	8.2	6.5	3.9	2.3	100.1
	1314043.58	821690.19	776940.58	832660.13	679074.11	623898.65	5048305.24
	26.0	16.3	15.4	16.5	13.5	12.4	100.1
LEGAL SERVICES	282	177	289	229	133	285	1,395
	20.2	12.7	20.7	16.4	9.5	20.4	99.9
	252856.42	396155.09	934238.13	980221.60	789629.92	4425726.37	7778827.53
	3.3	5.1	12.0	12.6	10.2	56.9	100.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	243	193	212	220	189	150	1,207
	20.1	16.0	17.6	18.2	15.7	12.4	100.0
	149025.71	430056.61	676563.94	955382.50	1103198.61	1512861.81	4875089.18
	4.1	8.8	13.9	19.6	22.6	31.0	100.0
SOCIAL SERVICES	2,176	899	749	511	272	132	4,739
	45.9	19.0	15.8	10.8	5.7	2.8	100.0
	1225166.07	1979281.56	2404085.09	2205380.02	1590154.23	1204714.83	11108781.80
	15.5	17.4	21.6	19.9	14.3	10.8	99.9
MEMBERSHIP ASSN	2,400	745	597	494	305	293	4,834
	49.6	15.4	12.4	10.2	6.3	6.1	100.0
	1626464.71	1671892.03	1908491.00	2144067.10	1785523.48	2811761.73	11948200.05
	13.6	14.0	16.0	17.9	14.9	23.5	99.9
MISC SERVICES	1,010	419	513	481	554	693	5,670
	27.5	11.4	14.0	13.1	15.1	18.9	100.0
	756129.07	952649.03	1646869.62	2096791.40	3531395.34	8278105.97	17041940.43
	4.4	5.5	9.7	12.3	19.5	48.6	100.0
GOVERNMENT	15,499	3,739	5,506	7,129	7,834	7,396	47,103
	32.9	7.9	11.7	15.1	16.6	15.7	99.9
	8890473.19	8369077.67	17840594.76	31238593.26	46649941.54	71242410.85	184231091.29
	4.8	4.5	9.7	17.0	25.3	38.7	100.0
STATE GOVERNMENT	5,754	1,342	2,951	2,958	2,906	2,793	18,704
	30.8	7.2	15.8	15.8	15.5	14.9	100.0
	2557548.47	3091214.18	9505599.04	12887042.19	17236857.36	27522320.59	72582881.83
	3.5	4.3	13.1	17.8	23.7	37.9	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

STATE TOTALS TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 904.00	904.01 TO 1,249.50	1,249.51 TO 1,677.27	1,677.28 TO 2,368.42	2,368.43 AND OVER	TOTAL
EDUCATION							
	3,654	972	1,796	1,375	1,316	1,726	10,839
	33.7	9.0	16.6	12.7	12.1	15.9	100.0
	1517308.25	2250370.57	5759839.96	5957222.19	7829158.66	17836037.74	41109937.37
	3.7	5.4	14.0	14.5	19.0	43.4	100.0
OTHER STATE							
	2,100	570	1,155	1,583	1,590	1,067	7,865
	26.7	6.7	14.7	20.1	20.2	13.6	100.0
	820240.22	862845.61	3766059.10	6929820.00	9407698.68	9686282.85	31472946.46
	2.6	2.7	12.0	22.0	29.9	30.8	100.0
LOCAL							
	9,745	2,397	2,555	4,171	4,928	4,603	28,399
	34.3	8.4	9.0	14.7	17.4	16.2	100.0
	6552424.72	5275865.49	8334695.72	18351551.07	29413084.20	43720090.26	111648209.46
	5.9	4.7	7.5	16.4	26.3	39.2	100.0
EDUCATION							
	5,575	1,525	1,253	2,120	2,979	3,880	17,332
	32.2	8.8	7.2	12.2	17.2	22.4	100.0
	4141849.66	3336306.98	4088276.29	9337201.21	17952271.88	37294456.90	76150362.72
	5.4	4.4	5.4	12.3	23.6	49.0	100.1
OTHER LOCAL							
	4,170	872	1,302	2,051	1,949	723	11,067
	37.7	7.9	11.8	18.5	17.6	6.5	100.0
	2411075.26	1939556.51	4246419.43	9014349.86	11460812.32	6425633.36	35497846.74
	6.8	5.5	12.0	25.4	32.3	18.1	100.1

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

NONAG WAGE & SALARY	OWNERSHIP 20,30,50+
*EXCEPT -	00,01,02,08,09,070-073,076,077,079,88,99
GOODS PRODUCING	DIVISION B,C,D
MINING	10,12,13,14
COAL MINING	12
GAS & OIL	13
SAND & GRAVEL	10,14
CONSTRUCTION	15,16,17
BUILDING CONST	15
STREET, HWY & HEAVY	16
SPECIAL TRADE	17
MANUFACTURING	20 THRU 39
DURABLE GOODS	32,33,34,35,36,37,24,25,38,39
STONE, CLAY	32
FAB METALS	33,34
MACH & TRANS EQUIP	35,36,37
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	24,25,38,39
NONDURABLE GOODS	20,21,22,23,26,27,28,29,30,31
FOOD & KINDRED	20
DAIRY PRODUCTS	202
FRUIT, VEG SUGAR	203,206
BAKERY PRODUCTS	205
OTHER FOODS	201,204,207,208,209
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27
OTHER NONDURABLES	21,22,23,31,26,28,30,29
SERVICE PRODUCING	DIVISION E,F,G,H,I,J OWNERSHIP 20,30
TRANS, COMM & UTILITIES	40,41,42,44,45,46,47,48,49
TRANSPORTATION	40,41,42,44,45,46,47
TRUCKING & WAREHSNG	42
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	40,41,44,45,46,47
COMMUNICATIONS	48
UTILITIES	49
TRADE	50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59
WHOLESALE TRADE	50,51
DURABLE GOODS	50
FARM MACHINERY	5083
NONDURABLE GOODS	51
PRINTING & PAPER	511
GROCERIES & RELATED	514
FARM PROD RAW MATERIL	515
RETAIL TRADE	53,54,55,56,52,57,58,59
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	53
FOOD STORES	54
AUTO & SERVICE STNS	55
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	56
MISC RETAIL	52,57,58,59
HARDWARE GARDEN SPLY	52
FURNITURE FURNISHING	57
EATING & DRINKING	58
MISC RETAIL	59
FINANCE, INS & R ESTATE	60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67
FINANCE	60,61,62
BANKING	60

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1988 WAGES

CREDIT, SECURITIES	61,62
INSURANCE	63,64
REAL ESTATE & HOLDING	65,66,67
SERVICES	074,075,078,70,72,73,75,76,78,79,80-84,86,87,89
LODGING	70
HEALTH SERVICES	80
NURSING & HOSPITALS	805,806
OTHER MEDICAL	80 EXCEPT 805,806
OTHER SERVICES	72,73,75,76,78,79,81-84,86,87,89,074,075,078
PERSONAL SERVICES	72
BUSINESS SERVICES	73
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	75,76
RECREATIONAL SERVICES	78,79
LEGAL SERVICES	81
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82
SOCIAL SERVICES	83
MEMBERSHIP ASSN	86
MISC SERVICES	074,075,078,84,87,89
GOVERNMENT	OWNERSHIP 20,30
STATE GOVERNMENT	OWNERSHIP 20
EDUCATION	OWNERSHIP 20, INDUSTRY 82
OTHER STATE	OWNERSHIP 20, EXCEPT INDUSTRY 82
LOCAL	OWNERSHIP 30
EDUCATION	OWNERSHIP 30, INDUSTRY 82
OTHER LOCAL	OWNERSHIP 30, EXCEPT INDUSTRY 82

**DUAL JOB HOLDERS CLASSIFIED BY - HIGHEST WAGE RECORD

APPENDIX IV

COUNTY LABOR FORCE AND WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

PRELIMINARY

Table 1: Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and County, 1988 Annual Averages*

	Mining	Construction	Manuf.	Trans.,** Com. Ut.	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins. Real Est.	Services	Gov***	Total**** Number	Percent
Region I											
Williams	1,183	259	251	569	763	1,662	367	1,948	1,398	8,396	
Divide	20	11	7	11	50	121	58	213	190	681	
McKenzie	351	80	19	184	138	199	71	346	452	1,831	
Total	1,554	346	277	764	951	1,973	496	2,507	2,040	10,908	4.6
Row Percent	14.3	3.2	2.5	7.0	8.7	18.1	4.6	23.0	18.7	100.0	
Region II											
Ward	146	928	747	1,004	1,687	5,118	961	5,211	4,135	19,917	
Bottineau	117	40	75	115	137	372	104	906	607	2,073	
Burke	114	11	11	79	42	113	42	17	254	683	
McHenry	1	48	68	78	111	141	66	107	437	1,057	
Mountrail	26	14	125	105	159	330	121	432	509	1,821	
Pierce		17	68	117	147	348	74	482	278	1,531	
Renville	63	26	5	9	71	75	29	156	206	640	
Total	467	1,084	1,099	1,507	2,354	6,497	1,377	6,911	6,436	27,722	11.8
Row Percent	1.7	3.9	4.0	5.4	8.5	23.4	5.0	24.9	23.2	100.0	
Region III											
Ramsey	3	134	125	145	367	1,373	203	1,267	1,194	4,811	
Benson		10	636	27	72	112	64	470	671	1,862	
Cavalier		77	23	95	144	318	94	306	363	1,420	
Towner		14	232	62	87	142	64	186	211	998	
Eddy	8	9	14	17	66	124	40	241	211	730	
Rolette	7	128	461	82	119	393	120	682	972	2,964	
Total	18	372	1,491	428	855	2,462	585	3,152	3,422	12,785	5.4
Row Percent	0.1	2.9	11.7	3.4	6.7	19.3	4.6	24.7	26.8	100.0	
Region IV											
Grand Forks	74	1,270	1,674	1,354	1,310	7,076	1,090	6,386	7,109	27,543	
Nelson		23	26	31	168	155	61	317	287	1,070	
Walsh	23	146	180	227	395	952	296	845	1,867	4,791	
Pembina	5	158	574	180	238	571	103	641	623	3,093	
Total	102	1,599	2,454	1,792	2,311	8,754	1,460	8,189	9,886	36,497	15.5
Row Percent	0.3	4.4	6.7	4.9	6.3	23.9	4.0	22.4	27.1	100.0	
Region V											
Cass	1	2,758	3,924	3,736	6,141	11,067	3,836	14,987	8,353	54,753	
Traill		77	305	151	310	502	135	619	591	2,670	
Steele		17	37	39	63	54	38	29	155	432	
Ransom		62	139	58	159	313	96	488	396	1,623	
Richland		251	1,525	248	448	961	196	876	1,358	5,867	
Sargent		40	721	71	103	168	47	101	262	1,513	
Total	1	3,235	6,651	4,275	7,216	13,065	4,348	16,952	11,115	66,838	28.4
Row Percent	0.0	4.8	10.0	6.4	10.8	19.6	6.5	25.3	16.6	100.0	
Region VI											
Stutsman	6	314	1,095	440	428	1,836	474	2,099	2,026	8,698	
Wells	24	46	24	28	165	354	102	398	347	1,486	
McIntosh		7	38	27	178	206	67	330	235	1,088	
Logan		15	9	19	106	109	27	92	172	549	
Foster	9	38	27	78	176	218	80	339	246	1,211	
Dickey		52	95	67	157	383	69	443	384	1,670	
LaMoure	1	17	33	70	171	177	90	125	356	1,040	
Barnes	2	181	203	116	361	885	166	906	894	3,712	
Griggs	3	35	52	17	104	117	47	180	187	742	
Total	45	705	1,576	862	1,824	4,283	1,122	4,932	4,847	20,196	8.6
Row Percent	0.2	3.5	7.8	4.3	9.0	21.2	5.6	24.4	24.0	100.0	
Region VII											
Burleigh	168	1,002	1,281	2,026	1,732	6,232	1,254	8,568	6,674	28,887	
McLean	235	194	45	349	205	373	129	494	738	2,768	
Sheridan	7	16	7	6	36	40	35	19	151	317	
Kidder	4	16	6	28	50	65	37	101	218	525	
Emmons	1	49	36	44	108	158	49	219	321	987	
Morton	26	453	791	416	440	1,436	226	1,639	1,300	6,727	
Mercer	517	228	37	1,481	104	473	109	558	592	4,099	
Oliver	97	70	3	219	5	34	21	20	141	610	
Grant		9	5	29	51	106	35	126	209	570	
Sioux		21	6	11	22	59	21	197	426	763	
Total	1,055	2,058	2,217	4,607	2,753	8,976	1,866	11,941	10,760	46,233	19.7
Row Percent	2.3	4.5	4.8	10.0	6.0	19.4	4.0	25.8	23.3	100.0	
Region VIII											
Stark	376	318	545	560	630	1,991	319	2,171	1,527	8,637	
Slope	10	10	0	0	0	4	0	3	63	90	
Hettinger	2	40	17	37	86	118	52	120	234	706	
Golden Valley	47	32	22	11	67	136	35	132	146	648	
Dunn	32	23	20	22	62	95	26	33	244	579	
Bowman	105	34	45	31	139	268	75	281	255	1,231	
Billings	162	31	0	10	0	35	9	135	127	510	
Adams	1	12	21	48	96	195	49	350	168	937	
Total	935	500	670	716	1,080	2,862	554	3,247	2,794	13,338	5.7
Row Percent	7.0	3.8	5.0	5.4	8.1	21.5	4.2	24.3	21.0	100.0	
Multi-County	23	61	51	7	179	6	33	88	51	480	0.2
State Total	4,200	9,960	16,486	14,958	19,523	48,888	11,861	57,899	51,341	234,997	100.0
Row Percent	1.8	4.2	7.0	6.4	8.3	20.8	5.0	24.6	21.8	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Excludes railroad employment.
*** Excludes military employment.
**** Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: BARIS 7/20/89.

Table 2

Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1987 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans.,** Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Services	Govt.***	Total**** Number	Total**** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	9,171	286	242	569	733	1,757	392	1,867	1,398	8,567	
Divide	10	23	7	15	50	127	57	220	185	692	
McKenzie	263	60	20	197	132	208	71	331	467	1,750	
TOTAL	1,444	329	269	759	916	2,092	520	2,419	2,022	10,769	
ROW PERCENT	13.4	3.1	2.5	7.0	8.5	19.4	4.8	22.5	18.8	100.0	6.7
REGION II											
Ward	168	983	726	971	1,671	5,032	1,026	5,102	4,089	19,746	
Bottineau	92	55	72	102	190	403	101	490	604	2,068	
Burke	109	13	12	79	63	111	42	21	249	678	
McHenry	31	59	61	74	116	160	65	108	427	1,100	
Mountrail	28	21	132	105	155	322	113	430	495	1,801	
Pierce	6	30	62	111	136	355	85	471	277	1,531	
Renville	10	19	5	13	76	83	30	191	205	630	
TOTAL	662	1,180	1,070	1,454	2,367	6,666	1,662	6,773	6,346	27,560	11.9
ROW PERCENT	1.7	4.3	3.9	5.3	8.5	23.4	5.3	24.6	23.0	100.0	
REGION III											
Ramsey	18	149	132	155	373	1,363	209	1,207	1,177	4,775	
Benson	0	14	449	20	79	102	40	336	905	1,585	
Cavalier	0	78	14	92	148	299	92	304	358	1,383	
Towner	0	18	249	67	87	141	42	191	214	1,029	
Eddy	9	5	14	14	72	129	41	228	212	725	
Rolette	7	115	402	82	103	384	110	653	1,249	3,105	
TOTAL	26	379	1,282	430	862	2,414	574	2,919	3,715	12,601	5.4
ROW PERCENT	0.2	3.0	10.2	3.4	6.8	19.1	4.6	23.2	29.5	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	72	1,590	1,616	1,269	1,488	6,840	1,193	6,265	6,931	27,166	
Nelson	0	34	29	35	163	165	64	314	276	1,082	
Walsh	20	144	170	257	397	909	219	814	1,912	4,842	
Pembina	4	136	550	136	233	975	106	633	601	2,976	
TOTAL	96	1,894	2,365	1,697	2,283	8,489	1,692	8,026	9,720	16,062	15.6
ROW PERCENT	0.3	5.3	6.6	4.7	6.3	23.5	4.1	22.3	26.9	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	3	2,699	3,791	3,529	6,168	10,718	3,818	14,017	8,210	52,951	
Traill	0	75	104	89	289	530	163	985	577	2,592	
Steele	0	17	35	41	60	55	40	27	161	435	
Ransom	0	39	124	63	164	314	96	386	378	1,563	
Richland	1	285	1,307	233	423	954	216	904	1,353	5,875	
Sargent	0	34	665	59	91	171	46	91	276	1,429	
TOTAL	4	3,145	6,426	4,010	7,195	12,742	4,397	16,010	10,955	64,845	28.0
ROW PERCENT	0.0	4.9	9.9	6.2	11.1	19.6	6.7	24.7	16.9	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	12	248	1,087	432	428	1,861	466	2,028	2,018	8,559	
Wells	29	81	26	29	174	352	99	380	342	1,510	
McIntosh	0	8	43	19	175	197	73	318	230	1,063	
Logan	0	19	10	19	104	187	26	87	166	539	
Foster	12	37	25	82	153	231	79	324	236	1,188	
Dickey	0	87	95	68	174	361	69	456	386	1,697	
LaMoure	0	26	14	65	182	179	94	119	351	1,048	
Barnes	5	225	200	113	372	892	170	844	892	3,716	
Griggs	0	14	43	16	100	116	52	176	183	702	
TOTAL	58	741	1,560	843	1,862	4,376	1,128	4,732	4,804	20,000	8.6
ROW PERCENT	0.3	3.7	7.8	4.2	9.3	21.4	5.6	23.7	24.0	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	169	1,120	1,167	2,014	1,726	6,207	1,262	8,115	6,580	28,351	
Nelson	206	420	50	338	197	378	132	673	735	2,928	
Sheridan	0	11	6	6	35	42	35	20	136	291	
Kidder	2	7	8	26	47	64	37	99	209	496	
Emmons	0	98	37	31	118	151	50	207	318	970	
Morton	28	477	769	398	468	1,389	247	1,560	1,284	6,599	
Mercer	526	262	33	1,672	130	460	119	561	968	4,126	
Oliver	98	144	2	227	6	32	19	16	143	681	
Grant	1	14	7	23	57	161	43	122	203	572	
Sioux	0	34	7	13	22	63	21	199	412	770	
TOTAL	1,026	2,567	2,086	4,562	2,784	8,883	1,961	11,970	10,990	45,786	19.8
ROW PERCENT	2.2	5.6	4.6	9.9	6.1	19.4	4.3	26.8	23.1	100.0	
REGION VIII											
Stark	623	307	568	544	618	1,979	342	2,122	1,944	8,567	
Slope	11	6	0	0	0	4	0	3	61	86	
Hettinger	1	39	14	32	83	131	55	113	236	705	
Golden Valley	42	22	24	13	70	126	38	123	162	620	
Dunn	42	18	12	28	43	93	30	43	243	572	
Bowman	117	37	36	36	169	284	72	264	263	1,216	
Billings	152	26	0	12	1	30	0	120	136	475	
Adams	3	13	23	43	108	198	53	346	171	957	
TOTAL	971	466	617	706	1,092	2,825	590	3,134	3,798	13,198	5.7
ROW PERCENT	7.4	3.5	4.7	5.3	8.3	21.4	4.5	23.7	21.2	100.0	
MULTI-COUNTY	16	78	63	7	191	0	3	63	32	406	0.2
STATE TOTAL	4,101	10,755	15,718	14,668	19,690	48,187	12,087	55,666	51,002	231,220	99.9
ROW PERCENT	1.8	4.7	6.8	6.3	8.4	20.8	5.2	24.0	22.1	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Excludes railroad employment.
*** Excludes military employment.
**** Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: RAREIN (10/30/88)

Table 1

Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
By Industry and County, 1986 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans.,** Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Services	Govt.***	Total**** Number	Total**** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	1,582	548	260	631	799	1,916	446	1,991	1,486	9,388	
Divide	28	19	7	11	52	139	58	224	179	712	
McKenzie	425	92	20	177	135	235	71	338	[illegible]	1,908	
TOTAL	1,035	655	287	819	986	2,290	569	2,525	2,075	11,868	5.2
ROW PERCENT	19.5	3.8	2.4	6.9	8.3	19.6	4.8	21.3	17.3	99.9	
REGION II											
Ward	125	992	761	954	1,674	4,980	996	6,896	6,039	19,422	
Bottineau	120	57	64	105	156	410	122	462	599	2,074	
Burke	129	13	12	77	44	116	45	23	257	710	
McHenry	43	79	60	80	108	155	68	109	420	1,121	
Mountrail	51	52	127	87	146	318	96	433	500	1,809	
Pierce	9	61	35	111	152	355	95	480	276	1,596	
Renville	60	24	3	7	77	92	37	197	213	661	
TOTAL	535	1,278	1,08-	1,421	2,357	6,432	1,429	6,540	6,299	27,391	12.3
ROW PERCENT	2.0	4.7	4.0	5.2	8.6	23.5	5.2	23.9	23.0	100.1	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	173	159	163	382	1,281	217	1,178	1,166	4,716	
Benson	0	43	491	15	81	116	68	328	516	1,656	
Cavalier	0	67	19	103	192	309	91	295	367	1,378	
Towner	0	23	206	55	79	142	60	191	214	970	
Eddy	10	9	14	14	86	134	65	232	216	750	
Rolette	7	113	461	77	105	396	119	699	1,396	3,368	
TOTAL	17	428	1,342	427	885	2,378	600	2,923	3,867	12,866	5.6
ROW PERCENT	0.1	3.3	10.4	3.3	6.9	18.5	4.7	22.8	30.0	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	56	1,926	1,485	1,251	1,421	6,592	1,086	5,834	6,721	25,950	
Nelson	0	40	28	44	169	184	70	296	289	1,110	
Walsh	19	162	165	222	383	903	244	790	1,976	4,862	
Pembina	4	232	438	156	224	574	119	643	602	2,993	
TOTAL	59	1,960	2,116	1,673	2,197	8,253	1,517	7,563	9,588	34,905	15.1
ROW PERCENT	0.1	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.3	23.6	4.3	21.7	27.5	100.0	
REGION V											
Ward	9	2,574	3,766	3,269	5,935	10,610	3,716	13,366	8,039	51,083	
Traill	0	131	273	95	276	908	144	986	992	3,604	
Steele	0	13	37	40	58	57	41	19	196	421	
Ransom	0	18	131	48	167	317	89	388	372	1,310	
Richland	1	312	1,483	214	410	893	190	705	1,386	5,673	
Sargent	0	35	687	48	84	154	45	80	289	1,403	
TOTAL	10	3,103	6,379	3,716	6,930	12,339	4,227	15,222	10,826	62,751	27.5
ROW PERCENT	0	4.9	10.2	5.9	11.0	19.7	6.7	24.3	17.3	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	11	241	1,036	421	613	1,837	456	2,060	2,888	9,682	
Wells	24	86	27	29	179	360	101	381	341	1,526	
McIntosh	0	13	46	25	172	178	76	315	220	1,063	
Logan	0	18	10	11	106	104	23	89	168	722	
Foster	12	35	20	101	162	228	79	308	261	1,170	
Dickey	0	129	98	72	184	383	71	456	483	1,792	
LaMoure	0	10	29	57	198	186	97	115	368	1,231	
Barnes	6	207	169	102	347	865	169	835	681	3,581	
Griggs	0	19	39	17	115	103	57	176	176	702	
TOTAL	53	756	1,472	835	1,868	4,264	1,129	4,701	4,702	19,057	8.7
ROW PERCENT	0.3	3.8	7.6	4.2	9.6	21.5	5.7	23.7	24.1	100.1	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	159	1,071	1,172	2,041	1,805	5,977	1,263	7,814	6,420	27,721	
Nelson	277	108	58	348	184	400	127	447	716	2,664	
Sheridan	2	13	6	6	59	44	33	21	149	329	
Kidder	2	7	12	20	40	56	37	95	213	482	
Emmons	0	65	37	29	117	139	31	221	328	966	
Morton	33	900	744	610	662	1,385	248	1,505	1,268	6,556	
Mercer	565	338	29	1,468	121	448	113	593	569	4,243	
Oliver	96	87	3	223	3	28	7	16	149	610	
Grant	1	19	3	26	56	107	48	183	288	952	
Sioux	1	31	7	9	20	52	16	222	402	760	
TOTAL	1,116	2,230	2,073	4,978	2,861	8,676	1,943	10,995	10,404	46,053	19.6
ROW PERCENT	2.5	5.0	4.6	10.2	6.3	19.3	4.3	24.5	23.2	99.9	
REGION VIII											
Stark	651	326	470	562	648	2,023	367	2,130	1,936	8,713	
Slope	23	3	0	2	1	4	2	3	59	96	
Hettinger	2	43	15	30	85	128	56	108	276	702	
Golden Valley	43	19	34	20	69	141	43	86	160	615	
Dunn	93	57	7	31	64	93	30	42	292	629	
Bowman	119	43	41	33	162	261	75	263	244	1,239	
Billings	168	17	0	12	2	31	0	123	136	488	
Adams	1	17	26	40	112	208	52	396	198	981	
TOTAL	1,060	525	593	730	1,143	2,889	623	3,113	2,803	13,683	5.9
ROW PERCENT	7.9	3.9	4.4	5.4	8.5	21.5	4.5	23.1	20.8	100.0	
MULTI COUNTY	25	187	27	6	169	3	1	91	93	602	0.2
STATE TOTAL	4,709	10,836	19,369	16,204	19,353	67,521	13,016	59,691	58,678	229,377	100.0
ROW PERCENT	3.1	7.5	6.5	6.1	8.8	19.9	5.0	22.1	21.0	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Excludes railroad employment.
*** Excludes military employment.
**** Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: BARIK (3/9/88)

SO-233 S

88/1 BENCHMARK

TABLE 4
NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1988

02 13 89

INDUSTRIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL	248,200	248,650	250,500	254,150	259,400	260,750	257,750	256,050	260,450	261,500	259,750	259,050	256,050
MINING	4,100	4,000	3,950	4,100	4,250	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,250	4,250	4,050	3,950	4,150
COAL	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
OIL & GAS EXPLORATION	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,700
SAND & GRAVEL	150	150	200	350	450	500	500	500	450	450	350	250	350
CONSTRUCTION	7,250	6,850	7,150	8,350	10,800	11,900	12,300	12,400	12,100	11,500	10,500	8,700	10,000
BUILDING	2,100	1,950	2,000	2,200	2,700	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,600	2,600
STREET, HWY, HEAVY	1,150	1,100	1,250	1,750	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,100	2,400	1,400	2,400
SPECIAL TRADE	4,000	3,800	3,900	4,400	5,100	5,600	5,800	5,800	5,700	5,500	5,200	4,700	5,000
MANUFACTURING	16,000	16,050	16,150	16,100	16,200	16,800	16,400	16,100	17,000	16,950	16,600	16,500	16,400
DURABLE GOODS	6,950	6,850	6,950	7,250	7,400	7,600	7,550	7,450	7,600	7,550	7,500	7,400	7,400
STONE, CLAY	400	400	400	600	750	800	800	800	800	800	700	550	650
FABRICATED METALS	800	800	800	800	850	850	900	900	900	850	850	850	850
MACHINERY, TRANS EQUIP	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
OTHER DURABLES	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,300
NONDURABLE GOODS	9,050	9,200	9,200	8,850	8,800	9,000	8,850	8,650	9,400	9,400	9,100	9,100	9,000
FOOD & KINDRED	4,700	4,800	4,700	4,450	4,300	4,400	4,350	4,050	4,900	5,050	4,750	4,700	4,600
DAIRY PRODUCTS	750	750	750	750	800	800	800	750	750	700	700	700	750
FRUIT, VEG. & SUGAR	1,850	1,950	1,900	1,650	1,300	1,300	1,250	900	1,750	1,950	1,600	1,550	1,600
BAKERY PRODUCTS	350	350	350	350	500	500	450	500	500	500	500	500	450
OTHER FOOD	1,750	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,950	1,950	1,600
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,400
OTHER NONDURABLES	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,100	1,950	1,950	1,900	2,000
TRANS, COMM & UTIL	16,000	16,100	16,200	16,400	16,700	16,700	16,800	16,800	17,100	17,300	17,100	17,300	16,700
TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,200	8,300	8,400	8,500	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,200	8,600
TRUCKING WAREHOUSING	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,400	5,000
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,600
COMMUNICATIONS	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,400
UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,600	4,600	4,700
TRADE	66,400	65,800	66,800	68,100	69,000	69,500	69,300	69,200	69,300	68,300	68,600	69,500	68,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,000	19,000	19,200	19,700	19,900	20,000	19,800	19,600	19,400	19,100	19,100	19,100	19,400
DURABLE GOODS	8,700	8,800	8,900	9,000	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,100	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,900
NONDURABLE GOODS	10,300	10,200	10,300	10,700	10,800	10,800	10,600	10,500	10,500	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,500

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88/1 BENCHMARK

NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1988

02 13 89

INDUSTRIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	47,400	46,800	47,400	48,400	49,100	49,500	49,500	49,600	49,900	49,200	49,500	50,400	48,800
GEN'L MERCHANDISE	6,600	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,500	6,700	7,000	7,200	6,400
FOOD STORES	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,800	7,000	7,000	6,900	7,000	7,100	6,800
AUTO & SERVICE	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,600	6,600
APPAREL & ACCESS	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,600
OTHER RETAIL	25,100	25,000	25,600	26,400	26,900	27,100	27,100	26,800	27,000	26,400	26,300	26,700	26,400
FIN, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,250	12,250	12,250	12,300	12,450	12,550	12,450	12,350	12,300	12,200	12,200	12,300	12,300
FINANCE	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,600
BANKING	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
OTHER FINANCE	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500
INSURANCE	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
SERVICES	61,900	62,200	62,700	63,300	63,700	64,300	64,000	64,200	64,500	64,900	64,400	64,200	63,800
LODGING	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,200
HEALTH SERVICES	26,400	26,400	26,600	26,600	26,800	27,100	27,000	27,100	26,900	27,000	27,000	27,000	26,800
NURS'G HOMES/HOSPITALS	19,400	19,500	19,600	19,600	19,700	20,000	19,800	19,900	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700
OTHER HEALTH	7,000	6,900	7,000	7,000	7,100	7,100	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,100
OTHER SERVICES	31,500	31,800	32,100	32,500	32,700	32,900	32,700	32,800	33,300	33,500	33,100	32,900	32,600
GOVERNMENT	64,300	65,400	65,500	65,500	66,300	64,800	62,000	60,600	63,900	66,100	66,300	66,600	64,700
FEDERAL	10,200	10,100	10,100	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,300	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,500	10,600	10,300
STATE & LOCAL	54,100	55,300	55,400	55,300	56,100	54,400	51,700	50,300	53,500	55,600	55,800	56,000	54,400
STATE	19,200	19,900	20,000	19,800	20,100	18,700	17,800	17,300	18,300	20,000	20,200	20,200	19,300
EDUCATION	12,600	13,300	13,300	13,000	13,000	11,300	10,200	9,900	11,300	13,200	13,500	13,500	12,300
OTHER STATE	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,800	7,100	7,400	7,600	7,400	7,000	6,800	6,700	6,700	7,000
LOCAL	34,900	35,400	35,400	35,500	36,000	35,700	33,900	33,000	35,200	35,600	35,600	35,800	35,100
EDUCATION	17,500	18,000	18,000	17,900	18,000	16,000	13,800	13,300	16,700	17,800	18,000	18,100	16,900
OTHER LOCAL	17,400	17,400	17,400	17,600	18,000	19,700	20,100	19,700	18,500	17,800	17,600	17,700	18,200

TABLE 5

SO 233 S — NORTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL — 12 20 88

88/1 BENCHMARK

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 7

I N D U S T R I E S	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL	243,600	243,900	245,550	250,400	255,650	258,050	254,500	252,850	257,050	258,500	256,400	255,400	252,750
MINING	3,650	3,550	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,150	4,350	4,350	4,450	4,650	4,600	4,300	4,100
COAL	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,050	1,100
OIL & GAS EXPLORATION	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,000	2,600
SAND & GRAVEL	150	150	200	350	500	550	550	550	550	550	450	250	400
CONSTRUCTION	7,750	7,300	7,600	9,050	11,600	12,600	13,200	13,600	13,300	13,000	11,100	9,000	10,800
BUILDING	2,300	2,100	2,000	2,300	2,800	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,200	3,200	2,900	2,600	2,800
STREET, HWY, HEAVY	1,250	1,300	1,400	1,950	3,400	3,700	4,000	4,100	4,100	3,800	2,700	1,600	2,800
SPECIAL TRADE	4,200	3,900	4,200	4,800	5,400	5,700	5,800	6,100	6,000	6,000	5,500	4,800	5,200
MANUFACTURING	14,950	15,250	15,350	15,300	15,550	15,900	16,000	15,650	16,500	16,300	16,100	15,950	15,700
DURABLE GOODS	5,750	6,050	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,800	6,900	6,900	6,850	6,800	6,700	6,500	6,450
STONE, CLAY	450	450	500	600	750	850	800	850	800	800	700	500	650
FABRICATED METALS	700	700	700	700	750	800	850	850	850	800	800	800	750
MACHINERY, TRANS EQUIP	3,400	3,700	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,900	3,800
OTHER DURABLES	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,250
NONDURABLE GOODS	9,200	9,200	9,150	8,900	8,950	9,100	9,100	8,750	9,650	9,500	9,400	9,450	9,250
FOOD & KINDRED	4,800	4,800	4,750	4,500	4,450	4,500	4,500	4,050	4,850	4,700	4,600	4,550	4,550
DAIRY PRODUCTS	750	750	700	750	750	800	800	800	800	750	750	750	750
FRUIT, VEG. & SUGAR	2,000	2,100	2,100	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,300	2,100	2,100	1,950	1,850	1,850
BAKERY PRODUCTS	350	300	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
OTHER FOOD	1,700	1,650	1,600	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,600
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
OTHER NONDURABLES	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,300
TRANS, COMM & UTIL	15,900	15,900	15,900	16,100	16,300	16,300	16,400	16,400	16,800	16,500	16,300	16,400	16,300
TRANSPORTATION	7,900	8,000	8,000	8,100	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,700	8,500	8,300	8,400	8,300
TRUCKING WAREHOUSING	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,700	4,900	4,900	4,900	5,100	4,900	4,800	4,900	4,800
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,500	3,500
COMMUNICATIONS	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
UTILITIES	4,800	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
TRADE	65,200	64,700	65,200	67,200	68,500	68,800	68,600	68,500	68,500	68,100	68,500	69,000	67,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	18,900	18,800	19,000	19,400	19,600	19,800	19,700	19,600	19,500	19,400	19,400	19,400	19,400
DURABLE GOODS	8,800	8,700	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,200	9,300	9,200	9,100	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
NONDURABLE GOODS	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,400	10,600	10,600	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400

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88/1 BENCHMARK | WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 7

I N D U S T R I E S	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	46,300	45,900	46,200	47,800	48,700	48,800	48,800	48,900	49,000	48,700	49,100	49,600	48,100
GEN'L MERCHANDISE	6,300	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,800	7,000	6,300
FOOD STORES	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,600
AUTO & SERVICE	6,500	6,500	6,400	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,600	6,600
APPAREL & ACCESS	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,900	2,600
OTHER RETAIL	24,400	24,400	24,800	25,800	26,500	26,600	26,700	26,700	26,700	26,300	26,300	26,400	26,000
FIN, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,450	12,400	12,400	12,400	12,600	12,700	12,750	12,750	12,600	12,450	12,300	12,550	12,650
FINANCE	6,900	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,900
BANKING	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200
OTHER FINANCE	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,700
INSURANCE	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,900	3,900
REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,950	1,950	1,900	1,850	1,800	1,850	1,850
SERVICES	59,100	59,300	59,700	60,400	60,800	61,200	61,500	61,600	62,200	62,200	61,900	62,300	61,100
LODGING	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,200	4,200	4,200
HEALTH SERVICES	25,600	25,600	25,800	25,800	26,000	26,400	26,500	26,500	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,400	26,200
NURS'G HOMES/HOSPITALS	18,900	18,900	19,000	19,000	19,200	19,500	19,600	19,600	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,300
OTHER HEALTH	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900
OTHER SERVICES	29,500	29,700	29,900	30,500	30,600	30,500	30,700	30,700	31,400	31,500	31,300	31,700	30,700
GOVERNMENT	64,600	65,600	65,900	66,200	66,300	64,600	61,800	60,000	62,700	65,300	65,600	65,900	64,600
FEDERAL	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,300	10,200	10,400	10,500	10,400	10,400	10,300	10,4[illegible]	10,400	10,300
STATE & LOCAL	54,600	55,600	55,900	55,900	56,100	54,200	51,300	49,600	52,300	55,000	55,200	55,500	54,300
STATE	19,700	20,300	20,500	20,500	20,300	18,900	17,900	17,300	18,400	20,100	20,300	20,100	19,500
EDUCATION	12,700	13,300	13,500	13,300	13,100	11,400	10,200	10,000	11,200	13,100	13,400	13,400	12,400
OTHER STATE	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,200	7,200	7,500	7,700	7,300	7,200	7,000	6,900	6,700	7,100
LOCAL	34,900	35,300	35,400	35,400	35,800	35,300	33,400	32,300	33,900	34,900	34,900	35,400	34,800
EDUCATION	17,500	17,900	18,000	17,900	17,900	15,700	13,600	13,000	15,900	17,300	17,500	17,700	16,700
OTHER LOCAL	17,400	17,400	17,400	17,500	17,900	19,600	19,900	19,300	18,000	17,600	17,400	17,700	18,100

Table 6: North Dakota Labor Force by County and Region Annual Averages 1988

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1. Divide	1,427	1,376	51	3.6%
McKenzie	2,887	2,750	137	4.7%
Williams	11,777	11,164	613	5.2%
REGION 1 TOTAL	16,091	15,290	801	5.0%
2. Bottineau	3,558	3,346	212	6.0%
Burke	1,285	1,218	67	5.2%
McHenry	2,614	2,293	321	12.3%
Mountrail	3,266	3,022	244	7.5%
Pierce	2,523	2,427	96	3.8%
Renville	1,228	1,163	65	5.3%
Ward	26,667	25,254	1,413	5.3%
REGION 2 TOTAL	41,141	38,723	2,418	5.9%
3. Benson	3,640	3,411	229	6.3%
Cavalier	2,706	2,545	161	5.9%
Eddy	1,431	1,313	118	8.2%
Ramsey	6,645	6,347	298	4.5%
Rolette	4,562	3,652	910	19.9%
Towner	1,751	1,695	56	3.2%
REGION 3 TOTAL	20,735	18,963	1,772	8.5%
4. Grand Forks	35,077	33,598	1,479	4.2%
Nelson	1,952	1,841	111	5.7%
Pembina	5,575	5,086	489	8.8%
Walsh	8,192	7,792	400	4.9%
REGION 4 TOTAL	50,796	48,317	2,479	4.9%
5. Cass	59,370	57,769	1,601	2.7%
Ransom	2,753	2,654	99	3.6%
Richland	8,989	8,596	393	4.4%
Sargent	2,692	2,622	70	2.6%
Steele	1,140	1,095	45	3.9%
Traill	4,527	4,350	177	3.9%
REGION 5 TOTAL	79,471	77,086	2,385	3.0%
6. Barnes	5,804	5,536	268	4.6%
Dickey	3,167	3,034	133	4.2%
Foster	2,175	2,080	95	4.4%
Griggs	1,554	1,494	60	3.9%
LaMoure	2,364	2,266	98	4.1%
Logan	1,476	1,427	49	3.3%
McIntosh	2,273	2,222	51	2.2%
Stutsman	12,395	11,891	504	4.1%
Wells	2,871	2,674	197	6.9%
REGION 6 TOTAL	34,079	32,624	1,455	4.3%
7. Burleigh	32,936	31,416	1,520	4.6%
Emmons	2,154	2,043	111	5.2%
Grant	1,819	1,730	89	4.9%
Kidder	1,528	1,415	113	7.4%
McLean	4,584	4,283	301	6.6%
Mercer	5,986	5,584	402	6.7%
Morton	12,312	11,571	741	6.0%
Oliver	1,252	1,178	74	5.9%
Sheridan	1,157	1,081	76	6.6%
Sioux	1,213	1,091	122	10.1%
REGION 7 TOTAL	64,941	61,392	3,549	5.5%
8. Adams	1,728	1,678	50	2.9%
Billings	862	825	37	4.3%
Bowman	2,168	2,081	87	4.0%
Dunn	1,650	1,500	150	9.1%
Golden Valley	1,078	1,039	39	3.6%
Hettinger	1,821	1,723	98	5.4%
Slope	476	439	37	7.8%
Stark	11,968	11,321	647	5.4%
REGION 8 TOTAL	21,751	20,606	1,145	5.3%
STATE TOTAL	329,000	313,000	16,000	4.9%
Bismarck MSA	45,248	42,988	2,260	5.0%
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	84,729	82,193	2,536	3.0%
Grand Forks MSA	35,077	33,598	1,479	4.2%

Job Service North Dakota
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Table 7: North Dakota Labor Force by County and Region Annual Averages 1987

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1. Divide	1,473	1,416	57	3.9%
McKenzie	3,053	2,861	192	6.3%
Williams	11,735	10,712	1,023	8.7%
REGION 1 TOTAL	16,261	14,989	1,272	7.8%
2. Bottineau	3,694	3,473	221	6.0%
Burke	1,442	1,343	99	6.9%
McHenry	2,844	2,526	318	11.2%
Mountrail	3,386	3,107	279	8.2%
Pierce	2,549	2,435	114	4.5%
Renville	1,331	1,246	85	6.4%
Ward	25,887	24,493	1,394	5.4%
REGION 2 TOTAL	41,133	38,623	2,510	6.1%
3. Benson	3,294	2,998	296	9.0%
Cavalier	2,751	2,585	166	6.0%
Eddy	1,504	1,353	151	10.0%
Ramsey	6,644	6,298	346	5.2%
Rolette	5,029	4,291	738	14.7%
Towner	1,804	1,739	65	3.6%
REGION 3 TOTAL	21,026	19,264	1,762	8.4%
4. Grand Forks	35,292	33,907	1,385	3.9%
Nelson	2,039	1,913	126	6.2%
Pembina	5,242	4,776	466	8.9%
Walsh	8,072	7,673	399	4.9%
REGION 4 TOTAL	50,645	48,269	2,376	4.7%
5. Cass	59,803	57,929	1,874	3.1%
Ransom	2,762	2,665	97	3.5%
Richland	8,822	8,431	391	4.4%
Sargent	2,545	2,448	97	3.8%
Steele	1,189	1,141	48	4.0%
Traill	4,494	4,302	192	4.3%
REGION 5 TOTAL	79,615	76,916	2,699	3.4%
6. Barnes	6,172	5,916	256	4.1%
Dickey	3,266	3,121	145	4.4%
Foster	2,188	2,079	109	5.0%
Griggs	1,521	1,481	40	2.6%
LaMoure	2,476	2,381	95	3.8%
Logan	1,485	1,438	47	3.2%
McIntosh	2,275	2,209	66	2.9%
Stutsman	12,379	11,810	569	4.6%
Wells	2,975	2,785	190	6.4%
REGION 6 TOTAL	34,737	33,220	1,517	4.4%
7. Burleigh	33,289	31,709	1,580	4.7%
Emmons	2,239	2,119	120	5.4%
Grant	1,955	1,861	94	4.8%
Kidder	1,595	1,467	128	8.0%
McLean	4,807	4,508	299	6.2%
Mercer	5,634	5,226	408	7.2%
Morton	12,362	11,679	683	5.5%
Oliver	1,163	1,094	69	5.9%
Sheridan	1,166	1,106	60	5.1%
Sioux	1,393	1,261	132	9.5%
REGION 7 TOTAL	65,603	62,030	3,573	5.4%
8. Adams	1,785	1,728	57	3.2%
Billings	806	775	31	3.8%
Bowman	2,189	2,101	88	4.0%
Dunn	1,797	1,638	159	8.8%
Golden Valley	1,060	1,022	38	3.6%
Hettinger	1,944	1,843	101	5.2%
Slope	474	437	37	7.8%
Stark	11,928	11,147	781	6.5%
REGION 8 TOTAL	21,983	20,691	1,292	5.9%
STATE TOTAL	331,000	314,000	17,000	5.1%
Bismarck MSA	45,651	43,388	2,263	5.0%
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	84,745	81,615	3,130	3.7%
Grand Forks MSA	35,292	33,907	1,385	3.9%

Job Service North Dakota
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APPENDIX V

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Table 1

Persons Receiving Food Stamps by County: First Quarter Average

1983-1989

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent Change 1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-1988	1988-89
REGION I													
Williams	1,078	867	844	1,169	1,695	1,459	1,462	-19.6	-2.7	38.5	45.0	-13.9	0.2
Divide	73	104	94	99	108	73	69	42.5	-9.6	5.3	9.1	-32.4	-5.5
McKenzie	750	588	541	633	781	755	747	-21.6	-8.0	17.0	23.4	-3.3	-1.1
TOTAL	1,901	1,559	1,479	1,901	2,584	2,287	2,278	-18.0	-5.1	28.5	35.9	-11.5	-0.4
REGION II													
Ward	2,525	2,531	2,815	2,804	2,848	2,999	3,275	0.2	11.2	-0.4	1.6	5.3	9.2
Bottineau	571	459	504	511	612	666	649	-19.6	9.8	1.4	19.8	8.8	-3.2
Burke	131	150	151	155	204	193	175	14.5	0.7	2.6	31.6	-5.4	-9.3
McHenry	479	447	515	577	619	570	536	-6.7	15.2	12.0	7.3	-7.9	-6.0
Mountrail	660	653	619	588	681	613	590	-1.1	-5.2	-5.0	15.8	-10.0	-3.8
Pierce	350	384	371	391	345	289	283	12.6	-5.8	5.4	-11.8	-16.2	-2.1
Renville	69	51	69	82	79	104	102	-26.1	27.5	28.2	-3.7	31.6	-1.9
TOTAL	4,785	4,685	5,040	5,108	5,388	5,434	5,606	-2.1	7.6	1.3	5.5	0.9	3.2
REGION III													
Ramsey	719	745	771	869	983	890	1,051	3.6	3.5	12.7	13.1	-9.5	18.1
Benson	1,298	1,012	1,107	1,142	1,182	1,161	1,313	-22.0	9.4	3.2	3.5	-1.8	13.1
Cavalier	381	386	393	341	359	347	345	1.3	1.8	-13.2	5.3	-3.3	-0.6
Towner	251	246	259	251	241	227	229	-2.0	5.3	-3.1	-4.0	-5.8	0.9
Eddy	257	223	239	288	265	239	203	-5.9	7.2	20.5	-8.0	-9.8	-15.1
Rolette	2,724	2,718	2,762	2,758	2,880	3,197	3,599	-0.2	1.6	-0.1	4.4	11.0	12.6
TOTAL	5,610	5,330	5,531	5,849	5,910	6,061	6,740	-5.0	3.8	2.1	4.6	2.6	11.2
REGION IV													
Grand Forks	3,194	2,556	2,683	2,801	2,584	2,844	3,327	-20.0	5.0	4.4	-7.7	10.1	17.0
Nelson	141	138	162	172	154	143	157	-2.1	17.4	6.2	-10.5	-7.1	9.8
Walsh	673	710	687	724	673	787	776	5.5	-3.2	5.4	-7.0	16.9	-1.4
Pembina	467	581	456	469	534	433	419	24.4	-21.5	2.9	13.9	-18.5	-3.7
TOTAL	4,475	3,983	3,988	4,166	3,945	4,209	4,679	-10.9	0.1	4.5	-5.3	6.7	11.2
REGION V													
Cass	2,886	2,570	2,794	2,814	2,917	3,028	3,490	-10.9	8.7	0.7	3.7	3.8	15.3
Traill	372	369	355	306	335	302	358	-0.8	-3.8	-13.8	9.5	-9.9	18.5
Steele	112	118	79	80	72	81	73	5.4	-33.1	1.3	-10.0	-15.3	19.7
Ransom	355	369	397	426	393	392	306	3.9	7.6	7.3	-7.7	-0.3	-21.9
Richland	917	988	920	979	942	998	1,020	7.7	-6.9	6.4	-3.8	5.9	2.2
Sargent	365	332	344	324	290	277	235	-9.0	3.6	-5.8	-10.5	-4.5	-15.2
TOTAL	5,007	4,746	4,889	4,929	4,949	5,058	5,482	-5.2	3.0	0.8	0.4	2.2	8.4
REGION VI													
Stutsman	1,391	1,471	1,377	1,341	1,471	1,422	1,449	5.8	-6.4	-2.6	9.7	-3.3	1.9
Wells	297	335	307	388	399	353	345	12.8	-8.4	26.4	2.8	-11.5	-2.3
McIntosh	345	325	230	241	253	209	263	-5.8	-29.2	4.8	5.0	-17.4	25.8
Logan	287	266	240	218	224	182	181	-7.3	-9.8	-9.2	2.8	-18.7	-0.5
Foster	173	196	180	179	218	166	198	13.3	-8.2	-0.6	21.8	-23.9	19.3
Dickey	513	569	492	563	566	491	479	10.9	-13.5	14.4	0.5	-13.3	-2.4
LaMoure	381	395	328	331	293	280	282	3.7	-17.0	0.9	-11.5	-4.4	0.7
Barnes	715	712	776	799	788	737	748	-0.4	9.0	3.0	-1.4	-6.5	1.5
Griggs	255	249	222	228	250	212	182	-2.4	-10.8	2.7	9.6	-15.2	-14.2
TOTAL	4,357	4,518	4,132	4,288	4,462	4,052	4,127	3.7	-8.1	3.3	4.1	-9.2	1.9
REGION VII													
Burleigh	2,426	2,402	2,950	3,343	3,462	3,401	3,630	-1.0	22.8	13.3	3.6	-1.8	6.7
McLean	626	621	572	629	657	652	638	-0.8	-7.9	10.0	4.5	-0.8	-2.1
Sheridan	212	240	266	303	318	290	270	13.2	10.8	13.9	5.0	-8.8	-6.9
Kidder	291	298	280	293	283	221	207	2.4	-6.0	4.6	-3.4	-21.9	-6.3
Emmons	375	381	323	307	338	283	254	1.6	-15.2	-5.0	10.1	-16.3	-10.2
Morton	1,566	1,659	1,948	2,079	2,056	1,895	1,845	5.9	17.4	6.7	-1.0	-7.9	-2.6
Mercer	303	276	351	376	369	385	377	-8.9	27.2	7.1	-1.9	4.3	-2.1
Oliver	67	111	79	97	81	118	92	65.7	-28.8	22.8	-16.5	45.7	-22.0
Grant	418	448	409	437	471	425	346	7.2	-8.7	6.8	7.8	-9.8	-18.6
Sioux	994	515	599	633	725	832	842	-48.2	16.3	5.7	14.5	14.8	1.2
TOTAL	7,278	6,951	7,777	8,497	8,762	8,502	8,501	-4.5	11.9	9.3	3.1	-3.0	0.0
REGION VIII													
Stark	1,175	1,358	1,382	1,476	1,652	1,386	1,684	15.6	1.8	6.8	11.9	-4.0	8.2
Mattinger	116	127	131	161	243	209	173	9.5	3.1	22.9	50.9	-14.0	-17.2
Dunn	195	202	228	247	295	212	191	3.6	12.9	8.3	19.4	-28.1	-9.9
Bowman/Slope	147	167	152	211	304	278	255	13.6	-9.0	38.8	44.1	-8.6	-8.3
Billings/ Golden Valley	103	117	144	162	186	167	136	13.6	23.1	12.5	14.8	-10.2	-18.6
Adams	119	114	98	107	109	109	127	-4.2	-14.0	9.2	1.9	0.0	16.5
TOTAL	1,855	2,085	2,135	2,364	2,789	2,361	2,566	12.4	2.4	10.7	18.0	-8.2	0.2
STATE TOTAL*	35,267	33,857	34,992	36,904	38,788	38,164	38,979	-4.0	3.4	5.5	5.1	-1.6	2.1

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: North Dakota Department of Human Services (monthly) Food Stamp Program statistics.

Table 2
All Job Openings Received and Filled by Industrial Division and Occupational Category for Program Year 1987*

Occupational Categories and Divisions		Openings by Industrial Division										
		Total	Agri-Culture, Forest, Fishery	Mining	Constr.	MFG	Transp. & Util.	WHS & Retail Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Admin.	Government
Openings Received												
Total		51,337	2,899	316	4,137	3,684	2,019	11,633	1,163	24,112	1,382	11,615
0-1	Prof. Tech. Mgr.	8,651	4	7	122	810	77	537	120	6,489	485	4,999
20-2a	Clerical	7,858	48	26	201	262	269	1,975	686	4,075	336	2,654
25-29	Sales	3,234	21	2	67	92	124	2,267	124	562	15	101
30	Domestic	3,017	28	0	6	4	6	108	12	2,856	1	66
31-39	Other Services	9,587	9	3	158	68	93	3,664	90	5,299	263	1,516
a	Farm F & F	3,362	2,606	2	21	6	13	146	12	601	197	630
5	Processing	462	67	8	63	193	5	84	24	17	1	6
6	Machine Trades	892	7	12	81	210	40	355	10	165	12	45
7	Bench Work	1,720	5	1	42	1,329	1	144	0	499	1	718
8	Structural	4,321	17	54	2,660	353	728	239	61	762	67	183
90-91	Motor Frgt. Transp.	1,804	138	24	178	55	564	620	4	212	9	65
92	Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	6,069	151	19	568	574	694	1,514	56	2,035	40	446
93-97	Other	400	0	158	10	12	29	16	6	140	13	28
Openings Filled												
Total		36,600	2,319	193	3,169	3,002	1,511	7,669	675	17,324	762	9,580
0-1	Prof. Tech. Mgr.	9,114	2	7	95	504	25	260	69	3,990	186	1,384
20-2a	Clerical	5,694	41	16	119	183	172	1,404	610	5,161	186	2,169
25-29	Sales	1,973	16	1	33	54	63	1,366	68	377	15	91
30	Domestic	2,144	29	0	5	6	6	95	12	1,998	1	42
31-39	Other Services	6,283	6	3	127	69	73	2,200	23	3,629	171	1,123
a	Farm F & F	2,686	1,995	1	15	6	11	99	6	479	116	521
5	Processing	361	51	4	56	166	5	67	24	18	0	5
6	Machine Trades	510	2	7	36	167	24	176	5	87	6	22
7	Bench Work	1,623	5	0	33	1,042	0	97	0	444	3	782
8	Structural	3,234	14	39	2,029	274	98	153	65	549	33	285
90-91	Motor Frgt. Transp.	1,124	65	13	111	36	364	600	3	126	8	35
92	Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	5,605	133	16	908	513	654	1,361	63	2,366	33	409
93-97	Other	269	0	86	5	24	16	11	5	112	6	14
Fill Rate												
Total		71.3	79.9	61.1	76.6	81.5	74.8	65.8	58.0	71.8	55.1	73.9
0-1	Prof. Tech. Mgr.	99.1	50.0	100.0	77.9	62.2	32.5	48.6	40.8	61.5	37.9	61.7
20-2a	Clerical	72.5	85.4	61.5	59.2	70.6	69.1	71.1	59.8	77.6	55.4	81.7
25-29	Sales	61.0	76.2	50.0	49.3	58.7	50.8	60.8	38.7	69.6	100.0	90.1
30	Domestic	71.1	89.3	0.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	91.5	100.0	70.0	100.0	99.5
31-39	Other Services	65.5	66.7	100.0	80.4	72.1	78.5	60.4	90.0	68.5	65.0	74.1
a	Farm F & F	80.6	81.3	50.0	71.4	66.7	84.6	67.8	50.0	79.7	88.7	82.7
5	Processing	73.8	76.1	50.0	85.7	75.6	100.0	56.0	100.0	58.8	0.0	50.0
6	Machine Trades	57.2	28.6	58.3	44.4	79.5	60.0	49.6	50.0	52.7	50.0	48.9
7	Bench Work	94.4	100.0	0.0	78.2	101.7	0.0	67.4	0.0	89.0	100.0	108.9
8	Structural	74.8	82.4	72.2	76.9	77.6	74.4	64.0	93.8	72.0	49.3	76.4
90-91	Motor Frgt. Transp.	62.3	47.1	54.2	62.4	65.5	64.5	66.5	75.0	58.5	88.9	77.8
92	Pkg. Mtrl. Hndl.	92.7	88.1	84.2	92.7	89.4	94.2	88.6	79.6	96.3	82.5	91.7
93-97	Other	66.3	0.0	54.4	50.0	75.0	64.0	68.8	83.3	80.0	46.2	50.0

*7-1-87 through 6-30-88
Source: CSARS Table 10

Table 3

All Job Openings Received and Filled by Industrial Division and Occupational Category for Program Year 1988*

	Occupational Categories and Divisions	Openings by Industrial Division									
		Total	Agri-Culture, Forest, Fishery	Mining	Constr.	MFG	Transp. & Util.	WHS & Retail Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Estate	Services	Public Admin.	Government
Openings Received											
Total		51,565	2,188	428	4,120	3,624	3,312	11,618	1,419	23,207	1,647	11,568
0-1	Prof. Tech. Mgr.	6,777	14	62	197	497	224	527	154	4,510	612	3,742
20-24	Clerical	9,252	17	16	277	293	302	2,167	837	4,856	486	1,672
25-29	Sales	3,278	9	4	72	117	172	2,105	189	597	13	143
30	Domestic	3,246	25	0	13	3	4	130	18	3,050	2	79
31-39	Other Services	10,040	5	12	244	97	110	3,486	62	5,866	158	1,863
4	Farm F & F	3,099	1,840	2	32	18	180	133	21	763	78	661
5	Processing	533	31	2	23	238	46	186	1	46	0	19
6	Machine Trades	1,177	7	18	102	380	42	416	8	177	40	72
7	Bench Work	1,417	0	0	52	869	8	93	1	383	9	417
8	Structural	4,374	25	126	2,327	357	186	471	80	639	165	408
90-91	Motor Frgt. Transp.	1,768	73	22	203	57	595	536	0	269	13	81
92	Pkg. Matrl. Hndl.	6,158	142	20	538	666	1,439	1,371	43	1,884	57	371
93-97	Other	486	0	172	40	42	6	15	5	192	14	44
Openings Filled											
Total		36,574	1,799	308	2,999	2,751	2,563	7,662	741	16,826	966	8,914
0-1	Prof. Tech. Mgr.	3,383	6	26	94	319	99	301	70	2,195	273	1,984
20-24	Clerical	6,720	9	14	154	196	199	1,487	402	3,928	331	3,297
25-29	Sales	1,910	4	1	34	47	64	1,232	91	431	6	126
30	Domestic	2,155	18	0	8	2	2	98	15	2,010	1	61
31-39	Other Services	7,175	5	11	195	77	74	2,156	37	4,530	90	1,667
4	Farm F & F	2,622	1,555	2	24	9	163	105	10	705	49	625
5	Processing	415	27	2	2	217	41	88	1	37	0	12
6	Machine Trades	684	2	8	46	280	20	214	1	96	17	66
7	Bench Work	1,138	0	0	45	670	8	40	1	365	9	442
8	Structural	3,193	17	71	1,719	281	137	352	70	447	99	296
90-91	Motor Frgt. Transp.	1,155	29	12	152	34	393	367	0	182	6	44
92	Pkg. Matrl. Hndl.	5,652	127	18	496	592	1,361	1,210	40	1,754	54	108
93-97	Other	372	0	143	30	27	2	12	3	146	9	28
Fill Rate											
Total		70.9	82.2	72.0	72.8	75.9	77.4	65.8	52.2	72.5	57.3	77.2
0-1	Prof. Tech. Mgr.	49.9	42.9	41.9	47.7	64.2	44.2	57.1	45.5	48.7	44.6	52.0
20-24	Clerical	72.6	52.9	87.5	55.6	66.9	65.9	68.6	48.0	80.9	68.1	89.9
25-29	Sales	58.3	44.4	25.0	47.2	40.2	37.2	58.5	48.1	72.2	46.2	88.1
30	Domestic	66.4	72.0	0.0	61.5	66.7	50.0	75.4	83.3	65.9	50.0	77.2
31-39	Other Services	71.5	100.0	91.7	79.9	79.4	67.3	61.8	59.7	77.2	57.0	89.5
4	Farm F & F	85.7	84.5	100.0	75.0	90.0	90.6	68.6	47.6	96.9	62.8	97.5
5	Processing	77.9	87.1	100.0	8.7	91.2	89.1	40.3	100.0	80.4	0.0	80.0
6	Machine Trades	58.1	28.6	80.0	45.1	73.7	47.6	51.4	12.5	55.8	42.5	61.1
7	Bench Work	80.3	0.0	0.0	86.5	77.1	100.0	42.1	100.0	95.3	100.0	106.0
8	Structural	73.0	68.0	56.3	73.9	78.7	74.5	74.7	87.5	70.0	60.0	72.5
90-91	Motor Frgt. Transp.	69.3	39.7	58.3	74.9	59.6	66.1	68.7	0.0	67.7	46.2	79.0
92	Pkg. Matrl. Hndl.	91.8	89.4	90.0	92.2	89.2	94.6	88.3	93.0	93.1	94.7	83.0
93-97	Other	76.5	0.0	83.1	75.0	64.3	33.3	80.0	60.0	76.0	64.3	63.6

*7-1-88 through 6-30-89
Source: CSARS Table 10

Table 4
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed by Sex, Age and Industrial Group 1988

				CONTRACT CONST			MANUFACTURING				TRADE							GOVERNMENT					
	TOTAL	AG FISH FOR	MINING	BLDG	STR HWY HEAVY	SPEC TRADE	DUR GOODS	NON DUR GOODS	TRAN	COMM UTIL	PUBLIC	WHOLE-SALE	RETAIL	FIN	INSUR	REAL ESTATE	SERV	UCX	UCFE	STATE	LOCAL	NON CLASS	INA
TOTAL	4,500	172	258	277	585	507	288	274	161	22	26	327	459	57	29	28	443	54	78	163	131	0	161
MEN	3,376	143	246	265	552	485	234	159	136	14	21	268	246	16	8	20	185	44	43	72	91	0	128
WOMEN	1,076	28	9	7	27	13	51	113	24	8	5	55	209	41	21	8	253	10	34	90	39	0	31
AGE 16-19 TOTAL	34	2	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	1
MEN	26	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
WOMEN	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
AGE 20-21 TOTAL	137	7	5	9	15	12	8	8	2	1	2	10	24	0	0	1	12	8	1	5	1	0	6
MEN	107	6	5	8	14	12	6	5	2	1	2	9	15	0	0	0	6	6	1	3	1	0	5
WOMEN	30	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	1
AGE 22-24 TOTAL	402	20	18	23	43	40	24	23	10	4	2	29	53	5	2	1	40	20	4	13	9	0	19
MEN	309	18	17	23	39	39	19	17	8	2	2	25	31	1	1	1	22	17	1	7	6	0	13
WOMEN	93	2	1	0	4	1	5	6	2	2	0	4	22	4	1	0	18	3	3	6	3	0	6
AGE 25-34 TOTAL	1,702	62	121	111	205	225	113	112	56	10	7	120	166	24	9	10	154	22	20	46	43	0	66
MEN ***	1,332	55	118	108	195	219	94	71	50	7	6	102	96	4	1	8	68	18	8	20	31	0	53
WOMEN	370	7	3	3	10	6	19	41	6	3	1	18	70	20	8	2	86	4	12	26	12	0	13
AGE 35-44 TOTAL	1,069	34	59	65	156	116	73	61	45	6	10	83	89	15	10	8	108	2	24	39	30	0	36
MEN	805	27	56	63	149	112	61	31	38	3	8	66	49	7	4	6	40	2	16	16	21	0	30
WOMEN	264	7	3	2	7	4	12	30	7	3	2	17	40	8	6	2	68	0	8	23	9	0	6
AGE 45-54 TOTAL	615	19	33	35	86	62	38	35	21	1	5	41	66	7	6	5	67	0	14	31	22	0	21
MEN	437	14	31	34	82	60	31	16	17	1	3	33	29	1	2	4	26	0	7	15	14	0	17
WOMEN	178	5	2	1	4	2	7	19	4	0	2	8	37	6	4	1	41	0	7	16	8	0	4
AGE 55-59 TOTAL	251	9	10	15	39	24	12	14	14	0	0	19	25	4	2	2	27	0	7	14	9	0	5
MEN	184	7	10	15	38	24	11	6	13	0	0	15	12	2	0	1	10	0	5	4	6	0	5
WOMEN	67	2	0	0	1	0	1	8	1	0	0	4	13	2	2	1	17	0	2	10	3	0	0
AGE 60-64 TOTAL	182	11	6	11	27	12	12	14	9	0	0	16	18	2	0	0	17	0	5	7	11	0	4
MEN	136	9	6	11	27	12	9	9	7	0	0	13	7	1	0	0	7	0	4	4	7	0	3
WOMEN	46	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	3	11	1	0	0	10	0	1	3	4	0	1
AGE 65+ TOTAL	60	7	2	1	5	3	2	3	2	0	0	4	7	0	0	1	8	0	2	7	5	0	1
MEN	40	5	2	1	5	3	1	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	5	0	1
WOMEN	20	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	0	0
AGE INA TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOMEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX INA TOTAL	48	1	3	5	6	9	3	2	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	2

*** SEVERAL NUMBERS ROUNDED TO GET 4,500 TOTAL .

Monthly Averages For 1-1-88 through 12-31-88,RAN49J.

REGULAR-UI, UCX, & UCFE

ID = 49JCY88.(R)

Run Date 10/10/89

Table 5
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed by Sex, Age and Industrial Group 1987

				CONTRACT CONST		MANUFACTURING				TRADE							GOVERNMENT					
	TOTAL	AG FISH FOR	MINING	BLDG	STR HWY HEAVY	SPEC TRADE	DUR GOODS	NON DUR GOODS	TRAN	COMM	PUBLIC UTIL	WHOLE-SALE	RETAIL	FIN	INSUR	REAL ESTATE	SERV	UCX	UCFE	STATE	LOCAL	NON CLASS	INA
TOTAL	5,222	179	451	353	655	484	299	369	219	28	27	414	534	54	23	33	507	42	76	118	175	0	182
MEN	4,010	153	423	339	620	460	258	210	191	17	21	342	307	10	5	23	232	33	41	54	118	0	153
WOMEN	1,137	24	21	7	29	17	31	153	24	11	6	67	222	44	18	9	269	8	33	63	55	0	26
AGE 16-19 TOTAL	36	2	1	2	4	4	2	6	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
MEN	31	2	1	2	4	4	2	4	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
WOMEN	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
AGE 20-21 TOTAL	174	7	14	13	20	16	6	13	5	0	1	14	28	0	0	0	15	5	0	6	2	0	9
MEN	140	7	13	13	19	16	5	8	4	0	1	12	17	0	0	0	8	4	0	4	2	0	7
WOMEN	34	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	0	0	2
AGE 22-24 TOTAL	541	19	45	37	57	54	30	45	15	3	3	38	67	3	2	3	53	15	3	14	10	0	25
MEN	425	18	44	37	52	53	25	30	12	2	3	32	40	0	0	2	28	14	1	7	6	0	19
WOMEN	116	1	1	0	5	1	5	15	3	1	0	6	27	3	2	1	25	1	2	7	4	0	6
AGE 25-34 TOTAL	2,065	66	220	151	243	230	118	150	70	12	10	155	203	26	8	12	181	19	21	36	54	0	80
MEN ***	1,664	59	209	147	232	223	108	96	64	8	8	132	127	3	1	8	93	13	10	16	37	0	70
WOMEN	401	7	11	4	11	7	10	54	6	4	2	23	76	23	7	4	88	6	11	20	17	0	10
AGE 35-44 TOTAL	1,126	31	91	71	152	86	66	72	63	7	7	98	98	13	7	7	122	2	26	27	47	0	33
MEN	853	27	86	69	144	82	58	37	57	4	5	82	55	3	2	6	52	2	13	11	29	0	29
WOMEN	273	4	5	2	8	4	8	35	6	3	2	16	43	10	5	1	70	0	13	16	18	0	4
AGE 45-54 TOTAL	688	23	49	44	98	56	38	43	35	5	4	51	75	6	4	6	71	0	14	14	30	0	22
MEN	505	17	46	43	94	52	35	16	32	2	3	42	35	1	1	5	29	0	8	5	20	0	19
WOMEN	183	6	3	1	4	4	3	27	3	3	1	9	40	5	3	1	42	0	6	9	10	0	3
AGE 55-59 TOTAL	271	10	13	16	43	20	15	17	14	0	1	26	28	3	2	3	27	0	7	8	12	0	6
MEN	202	8	13	16	43	19	13	8	12	0	1	20	13	1	1	1	9	0	6	3	10	0	5
WOMEN	69	2	0	0	0	1	2	9	2	0	0	6	15	2	1	2	18	0	1	5	2	0	1
AGE 60-64 TOTAL	187	12	8	12	27	10	9	15	9	1	1	19	18	2	0	1	22	0	2	5	12	0	2
MEN	147	10	8	12	27	10	8	10	7	1	0	16	11	1	0	1	8	0	2	4	9	0	2
WOMEN	40	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	3	7	1	0	0	14	0	0	1	3	0	0
AGE 65+ TOTAL	59	7	3	0	5	1	5	2	3	0	0	5	7	1	0	0	7	0	1	5	6	0	1
MEN	43	5	3	0	5	1	4	1	2	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	5	0	1
WOMEN	16	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	0
AGE INA TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOMEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX INA TOTAL	75	2	7	7	6	7	10	6	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	6	1	2	1	2	0	3

*** SEVERAL NUMBERS ROUNDED TO GET 5,222 TOTAL.

Monthly Averages For 1-1-87 through 12-31-87,RAM49J.

REGULAR-UI, UCX, & UCFE

ID = 49JCY87.(R)

Run Date 10/10/89

APPENDIX VI

MAPS

Map 1

Map Showing the Main Topographic Areas in North Dakota

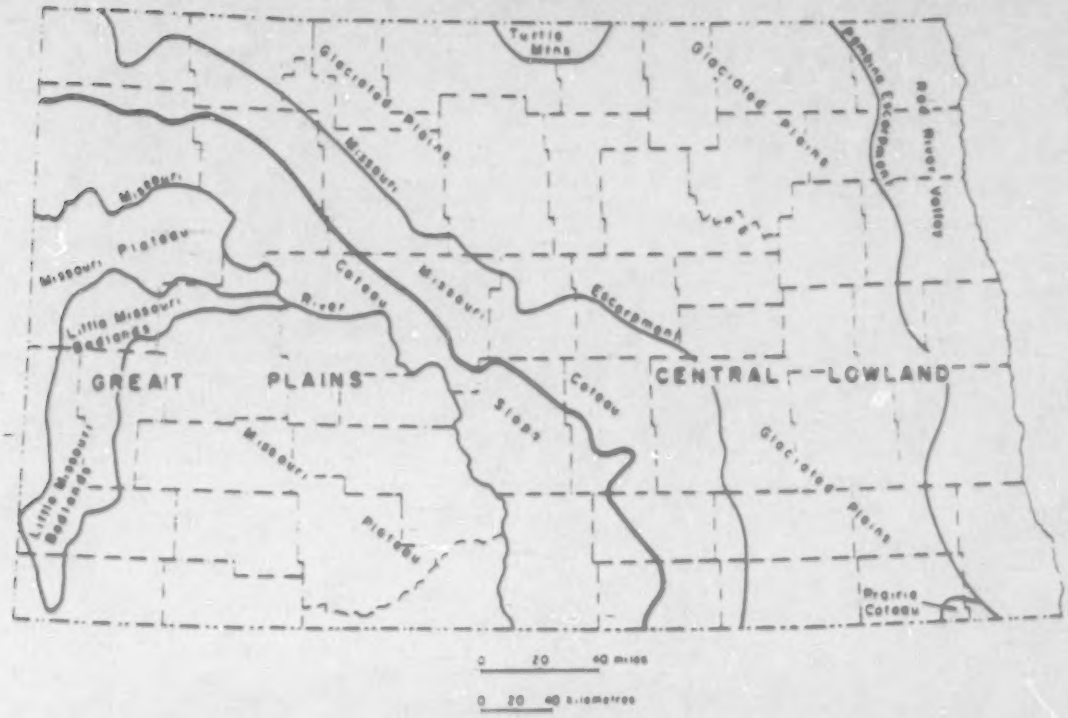


Figure 1. Map showing the main topographic areas in North Dakota. The term "gently sloping" refers to areas that have slopes of less than 8 percent (4° 35'). Local relief is defined as the maximum difference in elevation within any township-sized area.

EXPLANATION

CENTRAL LOWLAND

Red River Valley: Flat plain resulting from sedimentation on the floor of glacial Lake Agassiz; more than 95 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief less than 25 feet in most places.

Pembina Escarpment: Steep, glacially-modified escarpment that marks the boundary between the Red River Valley and the Glaciated Plains.

Glaciated Plains: Rolling, glaciated landscape; more than 80 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief generally less than 100 feet in most places, but ranging up to 100 to 300 feet in some places.

Prairie Coteau and Turtle Mountains: Hummocky, glaciated irregular plains that resulted from collapse of supergiacial sediment; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Missouri Escarpment: Steep, glacially-modified escarpment that marks the boundary between the Glaciated Plains and the Missouri Coteau.

Missouri Coteau: Hummocky, glaciated irregular plains that resulted from collapse of supergiacial sediment; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 100 to 300 feet.

GREAT PLAINS

Coteau Slope: Rolling to hilly plains east of the Missouri River that have both erosional and glacial landforms; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

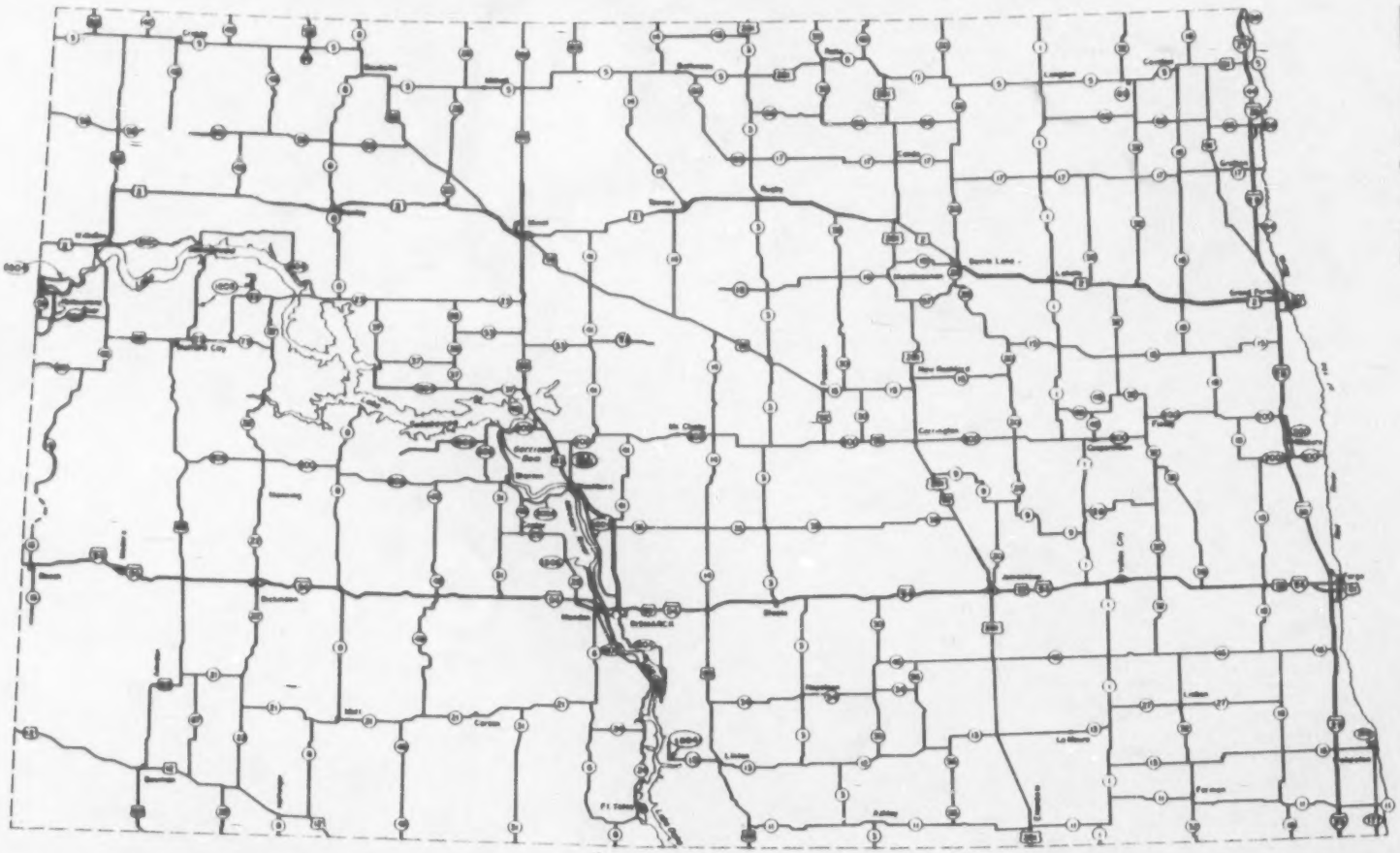
Missouri Plateau: Rolling to hilly plains except in badlands areas; some evidence of glaciation near the Missouri River; gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief ranges from 300 to 500 feet.

Little Missouri Badlands: Rugged, deeply-eroded, hilly area along the Little Missouri River; gentle slopes characterize 20 to 50 percent of the area and local relief is commonly over 500 feet.

SOURCE: The Face of North Dakota, The Geologic Story, by John P. Bluemle, Educational Series 11, North Dakota Geological Survey.

Map 2

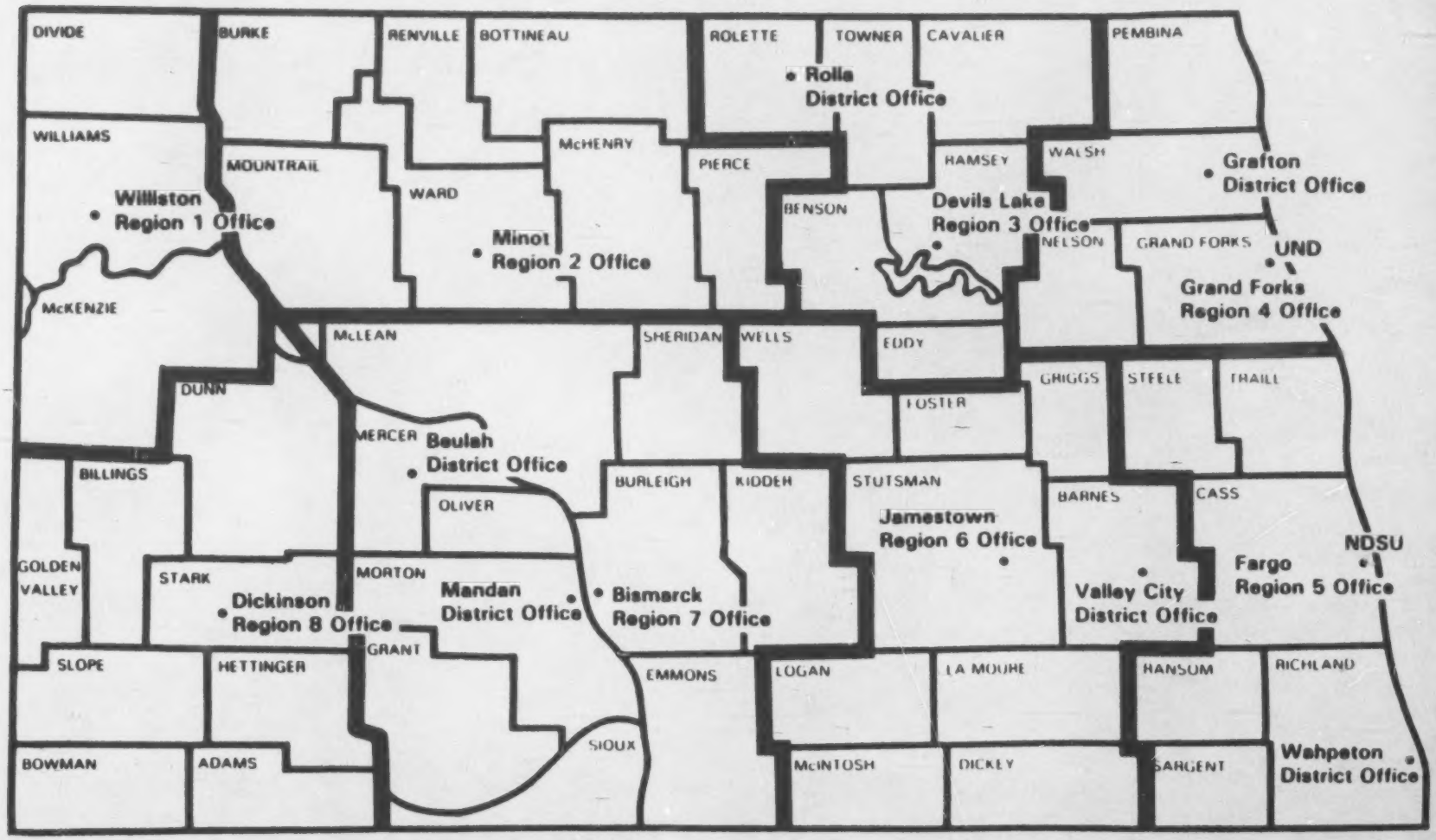
NORTH DAKOTA STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM



JOB SERVICE North Dakota

Map 3

Job Service Region and District Offices



JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
LOCAL OFFICES

Region 1
Williston Regional Office
422 First Avenue West
Williston, North Dakota 58801
Telephone 572-7771

Region 2
Minot Regional Office
3416 North Broadway
Minot, North Dakota 58701
Telephone 852-2164

New Town District Office
P.O. Box 477
New Town, North Dakota 58763
Telephone 627-4390

Region 3
Devils Lake Regional Office
301 South College Drive
Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301
Telephone 662-2181

Rolla District Office
103 East Main
Rolla, North Dakota 58367
Telephone 477-5631

Region 4
Grand Forks Regional Office
2016 South Washington
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3711

Grafton District Office
728 Hill Avenue South
Grafton, North Dakota 58237
Telephone 352-2202

UND Placement Office
Room 141, McCannel Hall
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3904

Region 5
Fargo Regional Office
1350 32nd Street South
Fargo, North Dakota 58103
Telephone 237-7113

Region 5--Continued
Wahpeton District Office
524 Second Avenue North
Wahpeton, North Dakota 58075
Telephone 671-2711

NDSU
Placement Bureau
211 Ceres Hall
Fargo, North Dakota 58105
Telephone 237-7111

Region 6
Jamestown Regional Office
429 Second Street Southwest
Jamestown, North Dakota 58401
Telephone 251-2256

Valley City District Office
2425 West Main
Valley City, North Dakota 58072
Telephone 845-7261

Region 7
Bismarck Regional Office
216 Second Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-2880

Mandan District Office
501First Street Northwest
Mandan, North Dakota 58554
Telephone 663-6461

Beulah District Office
119 East Main
Beulah, North Dakota, 58523
Telephone 873-5607

Region 8
Dickinson Regional Office
66 Osborn Drive
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601
Telephone 227-2361

Teacher Placement Service
1000 East Divide Avenue
P.O. Box 1537
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
Telephone 224-3497

Veterans Employment and
Training Service
1000 East Divide Avenue
P.O. Box 1537
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
Telephone 224-2865

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1991 Annual Planning Report

Research and Statistics
October 1990

1991 ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
1000 EAST DIVIDE
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501

MICHEAL V. DEISZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREPARED BY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Planning Report is designed to make planners, administrators and business leaders aware of possible changes to the economy of North Dakota. Because changes to the economy can have dramatic and far-reaching impacts, this document is written for a wide audience.

North Dakota is at crossroads. The impact of a prolonged drought, combined with the boom and bust cycle found in mining industries, has pointed out the need for a diversified economy. The state has experienced a decline in population as young people migrate from North Dakota in search of better wages and expanded employment opportunities. As a state, we must be able to utilize existing resources and capabilities of the state to fulfill market needs both inside and outside of North Dakota. Because there is widespread acceptance of the need to diversify, expansion is likely in the service and manufacturing sectors of the economy. With expansion of these industries, growth can be expected in other sectors of the economy as well.

Assumptions Used for Annual Planning Report (1991)

In order to create the 1991 Annual Planning Report, several assumptions had to be made. While the findings of the report are based on these assumptions, it should be pointed out that other factors not included in the report could influence the economy of North Dakota. In addition, the reader is cautioned that predictions of future events or trends are based on probable events. It is probable that one or more of the assumptions used for the 1991 Annual Planning Report will not stand the test of time. Should this occur, the trends reported may be affected. The following assumptions were used when producing this publication.

International:
Political and trade barriers will continue to collapse, especially in Europe, enhancing trade opportunities for the United States.

The world economy is assumed to remain stable.

The value of the United States dollar will not significantly increase during 1991.

The price of crude oil has had a short-term increase due to tensions in the Middle East. The oil-producing countries that belong to OPEC have agreed to increase production to stabilize the price of crude at $21 per barrel. This assumption was made prior to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Should armed conflict break out, the price of oil could escalate sharply, putting an additional strain on a weak economy.

Nationally:
The economy is expected to slowly contract, with an increasing possibility of a national recession.

A budget compromise is expected to prevent sequestering, which would have a negative impact on North Dakota.

Inflation is expected to increase.

The Federal Reserve Board will not tighten credit.

Assumptions Used for Annual Planning Report (1991) Continued

Region:
There will be an increase of cooperation with surrounding states on environmental and economic issues.

Observed patterns of migration and economic growth will continue through 1991.

North Dakota:
Migration away from rural communities to urban areas will continue.

Any impact of Chancellor for higher education will not be felt in the economy until after 1991.

Legislative action that occurs in 1991 will not affect the economy until 1992.

Increase in minimum wage will not affect employment for North Dakotans.

The economic impact of the drought will be felt through 1992.

Assumptions Used for Annual Planning Report (1991) Continued

Sectors of the economy:

Mining

The mining industry could be severely impacted by the Clean Air Act. At the time of this report, the expected impact is not thought to take place until after 1991.

Domestic crude oil production will see an increase of national attention; however, the profitability for North Dakota crude will not improve in the near future.

Construction

There could be an upturn in the near future with the Clean Air Act and developing of trade and manufacturing industries.

Transportation, Communication and Utilities (TCU)

Impact of the Clean Air Act should be minimal for utilities for 1991.

Changes to the infrastructure will be minimal, so there should be no effect on transportation industries. However, levels of trade between Canada and North Dakota should increase.

Manufacturing

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, manufacturing production has been fairly flat across the nation and the region. As a result, the states in the region, including North Dakota, will compete for a limited number of opportunities in manufacturing.

Wholesale Trade

The urban/rural split will benefit urban populations more so than other parts of the state. In addition, trade with Canada is expected to increase. Both of these impacts should benefit wholesalers.

Retail Trade

There will be continued development of specialty stores as regional shopping replaces rural retail trade.

Service Industry

Increases in telecommunications can be expected. In addition, technical, professional and personal services should increase in 1991. This trend could increase if governmental services decrease.

Government

Federal government employment should remain steady as state government declines and local government increases.

I. Introduction

Purpose

The primary objective of the Annual Planning Report is to present a current, short-term outlook on North Dakota's labor market. The focus of this report is on recent historic employment trends between 1986 and 1989, and on the outlook for 1990 as well as 1991. To accomplish this objective, it will be necessary to discuss those factors which influence the state's economy.

Growing Awareness of a World Economy

During the decade of the eighties, there was a growing awareness of the interdependence of national, continental and world economies. This awareness has also influenced the political process within different nations as well as the existing political structures of independent nations. Examples of these changes include increasing communication and trade with eastern bloc countries, and changes in the Soviet Union. East Germany and West Germany have publicly stated their intention to reunite their two republics by the end of 1990. The unification of these two countries will have economic implications not only for Europe, but also for the United States for several years to come. In 1992, the European financial markets are scheduled to be unified. The Fair Trade Law, passed in 1988, is designed to lower trade barriers between the United States and Canada. Several economic summits were held during the past decade in an attempt to enable policymakers of various nations the opportunity to work out a unified economic policy. At this point, no unified policy has developed. Nevertheless, there is an increasing awareness of a global economy.

Impact of World Economy on North Dakota

Historically, the economy of North Dakota has been dependent on outside influences. The price of grain and the availability of rail transportation were crucial to the state's development. North

Dakota's economy is still very dependent on outside influences. As evidence, one could look at the grain embargo of 1980. During the past decade, the dollar was at times very strong and relatively weak at others. Recently, the dollar has declined, and there is an increase of foreign investments within the United States (see page 88). This also has a benefit for products produced in North Dakota. When the dollar decreases, American products become cheaper and consequently more desirable to the world market.

Fluctuating Markets

In October of 1987 and 1989, there were sizable decreases in the stock market. The stock market plunge of 1987 was so severe that for the first time since their implementation, safety features of the market were executed. In the past, the stock market has been thought of as a crude indicator of the strength of the economy. However, the economy did not mirror the dramatic decreases suggested in the declines of 1987 and 1989. Consequently, the impact of the stock market on the economy has come into question. Nevertheless, the volatility of the market seems to indicate some uncertainty about the economic future. This uncertainty is reflected throughout the economy. The Federal Reserve found itself stating that credit is available to lending institutions, but those institutions, themselves, are facing economic uncertainty. The federal deficit is growing and attempts to reduce that deficit continue to leave the markets with a sense of instability.

National Trends

The economy has seen slow rates of inflation and growth during the past decade. Concern over the federal government's inability to deal effectively with the national deficit has grown over the decade. This concern has exerted increasing pressure to limit the amount of federal money in state budgets. Consequently, states are being forced to use more state resources to fund existing programs.

The decade also saw growth in the service industries and a relative decrease in production and manufacturing. Service industries include: TCU (transportation, communication and utilities), wholesale trade, retail trade, FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate), services and government.

Traditionally, the service industry does not compensate the employee as well as goods-producing industries. There has also been an increase in the number of part-time employment. With fewer jobs in production and manufacturing (two mature industries), national interest is focusing more on service industries and the potential to export American services. As shown in the following table, the service occupations employ a proportionately higher percentage of minorities.

Table One
Percentage of Employees by Race and Occupation as of 1989

Occupation	White	Black	Hispanic
Managerial and Professional	90.3	6.2	3.5
Technical, Sales and Admin. Support	87.5	9.3	5.8
Service Occupations	78.4	17.7	11.1
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	89.5	7.8	8.8
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	81.6	15.0	11.4
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	91.9	6.1	14.5
Total	86.5	10.2	7.3

Note: May not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: "Employment and Earnings," U.S. Department of Labor. 36(1)(January 1990) Table A-60.

The technological demands placed on employees in the service industry have been steadily increasing. With the proliferation of computers, many jobs previously thought of as menial labor are now requiring better training and employees who are able to adapt to changes in the working environment. As a result, the services provided and demanded are becoming increasingly sophisticated. Within the service industry, there has been movement to decrease benefits provided by employers in order to maintain profit margins. This policy has an impact on North Dakota employees. With rising

medical costs as well as decreasing wages and benefits, the American Dream is somewhat tarnished as spendable income decreases.

National Policy and Its Impact on North Dakota

A significant portion, approximately 15 percent, of the gross state product is based on agriculture. (North Dakota Economic Data 1988 p. 5.) Because of this dependence, any changes in national policies that have an effect on agriculture should be examined.

Two areas of national interest that have a direct impact on North Dakota are the environment and foreign trade. An example of how these two separate areas interact is the current drought and the corresponding low waters of the Garrison and Oahe Reservoirs.

The extended drought has forced North Dakota to seek civil action against the Corps of Engineers to get them to maintain water levels on the Missouri River. The Corps has come under attack over its priorities and how its managerial decisions are made. The Corps claims that the maintenance of interstate trade routes and flood control is its primary mission. Consequently, the Corps would view itself as being negligent in its authority if it didn't continue the water flow from the two reservoirs.

Drought assistance, land conservation and price barriers have protected agricultural products that are important to North Dakota. However, these safeguards may no longer be available to North Dakotans. Changing national priorities, as evidenced by implementation of the Fair Trade Law and proposed changes in the Farm Bill, indicate that support for agriculture, and family farming in particular, is declining.

Limitations of Data

This report is a compilation of existing sources of data. While the use of secondary analysis is useful, there are limitations that one needs to be aware of. If one is not aware of these limitations, interpretations could be in error, or worse, be misleading. Other factors that need to be taken into consideration

include: the timeliness of the data; determining if that data is still relevant; comparing the needs of the secondary researcher to the needs of the primary researcher; and the inability to control or manipulate the data.

Most of the statistics provided in this report use data provided by employers. The employers provide information on the number of employees, wages and other information for those employees who are eligible for unemployment insurance. Throughout this report, except where noted, the information provided by employers is used. Without their support, this report would not be possible. However, only those employers who make unemployment insurance payments provide information to Job Service. Consequently, important information about farmers and other workers not covered by unemployment insurance is not directly available. This limits the analysis and should be remembered when using this report.

A report such as this is very dependent on historical trends. When fluctuations in the historical data are found, they could be due to changes in the trend or a statistical anomaly. A further limitation regarding trends is that this document is published in October 1990. Consequently, in-depth analysis for data that is released after August 1990 is very difficult to include.

Because of the time frame, it will be impossible to use some statistics that are typically very helpful. The U.S. Census reports will not be available for one to three years. This is important to stress because changes that have occurred since 1980 have been estimated using standard formulas. These formulas may not reflect the actual changes that have occurred.

II. National Outlook

The national economy is projected to continue to grow but to do so slowly. According to a recent survey of leading economists, Zarnowitz (1990), the national economy will experience modest growth during 1990 with a possible upturn beginning in 1991. However, Allen Greenspan, the director of the Federal Reserve Board and noted economist, stated that there is an increasing chance that the national economy will experience a recession.

The national budget will likely show a decrease in national defense spending. This is due primarily to a lessening of tensions with the Soviet Union. However, the lessening of tension between the two superpowers does not imply a windfall for other areas of concern. Of national concern is the growth of the national deficit. Consequently, the decrease in defense spending will not produce a windfall for domestic programs. Decreases in defense spending will have a secondary impact on the national economy, but the extent of that impact or when it will occur is not yet known. However, major defense contractors are reducing their labor force in anticipation of defense spending cuts. Proportionately, the amount of money used for nondefense budgeting is increasing. However, because federal dollars are increasingly used as matching funds, the states are forced to assume a larger burden of the financial responsibility when providing services. Within the political process, other concerns that are deemed to be of national importance compete for federal funds. Consequently, programs that are assisted by the federal government are likely to be closely scrutinized. This includes dealing with the national deficit, which continues to grow.

The national economy is becoming more sensitive to changes in the world economy. As such, the impact of other countries' actions is starting to be felt in the United States. This is having an impact on the local economy. An example would be the current debate over Canadian durum which is allowed to compete in local markets without import duties because of the Fair Trade Law. North

Dakota farmers argue that durum growers in Canada receive assistance from their government, giving them an unfair trade advantage. The Canadian farmers use these subsidies to produce more durum than the current demand, thereby lowering the price of durum and adversely affecting North Dakota durum producers.

Inflation was holding relatively steady during the early part of 1990. At that time, inflation was not thought to be an issue for 1991. However, with the increase of oil prices in August as well as other factors, inflation does appear to be on the increase. Should this trend continue, inflation will become a national concern and could further slow down the economy. In addition, there has been increasing concern over the costs of medical services. Medical costs are coming under increasing scrutiny, and calls for a national health policy are increasing. Should the economy continue to grow, it will be due, in part, to the continued reliance on nondurable goods and the growth in service industries. With growth in service industries, the national unemployment rate is expected to remain fairly stable.

In the spring of 1990, several indicators of a general slowdown of the nation's economy became evident. Housing starts and orders for manufactured goods were both down. A decline in the orders for durable goods, as well as consumption of big ticket items, appeared to be tapering off. The Federal Reserve has continued to maintain tight control of lending, helping to reduce the threat of inflation but at the risk of an economic slowdown.

Another factor which influences the national economy is the development of foreign trade. These influences may be beneficial to the U.S. economy. However, projections based on a changing political environment are not as reliable. With a declining dollar, American goods are becoming more popular overseas. Recent trade agreements with Canada, Japan, the European community, as well as proposed agreements with Mexico, the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe, could help stimulate the American economy. The United States is involved with several countries in attempting to

reduce trade restrictions. These discussions, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), are scheduled to be completed on agricultural products this year. This agreement, if accomplished, could strongly influence both foreign relations and farm policies. In 1992, the European market is scheduled to become the European Common Community (ECC). With the collapse of the Berlin Wall, the countries of Eastern Europe may become more active trading partners. Already, Czechoslovakia has been granted favored country status as a trading partner. Other countries will probably follow. This activity may spark a resurgence of foreign trade with the United States. A related issue is the reunification of Germany. The deutsche mark is one of the strongest currencies in the world. Germany will undergo several changes with reunification. These changes may affect more than Germany, since West Germany is an economic power.

Other factors not considered in this report include the national budget, the deficit, monetary policy and other topics being debated at the Capitol, as well as the changing of political priorities. On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. The impact of this military action on the American economy is yet not completely understood. However, there will be an impact on the United States. The United States imports over 50 percent of its oil, and combined Iraq and Kuwait produce 10 percent of the world's supply. The military action of Iraq did raise the price of gasoline in August. Further impact could include: the spurred development of alternative fuels; a possible economic recession; a decrease in economic activity; as well as an increase in domestic production of oil and other energy sources.

III. The Region

The West North Central Region (WNC) includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, predicts the area it covers, including North Dakota, will experience modest growth, while the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, which also provides services to part of the WNC, predicts that the economic impact of the drought will slowly dissipate through 1991.

Table Two
Job Insurance Covered Employment for West North Central Region and the United States for 1988

Note: Annual Numbers are in thousands.

	Annual Avg. Employed	Annual Wages	Avg. Wage Monthly	Difference From U.S.	Difference From Region
Iowa	1,116	20,000	1,493.96	-18.03	-8.15
Kansas	1,010	19,223	1,585.84	-12.99	-2.50
Minnesota	1,963	42,172	1,790.08	-1.79	10.06
Missouri	2,206	44,762	1,691.29	-7.21	3.99
Nebraska	669	11,504	1,432.52	-21.40	-11.92
North Dakota	237	3,914	1,375.71	-24.52	-15.42
South Dakota	252	3,894	1,285.33	-29.48	-20.97
WNC Region	7,453	145,469	1,626.46	-10.76	
U.S.	104,271	2,280,570	1,822.62		

Source: "Employment and Wages; Annual Averages, 1988," U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin 2341, (October) 1989.

When compared to the nation, the WNC Region's average monthly earnings per job were lower than the nation's during 1988. These findings are consistent with 1987.

The WNC Region has more jobs held by women than the national average: 45.7 percent compared to 45.2 percent. In addition, women of the region are more likely to participate in the labor force. Participation in the labor force for women, who lived in the WNC Region, aged 16 to 65, was 60.6 percent. This compares to the national average of 57.4 percent. The Midwest work ethic is very strong. In fact, the WNC Region has more participation in the

labor force, 66.1 percent, than any other region except New England, 66.6 percent and, consequently, is higher than the national average of 63.0 percent.

It is possible that this work ethic is cause for lower wages. With more people willing to work, the supply of available labor exceeds existing demand, thereby pushing the price of labor down. Should more opportunities arise, this willingness to work could then produce a shortage of workers, and wages would then rise.

This explanation, however, does not work for Minnesota or Missouri which are very close to the national average wage for covered employment. To explain the differences found, one needs to look for characteristics which are unique to Minnesota and Missouri. One possible difference is the relationship between employers and employees. Except for Minnesota and Missouri, both of which allow union shop agreements, the states in the WNC Region are "Right to Work Law" states. Another explanation for this difference could be the proportion of employees who work in industries that pay higher wages in Missouri and Minnesota (for example: automobile manufacturing). Yet another explanation is the proportion of the state population that lives in urban areas. Urban areas traditionally have higher wages on average than rural areas. Both Missouri and Minnesota have large metropolitan areas that other states in the region do not possess.

Aside from the difference found in average wages, the region is fairly homogeneous and, in general, reflects changes that occur at the national level. Most experts agree that the region will continue to sustain economic growth but at a slower rate than the nation.

IV. State of the State

National policy and foreign markets influence our economy more than the North Dakota agricultural sector. In North Dakota there are numerous federal entities, including two air force bases. An air force study shows that the air force pumped into the local economy of Grand Forks 232.2 million dollars during the past fiscal year. It is estimated that this created an estimated 1,594 secondary jobs. This compares with 225.4 million dollars for the previous fiscal year.

In spite of the influx of federal money, the state's economy has been growing very slowly. This rate of growth has been a concern to public officials, business leaders, and policymakers both inside and outside of North Dakota. Popper and Popper (1987) pointed out, in what became a controversial article, the limits of the natural resources of the Plains. They stated in their article that the semiarid climate of the Plains, combined with limited oil and mineral reserves, create a boom and bust cycle. Popper and Popper then went on and stated the consequences of over-farming and the dependence on limited resources. These concerns are shared by North Dakotans. The Vision 2000[1] report studied the future prospects for North Dakota and they concluded that, assuming no changes in economic policy, the state has little likelihood of prolonged economic growth. While reports of the collapse of the state's economy have been exaggerated, the state has suffered during the past decade. The biggest decline has been in the rural counties of the state. A table provided in the Appendix shows that while some counties that do not have large cities did show increases in the number of employers, employment and wages in those

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[1]. The Vision 2000 report was produced by the North Dakota 2000 Committee. The committee examined prevailing patterns in North Dakota and suggested that the economy of North Dakota was at risk of stagnation or decline. In an attempt to broaden the economy and promote stability and growth, the committee developed a series of initiatives. These initiatives suggest using available resources to satisfy changing regional, national and global needs.

counties with large cities were more likely to show increases from 1987 to 1988.

Wages in North Dakota

Wages in North Dakota did improve in 1988, the latest year data is available. The average wage increased in North Dakota 2.1 percent from 1987 to 1988, while preliminary results for 1989 show an increase of 2.6 percent. However, this growth was below the region's as well as the nation's.

The average annual wage for covered employment is expected to continue to increase through 1991. These increases are expected in all industries found in North Dakota. The average annual wage for each industry in North Dakota is presented in Table Three. An interesting note is the low average annual wage for the retail industry. The retail industry is an industry that typically hires a large number of part-time employees and, consequently, the average annual wage is lower.

Table Three
Average Annual Covered Wage by Industry and Year

Industry	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture	13,248	13,399	14,582	13,875	14,100
Mining	28,442	29,115	30,660	31,350	32,250
Construction	19,646	20,119	20,361	20,900	21,450
Manufacturing	19,331	19,787	20,661	21,250	21,850
TCU	24,112	24,288	24,659	24,950	25,250
Wholesale	19,859	20,499	21,368	22,050	22,750
Retail	9,012	9,178	9,317	9,650	9,900
FIRE	18,653	19,414	19,889	20,600	21,250
Services	14,537	15,059	15,417	15,950	16,450
Government	17,780	17,975	18,617	18,950	19,300
Average	16,145	16,501	16,931	17,371	17,790

Source: ES-202 Report

Note: 1989 figures are preliminary and 1990 and 1991 were projected by the Research and Statistics Section of Job Service North Dakota.

State of the Industries

From 1987 to 1988, the largest growth of employees was in manufacturing, closely followed by the service industry. This compares with growth from 1988 to 1989 when services and retail trade were the strongest industries (see page 55). During this time, there was an increase in the number of employers in services, manufacturing and the TCU industries (see page 54). It should be noted that the rate of growth from 1988 to 1989, 1.31 percent, was slower than 1987 to 1988, 1.73 percent. A comparison of these industries is provided in Table Four.

Table Four
Average Number of Nonfarm Employees by Industry and Year

Industry	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture	2,171	2,154	2,126	2,097	2,070
Mining	4,101	4,200	3,995	4,095	4,247
Construction	10,756	9,976	9,748	10,196	10,441
Manufacturing	15,714	16,482	16,558	16,906	17,058
TCU	14,448	14,996	15,103	15,281	15,510
Wholesale	19,483	19,527	19,606	19,577	19,734
Retail	48,187	48,864	49,909	50,746	52,065
FIRE	12,085	11,850	11,832	11,832	12,021
Services	55,442	58,050	59,897	61,019	62,178
Government	51,001	51,338	51,774	51,633	51,530
Total	233,388	237,437	240,548	243,382	246,854

Source: ES-202 Report

Note: 1989 figures are preliminary and 1990 and 1991 were projected by the Research and Statistics Section of Job Service North Dakota.

Charts showing the annual average of nonagricultural employment from 1959 to 1989 by industry can be found in the Appendix (see pages 39 through 53).

The agricultural sector of the economy is expected to continue a modest decline through 1991. This decline will be industry-wide, with declines in number of employers, employees and wages through 1990. Wages are expected to increase slightly in 1991. The reasons for this increase are expected shortages of labor, an increase in minimum wage, and the current trend showing that the

local economy will have bottomed out sometime during this period. In addition, biotechnology is likely to continue to expand. These projections do not consider possible increases of exporting grains to the Soviet Union nor does it consider the proposed Farm Bill of 1990. The success in developing world trade agreements and the value of the dollar will have an impact on agri-business in North Dakota. At this time, the extent of these impacts is not able to be predicted.

The mining industry is likely to be dramatically impacted by the Clean Air Act. According to the Lignite Council of North Dakota, the Clean Air Act could adversely affect the industry. The impact could include the closure of some mines as well as reduce the demand for North Dakota lignite. This could result in higher extraction costs, reducing the profitability of companies who use North Dakota coal. Should this occur, there would be a secondary impact that would be felt beyond the mining industry. While it is likely that the Clean Air Act will impact the mining industry, the impact of the Clean Air Act is yet unclear because it will depend on governmental regulation for interpretation. Because of the lack of governmental regulation, it would not be prudent to discuss the impact at this time. Without the Clean Air Act, the demand for fossil fuel is expected to increase, as fossil fuel is a primary source of energy to produce electricity. Consequently, the mining industry is expected to show improvement and this increase is expected to continue through 1990 and 1991.

A related industry, oil exploration and extraction, is likely to be very volatile as the worldwide supply of oil continues to exceed demand. With volatile prices, domestic production is not likely to increase. New technology, in the form of horizontal drilling, is being used in North Dakota and is resulting in more activity in the oil fields. However, this activity does not equate with a large increase of employment opportunities. The actual drilling is a process that requires few employees. Most employment in oil exploration and extraction takes place when a field is being

explored. Most of the seismic charting (exploration) of North Dakota oil fields was completed during the last oil boom.

The construction industry has rebounded from the low of 1987. It is expected that this industry will continue modest growth in both 1990 and 1991. This growth could be accentuated as power plants and other regulated industries modify or build structures to be in compliance with the Clean Air Act.

Much of the infrastructure (primarily roads and railroads) within North Dakota is in need of updating and maintenance. Many of the paved roads in North Dakota are aging, with an average of approximately 17 years of service for state highways. It is estimated that asphalt highways should last approximately 20 years, while concrete roads are expected to remain in service 30 years. At present, the state road system can satisfy the needs of the public, but the need for expanded maintenance is approaching. This is particularly true for the secondary road system maintained and operated by counties and townships. Within the system of roads and highways, an area of concern is the bridges. According to the North Dakota Highway Department, as of 1989, 52 percent of the bridges were in need of maintenance. Of that percentage, 70 percent were county bridges, and thus unable to receive federal aid for repair or replacement. A growing part of the infrastructure is air transportation. Several airports are expanding their facilities and capabilities. If air transportation continues to grow, there should be a corresponding increase in construction of facilities to handle the increased traffic.

The impact of the Fair Trade Law will gradually be felt in North Dakota as full implementation is not expected for some time. Nevertheless, it is expected there will be an increase in traffic to and from Canada. This increase will put an additional demand on existing transportation systems and may result in the modification and upgrading of those routes that lead to and from Canada.

Manufacturing is a steadily growing sector of the North Dakota economy. The majority of manufacturers in North Dakota are relatively small firms. However, they produce a wide array of products. Recent programs provide incentives for manufacturers to locate in North Dakota. While these programs have not been taken into consideration in projecting an increase, they could have a positive impact on the manufacturing industry.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities are very diverse industries grouped together as TCU. During 1990 and 1991, it is expected there will be continued growth in this industrial sector. Because of the variety found in this industrial grouping, each industry is considered separately. Transportation is likely to remain fairly constant with potential growth in air transportation and increases in freight industries. Communications are expected to increase, especially with the new developments in telecommunications. Utilities include water, sewer, waste disposal, natural gas and electricity. Waste disposal has become a national issue and there is possible growth for this industry in North Dakota. In addition, there is expected to be a growing need for electricity, both regionally and nationally, so this industry is expected to grow.

The trade industries in North Dakota are predicted to increase through 1991. These industries are not shared equally across the state. Urban areas are more likely to be the location of wholesale and retail merchants. Consequently, growth in these industries will be more beneficial to urban counties and may be detrimental to rural areas. Urban retailers will pul[illegible]ey from rural areas and that money is not returned to the rura[illegible]ea. Byproducts of this concentration of retailers are regional shopping centers and the growth of specialty stores. Retailers in North Dakota seem to be both specializing and becoming more consumer orientated by providing expanded services and extended hours. The past trend of using part-time employees in retail will probably continue. However, the economic advantages of using part-time employees may

decrease in the near future. The minimum wage will increase and there is discussion of expanding fringe benefits to part-time employees. These changes would raise the costs of part-time employment and possibly lower the economic incentives in having a large part-time staff.

The service industry has been one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy, both nationally and in North Dakota. This trend is expected to continue. As the trend of both spouses working continues, the need for services that have been handled within the family will continue to grow. Another reason for the growth of the service industry is the decline of government. During the past decade, several federal agencies were scaled back and some of their programs were turned over to the states for administration, which resulted in fewer federal dollars to fund these programs. An example of the federal government no longer providing a service is the postal service. The postal service is no longer a part of the federal government, but rather a nonprofit organization monitored and under federal regulation. Several states have been using private vendors to provide services to the public. This trend is also present in North Dakota. Cable television is an example of a business that is granted a license to provide a service to a community. Another example is the downsizing or closing of state institutions and then purchasing services from private vendors. When privatization of governmental services takes place, the government is still responsible to ensure that those who qualify for services receive the services for which they are entitled. This occurs because competition may not be economically feasible. Another consideration in privatization is the loss of responsiveness to the concerns of the general public. When a company is granted a contract with the government, it responds to the demands of government, not necessarily to the demands of the public. The government will react to the concerns of the public, but it takes time to determine appropriate action, and because the service is contracted out, it may require time before

implementation. Consequently, government assumes a more regulatory role as privatization takes place. Budget constraints will continue the debate over the quality of service and who is responsible to provide that service. The issue of privatization is likely to become a concern in North Dakota.

The number of employees in government is predicted to decline in 1990 and 1991. However, this decline does not represent all government. Local government should grow much faster than either federal government or state government. This is partly due to the diminished role of the federal government and the reluctance of the state government to assume local responsibility. In state government, the number of reporting units has declined, while the total number of employees has remained relatively constant. This indicates that consolidation is occurring.

North Dakota by Region

North Dakota is divided into eight regions. (See the Appendix for a map of North Dakota showing the regions.) Table Five shows the relative changes from 1987 to 1988 regarding income by region. Changes of employers, employees and average wage for individual county data is provided in the Appendix (see page 56).

Table Five

Annual Average Wage by Region for 1987 and 1988

Region	1987	1988	Percent of Increase
Region I	16,515	17,133	3.74%
Region II	14,851	15,142	1.96%
Region III	13,764	13,708	0.25%
Region IV	15,636	15,904	1.71%
Region V	17,064	17,570	2.97%
Region VI	13,704	13,875	1.25%
Region VII	18,110	18,425	1.74%
Region VIII	14,564	15,007	3.04%

Source: North Dakota Employment and Wages 1987 and 1988.

All regions showed improvement from 1987 to 1988; however, the smallest gains in average wages were in Region III. Region III includes Benson, Rolette, Towner, Cavalier, Ramsey and Eddy Counties. Two of the strongest regions are Regions IV and V. These regions include the Red River Valley. The Red River Valley is very strong economically and is likely to experience continued growth. Region VIII showed surprising growth, but it must be remembered that it is possible to show large changes in terms of percentages when the base figure is relatively small. The change in income, 2.08 percent, was not equal to the national improvement, 4.86 percent, and did not keep up with increases in the consumer price index, 4.1 percent (see page 87); consequently, the purchasing power of the average North Dakotan decreased during this period. The per capita income of North Dakota by county is available in the Appendix (see page 86).

Quality of Life

North Dakotans pride themselves on their way of life. However, questions concerning that lifestyle have arisen over the past few years. The economic impact of the drought, the stress of maintaining the farm, the migration of people, and other issues have called into question the economic feasibility to maintain the quality of life North Dakotan's have grown accustomed to. While it is true that the average income of North Dakotans has not kept up with inflation, quality of life is often a subjective measure; consequently, it is complex and difficult to measure. Quality of life includes the maintenance of the lifestyle one has become accustomed to; therefore, income is only one component of quality of life. Other components include medical care, quality of housing, infant mortality, crime statistics and other related issues.

Health care is an issue that troubles North Dakotans as well as the nation. According to a recent study conducted by the United States Congress, people are seeking less medical attention even

though medical science continues to make advances. One reason why this is occurring is concern over the costs. Nationally, there is general concern over the costs of medical care. A fringe benefit offered to many employees in this country is medical insurance. However, many employers are now trying to shift the cost of medical insurance back onto the employee by using cafeteria plans and other cost saving measures. According to some experts, the cost of continuing to provide medical insurance is expected to rise 20 percent over the next few years. Nationally, employers have not been successful in pushing these costs onto the employee. The inability to accomplish this may be due in part to the strength of organized labor. Regardless of who pays for the medical insurance, either employers or employees, the net result is a decrease of disposable income available to the employee.

In a recent survey commissioned by the North Dakota Department of Health, approximately 8.8 percent of the population does not have medical insurance. Similar results were obtained by the Social Science Research Institute at the University of North Dakota. In a study of rural communities, Stofferhan (1990) found that 7.8 percent of the population does not have medical insurance. The overwhelming majority of these people stated they could not afford medical insurance and felt it was the responsibility of the employer to provide it.

Infant mortality has shown a slight increase from 1987 to 1988. In 1987, the percentage of infants that died in North Dakota was less than the estimated national average. However, in 1988 that relationship reversed. Infant mortality is a very complex issue and in itself does not indicate that the level of care in North Dakota is declining. It does, however, point out the problem of generalizing when populations are small.

North Dakota has seen an increase in the number of physicians. In 1988, there were 2,059 licensed physicians, with 1,187 practicing in North Dakota. This compares to 2,090 in 1990, of which 1,192 are practicing in North Dakota. There are also more

hospitals in the state. In 1988, there were 52 hospitals compared to 59 in 1990. One area of concern statewide is the availability of qualified health professionals. In a recent survey of Job Service district offices, 63.16 percent of rural counties in North Dakota and 100 percent of the urban counties experienced difficulty in filling job orders for registered nurses. Health care in the rural areas is a growing concern. Recently, a small community in eastern North Dakota advertised for a doctor, stating they were willing to pay a cash reward to anyone finding a doctor who would move to the community. These trends, if continued, could mean that for the average North Dakotan there will be fewer people to provide care and further distances traveled to receive the care available. For example, the average registered nurse is to provide care to 139 people in urban areas as compared to 247 in rural areas in North Dakota (see page 93). Because of the distances and costs, it is possible that clinics and other health care facilities in rural areas will become satellites to urban centers. This change would not indicate a decrease in the quality of life, but it does represent a change in lifestyle.

Another indicator of a changing lifestyle is suicide. Sociologists have shown that the rate of suicide reflects a period of social change. In North Dakota, the rate of suicides declined in 1988 as compared to 1987, perhaps reflecting the effect of drought and low commodity prices in 1987.

The crime index for North Dakota is among the lowest in the country. However, there have been increases in the aggregate number of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) during 1989. This increase was also found during 1988. It should be remembered that any change in a small population will result in a large percentage change. Consequently, these statistics do not indicate increased criminal activity. In fact, from 1987 to 1989, the total number of offenses (both violent and nonviolent crimes) have shown a decrease. These statistics, however, do not reflect the entire state as tribal law enforcement

agencies' statistics are not included in the data base used by the Attorney General.

North Dakota is undergoing significant social change. The majority of the population of North Dakota now resides in urban areas (see pages 91-92). With the shifting population, there are changes in the lifestyle of North Dakotans. Urban areas are more likely to have manufacturing and service industries than rural areas. These areas of the economy are experiencing growth in North Dakota. An interesting phenomenon is the changing philosophy of farming. At one time, farming was considered a lifestyle. This attitude, however, appears to be changing. Farming is increasingly considered to be a job or a career. In 1989, the number of taxpayers who identified themselves as farmers was down in comparison to other years, and yet the number of farms has remained relatively constant.

This change does not represent a decline in the quality of life; however, it does indicate the pervasiveness of the changes in North Dakota. Other indicators of the extent of changes in the lifestyle of North Dakotans include: the increasing debate over Sunday closing and other "blue laws"; consolidation of rural school districts and the use of telecommunication for education; counties consolidating their respective offices to decrease costs and still maintain an acceptable level of service; quality and availability of water; waste disposal and the use of chemicals in our environment.

There are, however, indicators that show that the quality of life in North Dakota is being negatively impacted in some areas. One such indicator is the increasing difficulty in obtaining medical care in rural areas. The continued decline of rural areas in North Dakota signal a challenge to the traditional lifestyle envisioned by North Dakotans. A similar challenge is being faced by the urban population in North Dakota. The urban population does have greater access to medical care. However, they, like their rural counterparts, are affected by the increasing costs of

obtaining medical care, which is increasing at a rate well above the consumer price index or increases in salary.

V. Agriculture

The agricultural sector of the economy has evolved from an isolated and independent sphere of economic and cultural relationships to a sophisticated element in national and global economies. Economic and crop conditions from across the world, monetary rates, and the changing socio-political world have an impact on North Dakota's agricultural sector.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis produced data that showed that in 1988 state farmers had 74.19 percent of their net income (after the cost of production is deducted from total revenue) derived from government payments and price supports. This compares with a national average of 31.19 percent. This finding underscores how dependent North Dakota farmers are on price supports and farm subsidies. (See page 36.)

However, North Dakotans are also influenced by market pressures. According to Drabenstott and Barkema (1990), before 1980, the nation's farm economy was driven by investments. Land value was increasing at a dramatic rate, and relatively low interest rates helped create an excess capacity of agricultural products. When interest rates increased for farm loans, it created a squeeze on the farmers. This squeeze affected the ability of the farmers to repay their debt by limiting markets, inflating the U.S. dollar and increasing operating costs.

In 1980, the agricultural sector of North Dakota's economy suffered a setback when the United States imposed a grain embargo on the Soviet Union. This setback was further exacerbated by the onset of the farm recession which started in 1981. The recession was primarily the result of two conditions: the first was a surplus of supply; the second, increasing interest rates. Another problem was the strength of the American dollar on foreign exchanges.

The popular belief that real estate is a safe investment enticed many farmers to purchase land. In an effort to pay for that land, farmers then tried to increase production. This resulted in pushing land values above the level that cash flow

could support. In addition, the increased production created surpluses, further reducing the farmers' market position. When price expectations fell and interest rates continued to remain higher than expected, the resulting pressure was felt by the farmer. In North Dakota, from 1985-1989, there was an average of 359 voluntary conveyances of farmland per year, which peaked in 1987. The number of farms that was conveyed put additional downward pressure on the price of farmland. This downward pressure was not isolated to only North Dakota. From 1981 to 1986, the nation's farmland value declined by a third. In North Dakota, this downward pressure has abated somewhat, as land values appear to be bottoming out. The North Dakota Tax Department showed a decline in the price of land from 1988 to 1989 (see page 35), while Johnson (1990) shows a slight increase in land values during the same time period. The Agricultural Statistics Service of North Dakota reports that land values increased in 1990.

In 1985, the farm bill--the Food Security Act--was passed into law. Spawned by heavy governmental spending, the agricultural economy started to recover in 1987. However, the recovery for North Dakota was fairly short-lived because of two years of drought that plagued the state. The effect of the drought has continued through 1990 (see page 38). As of May 6, 1990, only 4 percent of the state had adequate subsoil moisture content. Consequently, although the agricultural sector of the nation is improving, North Dakota's recovery is predicted to increase a modest 1 percent.

The problems faced by the agriculture industry during the past decade are generating proposed changes in agriculture. Some solutions that are being proposed include: a diversity of crop and livestock species; selection of crops and livestock which are more adaptable to prevailing conditions found in the state; the development of labor-saving devices that improve productivity; and active maintenance of natural resources.

Farmers in this country are being forced to increase their cost effectiveness and be aware of the needs of the consumer. This

is creating a need to develop statistics that are similar to those used in other sectors of the economy.

The Vision 2000 report recognizes that the agricultural sector of the economy is a mature industry. As a mature industry, the manpower requirements are expected to continue to decline. In order to continue growth in the industry, there is a need to use new technologies such as bioengineering. With innovations in technology, and concerns for profit and efficiency, there is growing awareness both within and outside of agriculture that agriculture is no longer a lifestyle; rather, it is a business.

As a business, investors and those who create public policy need to have a way of comparing agriculture with other sectors of the economy. The need for this comparable data is critical when one realizes that 43 percent of the exports from North Dakota are made of agricultural products. Currently, much of the data that is gathered is not designed for comparisons between industries. Consequently, developers and planners are at a disadvantage when trying to develop the state's economy. Developers' and planners' needs include common definitions and similar use of terms.

A farm is defined by the Department of Agriculture as a physical place having agricultural sales or expected sales of $1,000 or more without regard to acreage. By this definition, a gardener who sells $1,000 of produce did so on a farm. Other reports produced by the federal government define farms as only those areas outside of population areas of 2,500 people where people live on at least one acre of land that has $1,000 in sales. Other agencies have yet other definitions of a farm. Other problems include a basic lack of information regarding the number of people who work as farmers, their wages, or any demographic data concerning these people. Another related problem is when the data is collected. The Department of Agriculture conducts a census of farms every five years. Other agencies collect data more frequently but may not use the Department of Agriculture's definition. With these various definitions and conceptions of

agricultural statistics it is very difficult to compare the different economic sectors.

Number of Farmers, Farms and Acreage in Recent Years

Even with the drought and generally poor economic conditions, the number of farms has remained steady for some time. Between 1986-1989, the estimated number of farms in North Dakota has remained fairly constant at approximately 33,500. When looking at the number of farms, an interesting pattern develops: In the southwest portion of the state, there has been an increase in farms (see page 37). Possible explanations for this increase: an aging population who hand down farms to more than one child in the family (see page 34); the opportunities in livestock production; and the amount of land available for farming.

The percentage of those who claim their occupation is farming is decreasing. This suggests that either those larger farms are absorbing smaller ones and still retaining their separate identities for bookkeeping purposes, or an increasing number of people who do farm are doing so to supplement their incomes.

Land values appear to be on the rise and have been since 1987. With increasing land values, the credit crunch of farmers may ease in the near future.

VI. North Dakota Economic Development

Economic development includes the encouragement of new businesses and the expansion or relocation of existing businesses. North Dakota has consistently been rated as having one of the best manufacturing climates in the nation. The problem of not having companies consider North Dakota as a place for expansion appears to be a lack of incentives. In a recent survey of businesses that did relocate to Nebraska, North Dakota or South Dakota, Liestritz and Ekstrom (1990) found that North Dakota was not perceived to have as many incentives as other states for businesses to relocate. The state, through the Bank of North Dakota and in conjunction with private and public entities, has developed programs that will help make North Dakota more competitive with other states in the region.

These programs are designed to entice businesses to relocate to North Dakota. Other programs exist to help new ideas come to market. These programs include participation of communities and area economic development. It is hoped that with the participation of communities and area economic development committees, the perception of companies will change when considering North Dakota.

Trade Routes, Infrastructure and Economic Development

North Dakota has seen a steady decline in the importance of the agricultural sector of our economy. However, other sectors of the economy, specifically manufacturing and services, have grown, resulting in slow growth of the state's economy. This growth is likely to continue and is due to two separate influences. The first is the maturity of the agricultural sector. The emphasis to increase productivity and to maintain costs will continue to make agriculture less labor intensive. The second influence will be the growth of small scale manufacturing and development of regional shopping patterns. The pattern of growth will depend on the condition of North Dakota's infrastructure (roads, rails and other transportation systems). The existing infrastructure shows the influence of two historical trading partners of North Dakota.

The first influence is one of historical geography. North Dakota was settled from east to west. However, the first trade routes were from the north to the south. This trade route followed the Red River. With the development of the two countries, Canada and the United States, this trade route was discouraged and replaced by one moving raw products from the prairie to Minneapolis and finished goods back to the prairie. This second influence was more politically based and relied heavily on the railroad for implementation. At one time, North Dakota had over 5,400 miles of railroad track. This has been reduced over the past several years to 4,300 miles. The railroads are abandoning "feeder lines" because they no are no longer profitable. With the abandonment of the rail lines, roads become even more important in maintaining a viable economy.

There are differences between the railroad and the road--the two most common modes of transportation in North Dakota. With an increasing reliance on roads, the older pattern of trade is likely to be enhanced because the distance to markets is shorter and more direct.

Air transportation is likely to continue to develop in North Dakota, especially in the Red River Valley, specifically Fargo. The reason for this growth is the relative proximity of Fargo to Minneapolis by air, and Fargo has the capacity to handle increased traffic.

The trade pattern from Minneapolis is not going to stop but the trade with Canada will increase. This will result in continued economic development of the Red River Valley as both routes converge on the Valley.

It has long been recognized that the Red River Valley is different than the remainder of the state. Nearly half of the state's population resides in the Valley. Four of the eleven institutions dedicated to higher learning are physically located there, and three of the remaining eleven are affiliated with those in the Valley. In addition, this region has very rich soil and has

had a history of agricultural success, even in times of drought. At this time, there is no reason to believe that the Red River Valley will not continue this historical pattern. In addition, because of the population density and the federal dollars associated with federal agencies and institutions, it is likely that this region will continue to grow at a faster rate than the remainder of the state.

VII. SUMMARY

North Dakota is undergoing rapid changes. The population is migrating away from rural areas to urban areas, both within and outside of North Dakota. This migration is accompanied by profound changes throughout North Dakota. The urban areas continue to show growth in population, jobs, average wages and employment opportunities, while rural areas reflect a continued decline. This decline of rural areas is reversible, but only with continued economic development.

The growing sectors of the economy include the services and manufacturing industries, both of which are likely to be found in urban areas, partly because of an available labor force. Government is likely to become less centralized, but in so doing, will require stronger regulation from both federal and state government.

Current trends indicate wages in the state will continue to be lower than in the region, unless some basic conditions are changed. The economic outlook is for continued but slow growth. This outlook, however, could change dramatically should national or world events provide an increased market for North Dakota products, and trade routes enable North Dakota merchants the ability to get their products to market.

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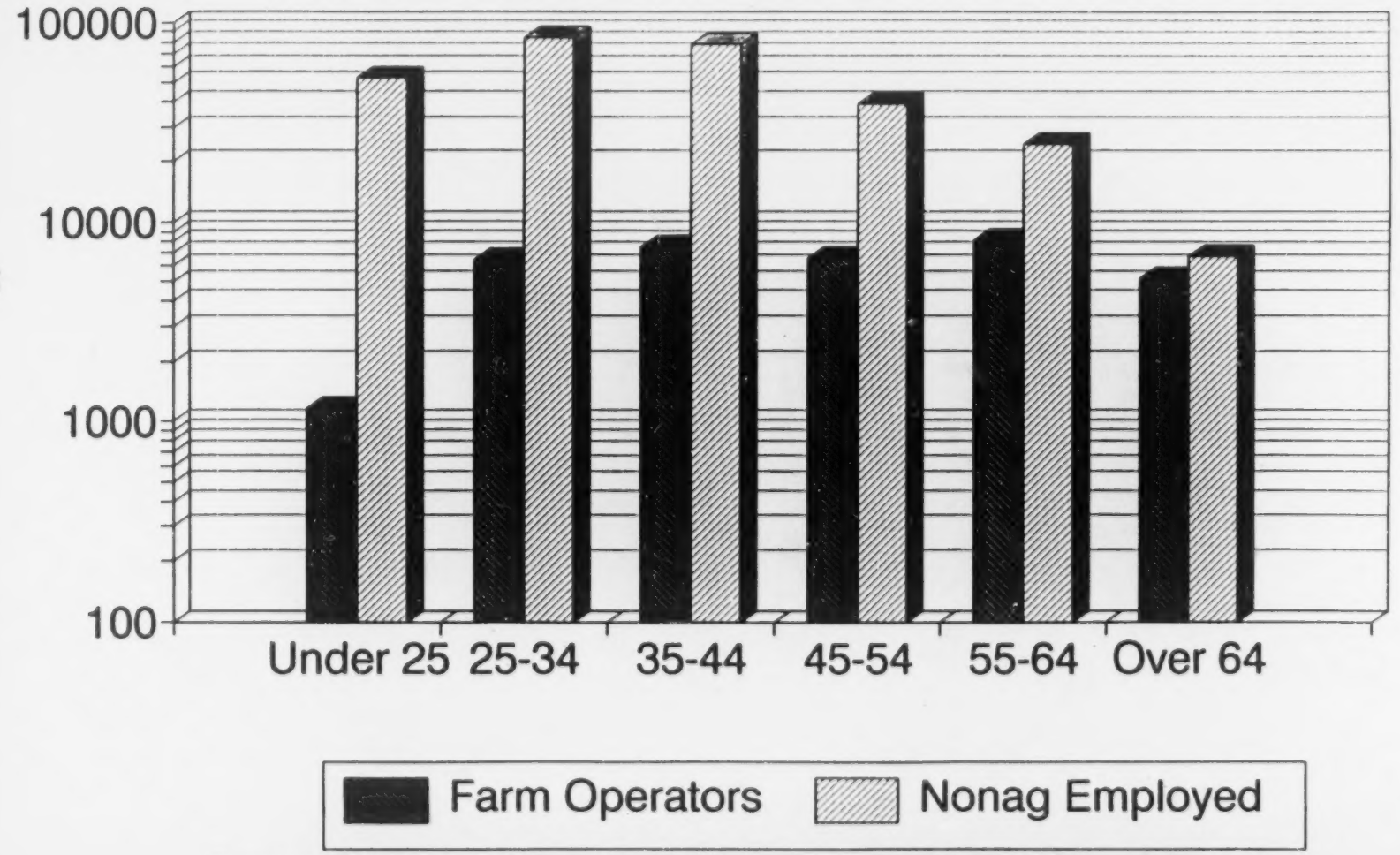
A P P E N D I X E S

A P P E N D I X

A

Age of North Dakota Farm Operators Compared to Nonag Employed



Sources: 1987 Census of Agriculture; 1990 Employment and Earnings, Department of Labor

Agricultural Land Sales - 1988-1989

County	1988 No. of Sales	1988 Avg Price Per Acre	1989 No. of Sales	1989 Avg Price Per Acre
ADAMS	28	151	22	148
BARNES	23	284	30	319
BENSON	17	234	22	198
BILLINGS	2	N/A	1	N/A
BOTTINEAU	11	242	19	260
BOWMAN	14	186	6	173
BURKE	9	172	8	215
BURLEIGH	20	150	17	142
CASS	37	606	41	600
CAVALIER	20	379	39	352
DICKEY	40	206	59	200
DIVIDE	13	228	7	176
DUNN	13	168	21	142
EDDY	3	N/A	3	N/A
EMMONS	13	136	16	167
FOSTER	13	312	8	289
GOLDEN VALLEY	2	N/A	2	N/A
GRAND FORKS	13	674	22	500
GRANT	17	135	32	127
GRIGGS	17	310	15	252
HETTINGER	5	231	4	N/A
KIDDER	17	155	19	166
LAMOURE	21	250	34	253
LOGAN	19	201	16	217
MCHENRY	14	202	13	132
MCINTOSH	13	168	30	203
MCKENZIE	15	163	14	201
MCLEAN	32	280	37	310
MERCER	25	174	30	220
MORTON	27	166	30	163
MOUNTRAIL	10	121	15	211
NELSON	21	246	19	271
OLIVER	10	217	9	150
PEMBINA	37	624	17	870
PIERCE	8	235	11	257
RAMSEY	16	324	9	324
RANSOM	17	327	10	354
RENVILLE	10	347	6	291
RICHLAND	55	577	44	639
ROLETTE	15	210	20	298
SARGENT	36	342	27	301
SHERIDAN	3	N/A	1	N/A
SIOUX	3	N/A	6	124
SLOPE	5	152	14	166
STARK	13	254	14	221
STEELE	14	429	12	433
STUTSMAN	42	203	34	234
TOWNER	27	227	29	303
TRAILL	33	712	28	577
WALSH	11	618	16	784
WARD	26	251	19	256
WELLS	8	437	14	268
WILLIAMS	36	199	18	180
TOTAL	969	272	1009	262

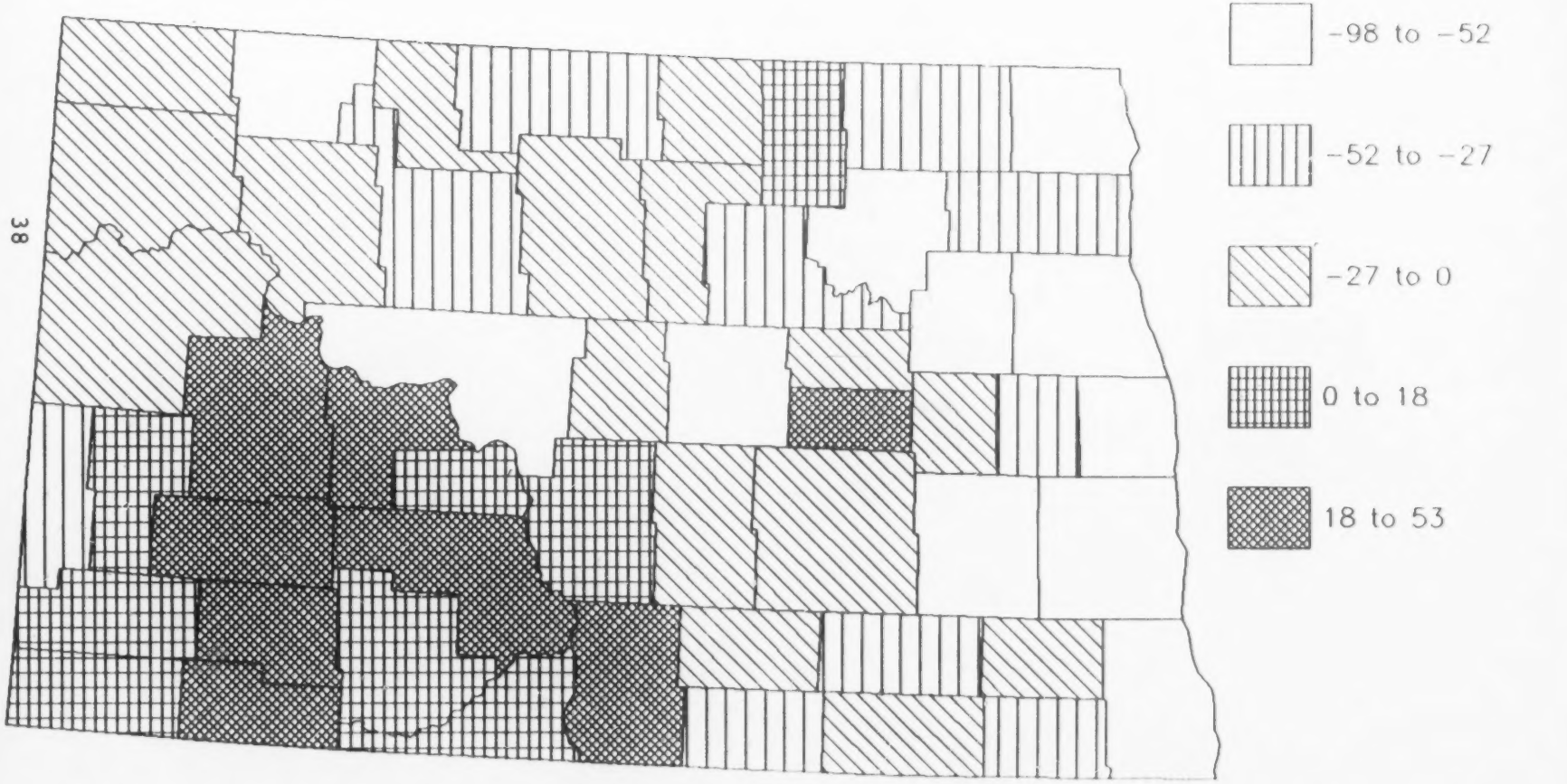
Prepared by Property Tax Division, North Dakota Tax Department 7/90

GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO FARMS BY COUNTY (1988) (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
COUNTY	GOVT. PAYMENTS	NET INCOME /A	INCOME - GOVT. PAYMENTS	% GOVT. PAYMENTS ARE OF NET INCOME
ADAMS	10,391	9,212	-1,179	112.80%
BARNES	19,419	18,548	-871	104.70%
BENSON	13,766	8,174	-5,592	168.41%
BILLINGS	2,913	6,918	4,005	42.11%
BOTTINEAU	17,240	31,268	14,028	55.14%
BOWMAN	9,004	9,461	457	95.17%
BURKE	7,101	11,168	4,067	63.58%
BURLEIGH	13,056	16,001	2,945	81.59%
CASS	33,913	35,073	1,160	96.69%
CAVALIER	22,209	32,374	10,165	68.60%
DICKEY	16,257	15,561	-696	104.47%
DIVIDE	10,724	15,422	4,698	69.54%
DUNN	9,703	16,351	6,648	59.34%
EDDY	6,973	9,170	2,197	76.04%
EMMONS	16,667	18,780	2,113	88.75%
FOSTER	7,471	10,257	2,786	72.84%
GOLDEN VALLEY	6,837	7,979	1,142	85.69%
GRAND FORKS	17,746	54,526	36,780	32.55%
GRANT	11,322	14,915	3,593	75.91%
GRIGGS	7,773	17,120	9,347	45.40%
HETTINGER	15,311	14,431	-880	106.10%
KIDDER	12,074	12,884	810	93.71%
LAMOURE	14,101	12,650	-1,451	111.47%
LOGAN	10,313	12,221	1,908	84.39%
MCHENRY	13,656	18,226	4,570	74.93%
MCINTOSH	10,914	13,536	2,622	80.63%
MCKENZIE	9,491	15,265	5,774	62.17%
MCLEAN	21,587	19,178	-2,409	112.56%
MERCER	6,889	10,854	3,965	63.47%
MORTON	14,349	22,746	8,397	63.08%
MOUNTRAIL	14,353	14,125	-228	101.61%
NELSON	11,657	22,144	10,487	52.64%
OLIVER	4,920	9,341	4,421	52.67%
PEMBINA	17,439	27,316	9,877	63.84%
PIERCE	12,932	9,203	-3,729	140.52%
RAMSEY	13,362	24,549	11,187	54.43%
RANSOM	15,152	16,176	1,024	93.67%
RENVILLE	8,786	16,332	7,546	53.80%
RICHLAND	28,290	41,592	13,302	68.02%
ROLETTE	9,963	15,176	5,213	65.65%
SARGENT	15,070	14,387	-683	104.75%
SHERIDAN	9,794	7,770	-2,024	126.05%
SIOUX	3,470	10,796	7,326	32.14%
SLOPE	5,556	7,921	2,365	70.14%
STARK	13,566	16,769	3,203	80.90%
STEELE	8,936	26,469	17,533	33.76%
STUTSMAN	29,454	25,525	-3,929	115.39%
TOWNER	13,490	17,207	3,717	78.40%
TRAILL	9,850	32,471	22,621	30.33%
WALSH	22,336	37,907	15,571	58.92%
WARD	22,410	17,690	-4,720	126.68%
WELLS	19,083	19,974	891	95.54%
WILLIAMS	16,029	22,685	6,656	70.66%
STATE TOTAL	715,068	963,794	248,726	74.19%
U.S. TOTAL	14,479,808	46,426,268	249,905	31.19%

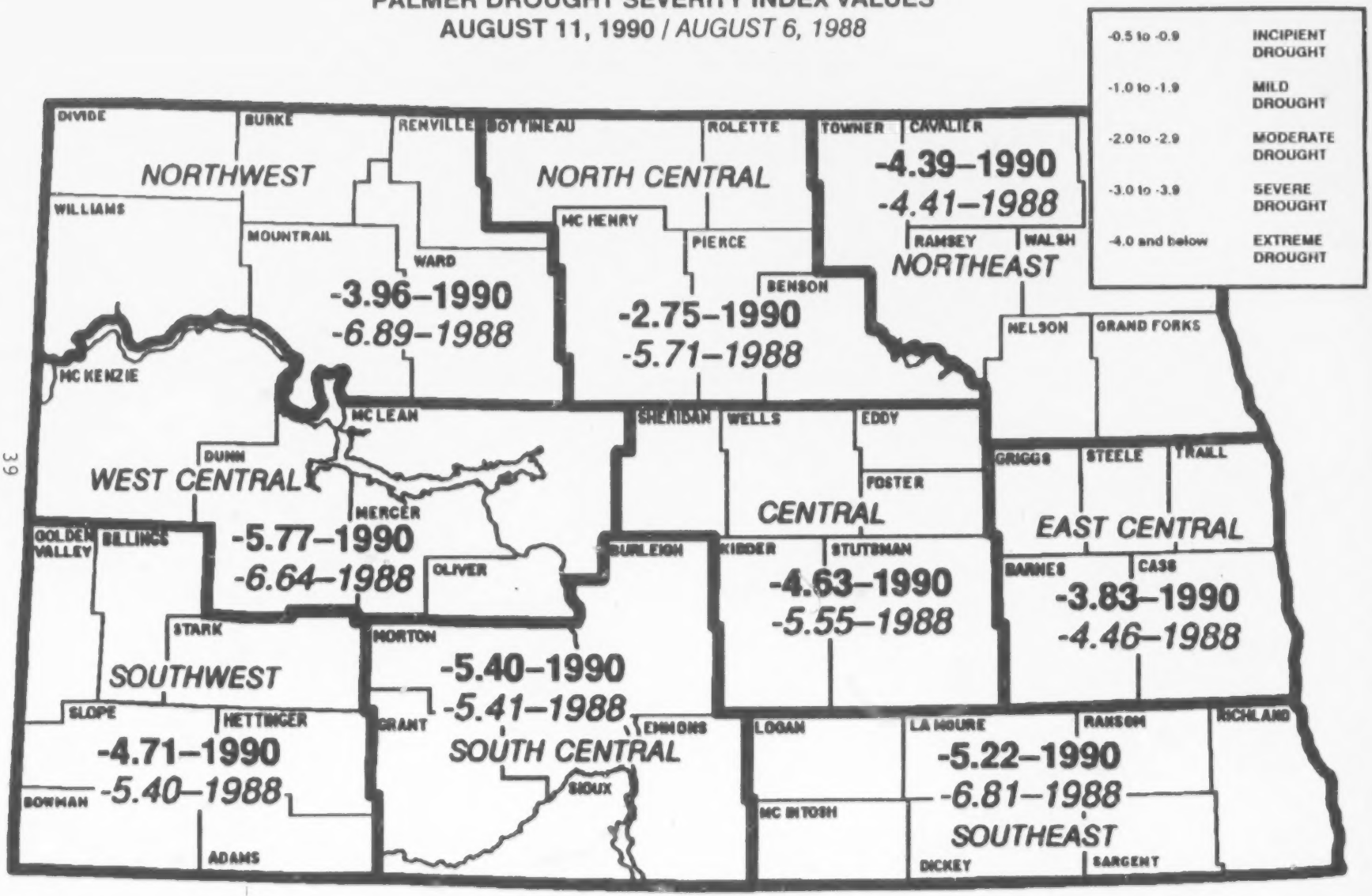
/A INCLUDES: CORPORATE FARMS, DOES NOT CONSIDER THE VALUE OF INVENTORY CHANGE.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FARMS
BETWEEN 1982 TO 1987

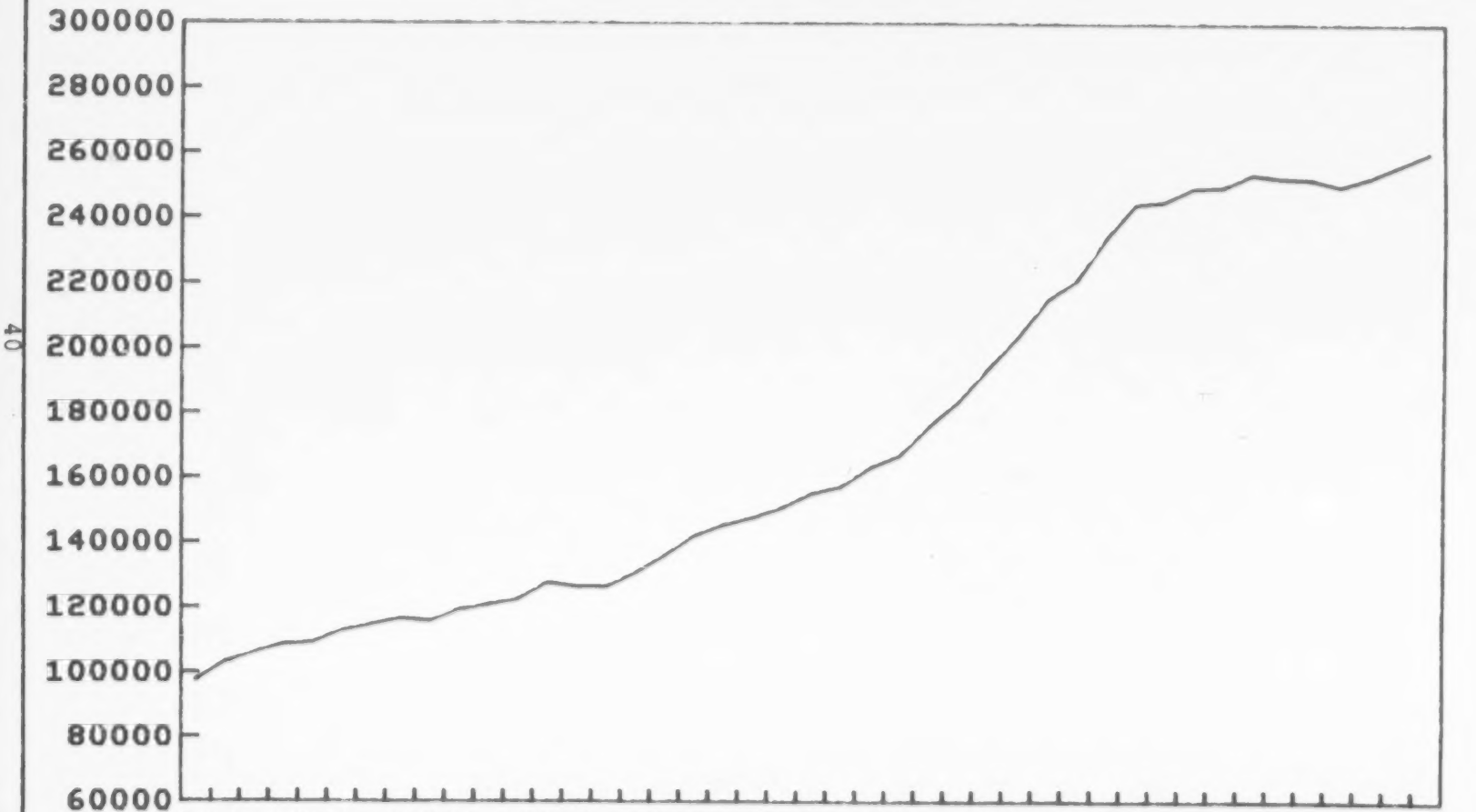


PALMER DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX VALUES
AUGUST 11, 1990 / *AUGUST 6, 1988*

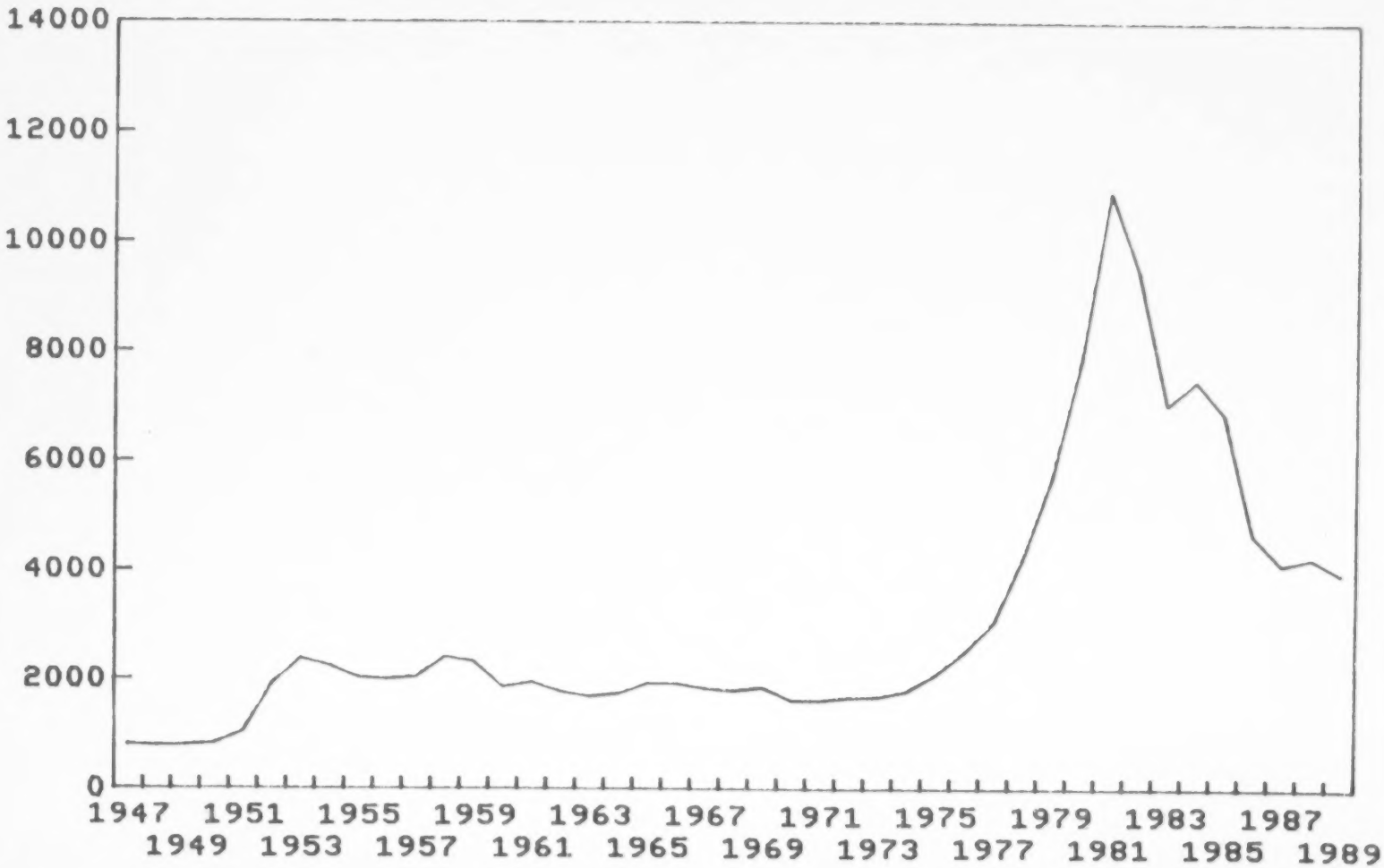


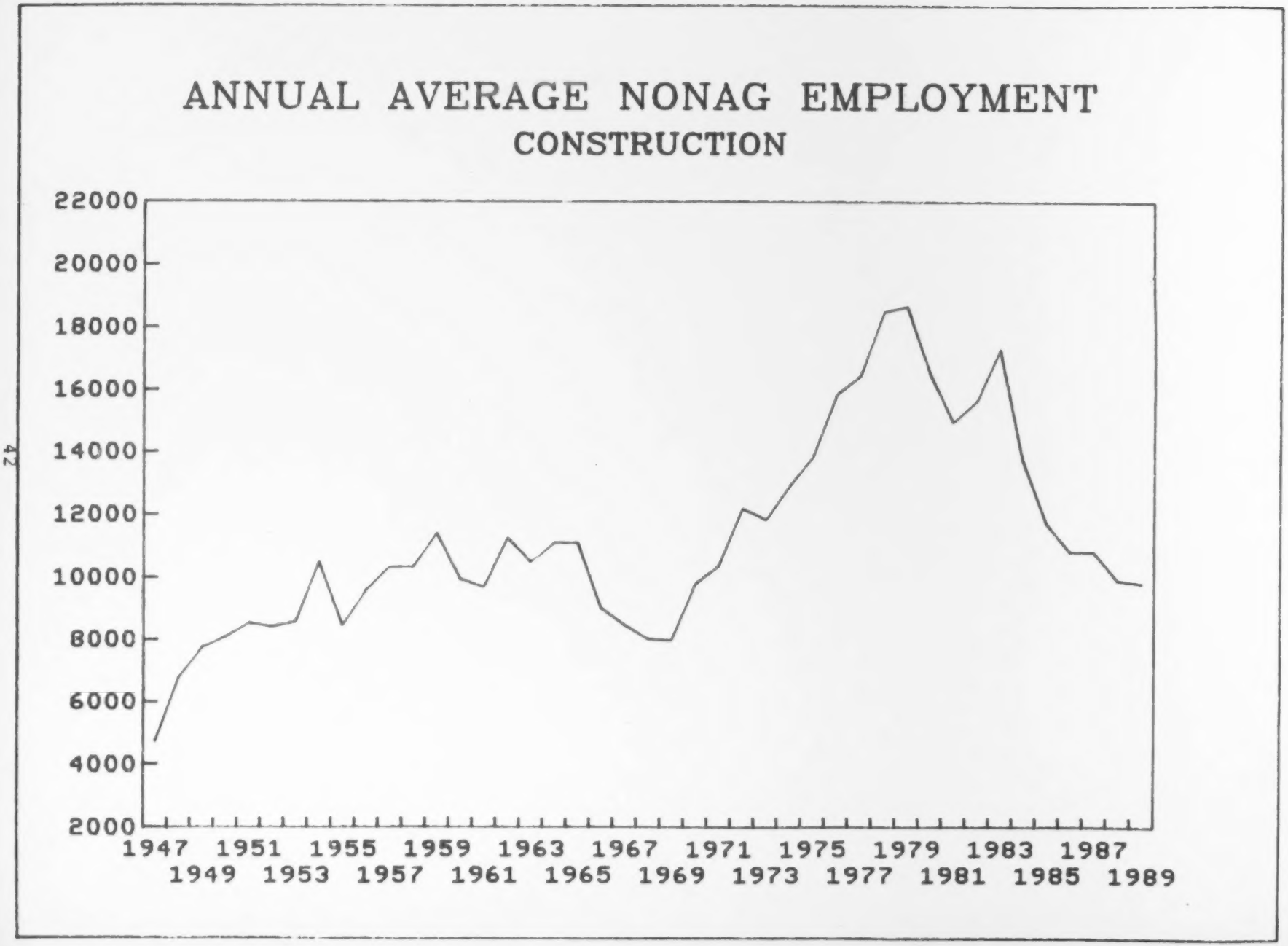
SOURCE: North Dakota State Water Commission

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
TOTAL

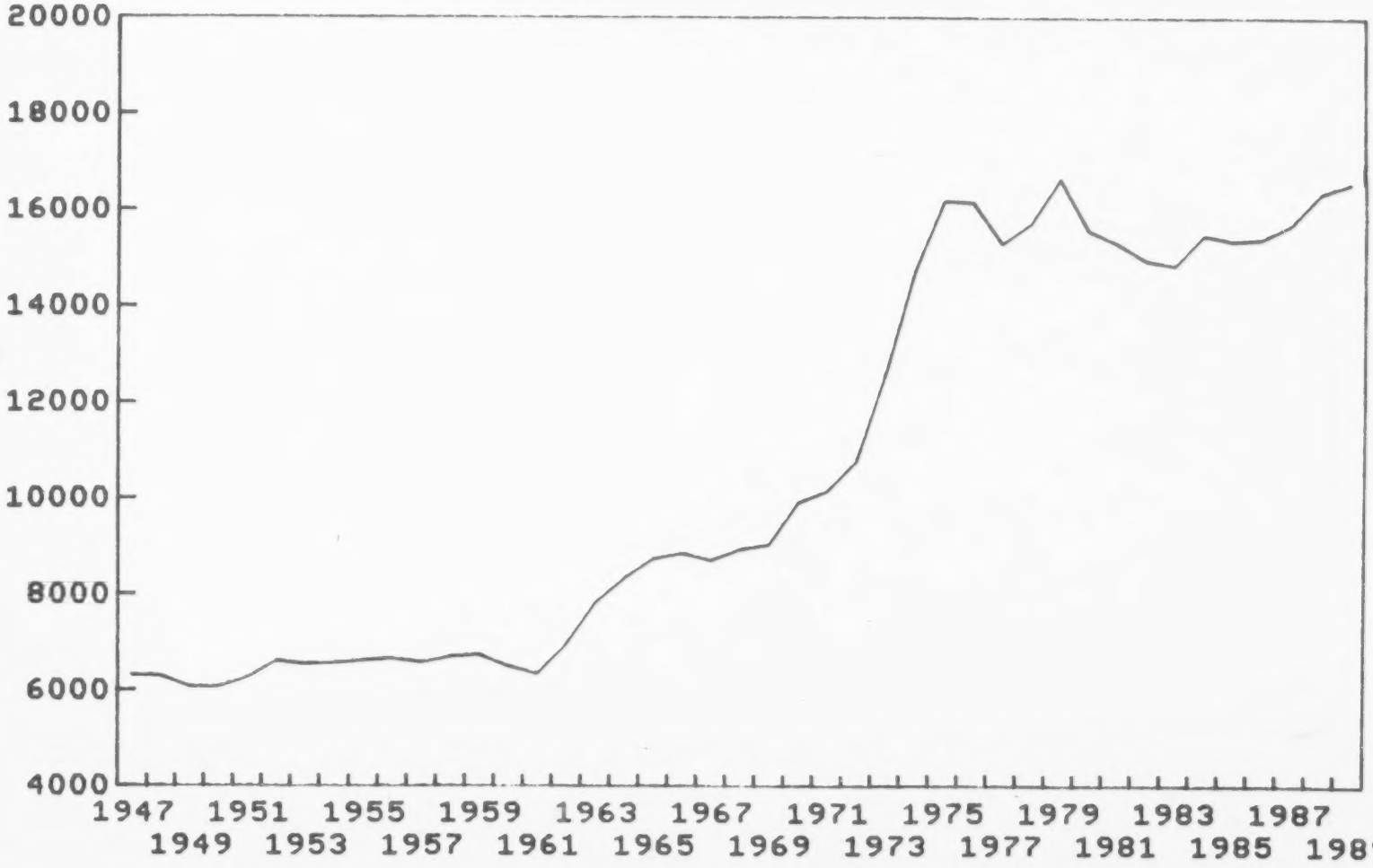


ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
MINING

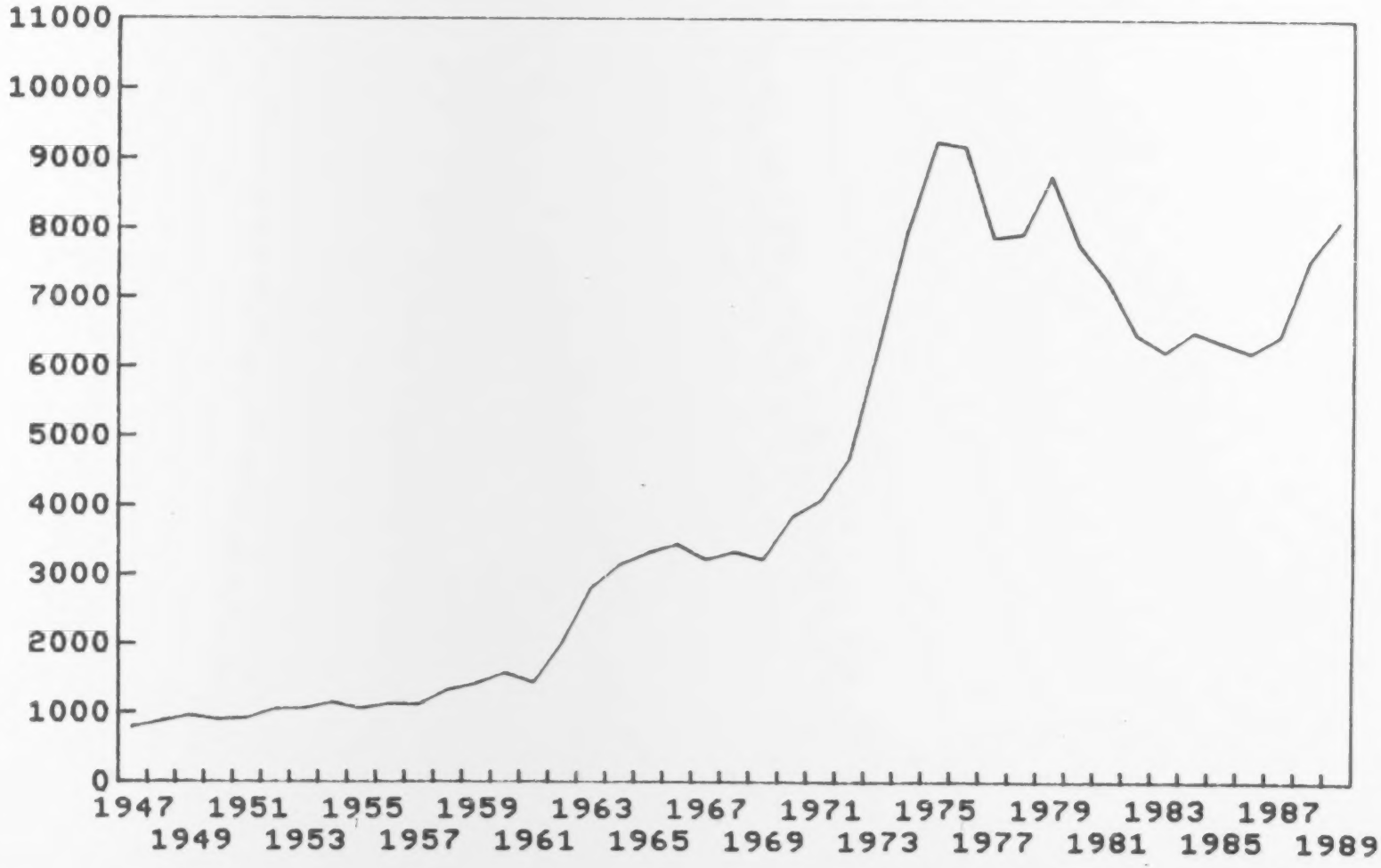


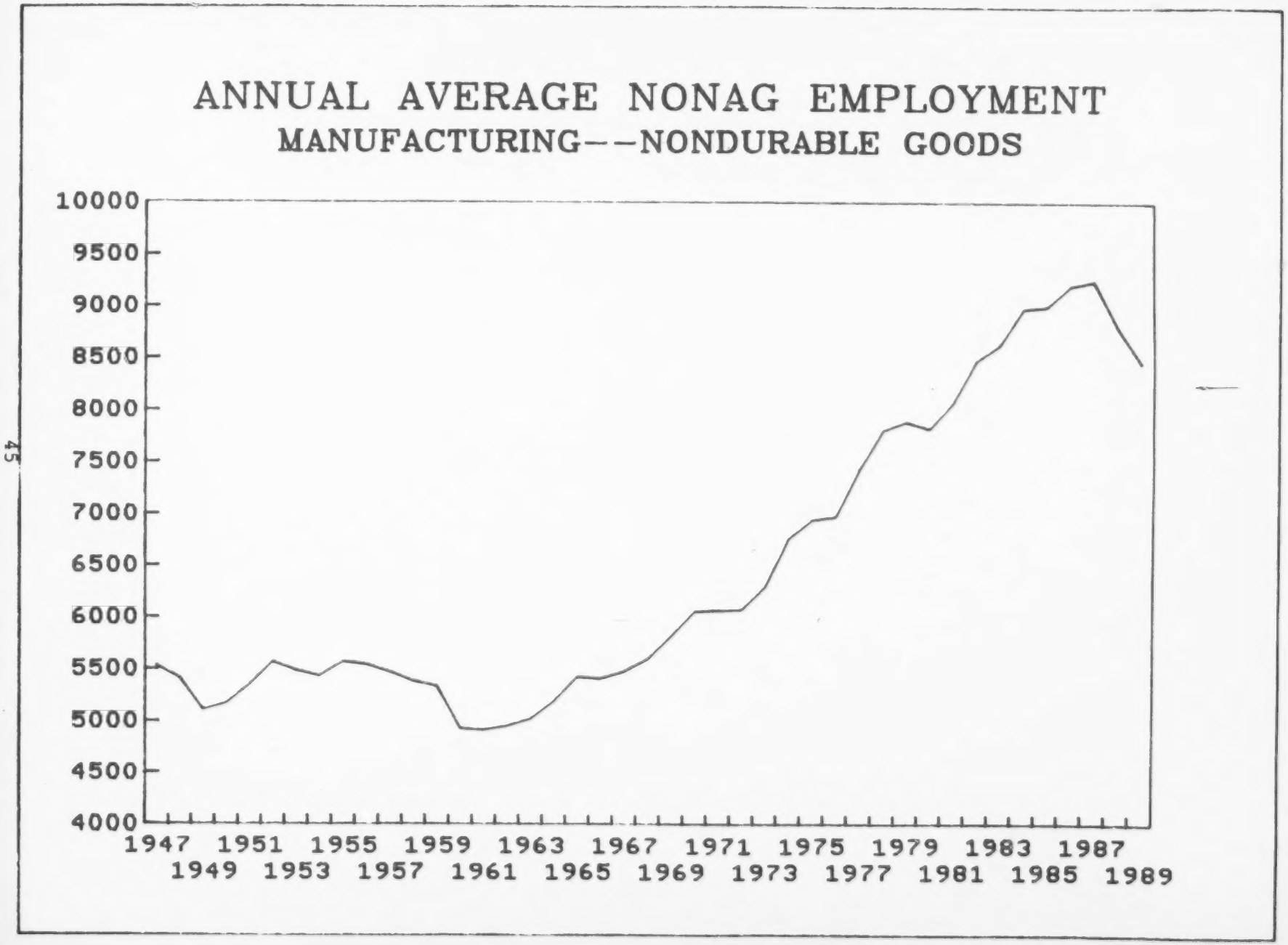

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION
22000
20000
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
1947 1949 1951 1953 1955 1957 1959 1961 1963 1965 1967 1969 1971 1973 1975 1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING

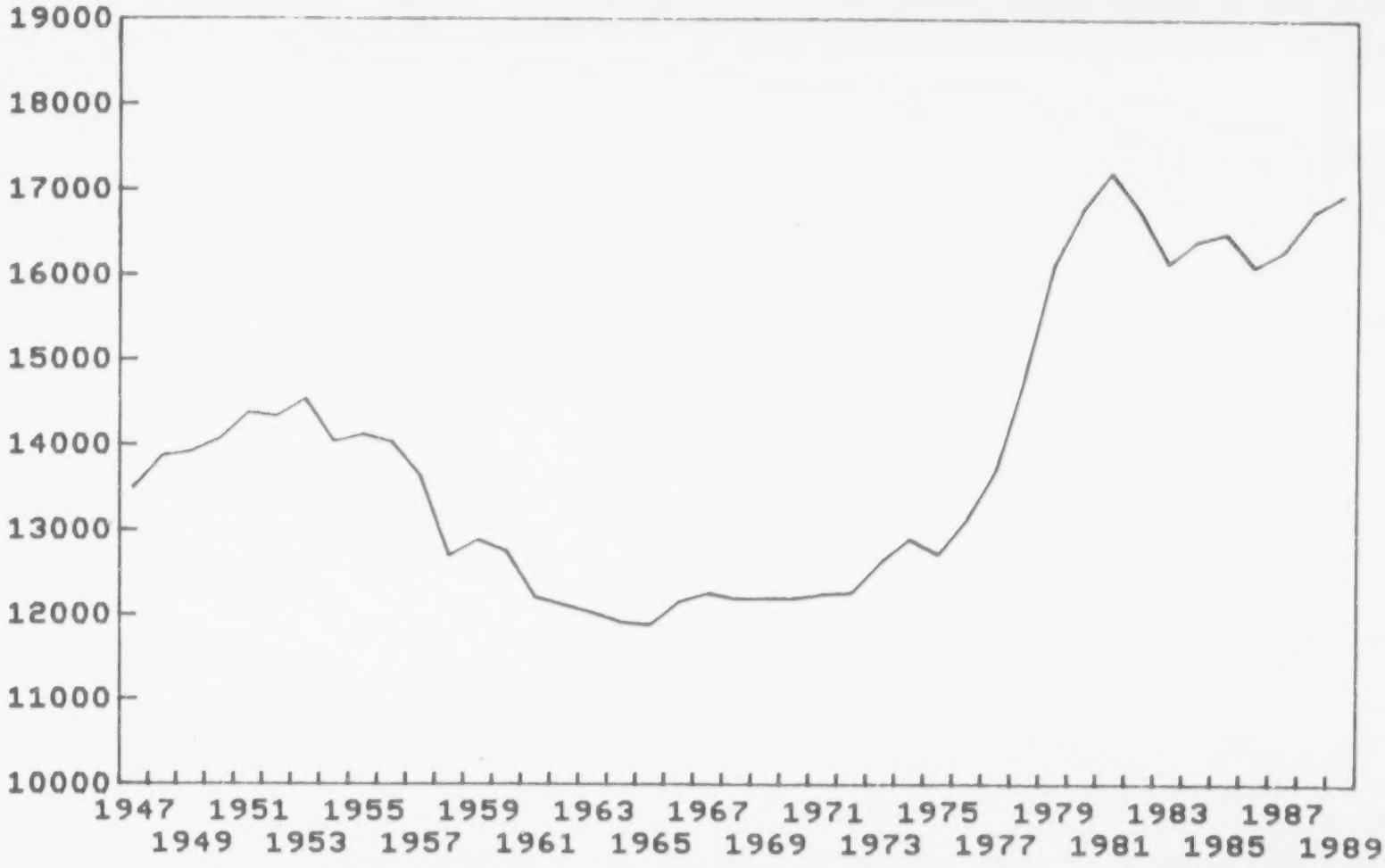


ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING--DURABLE GOODS



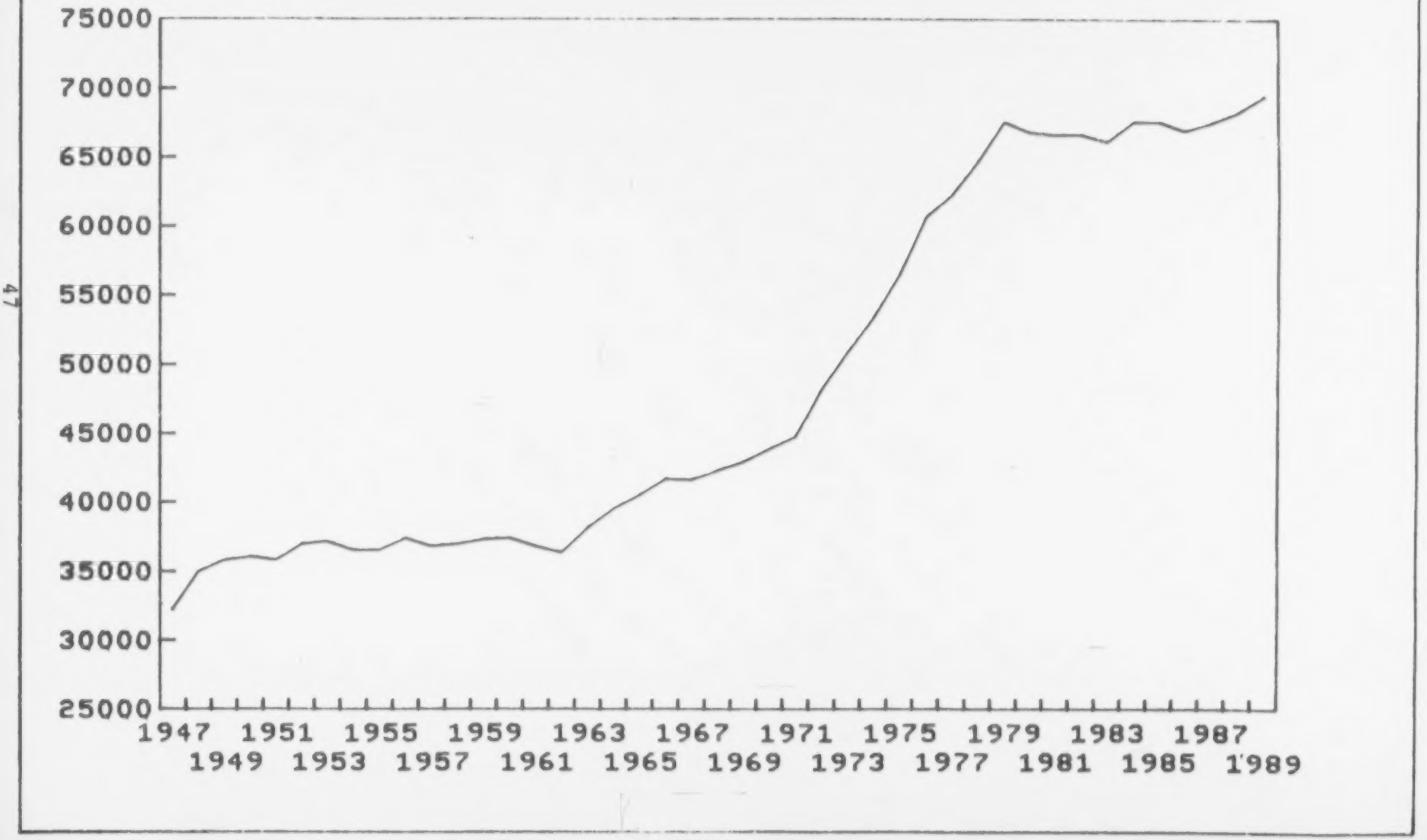

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING--NONDURABLE GOODS
10000
9500
9000
8500
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
1947 1949 1951 1953 1955 1957 1959 1961 1963 1965 1967 1969 1971 1973 1975 1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & PUBLIC UTILITIES

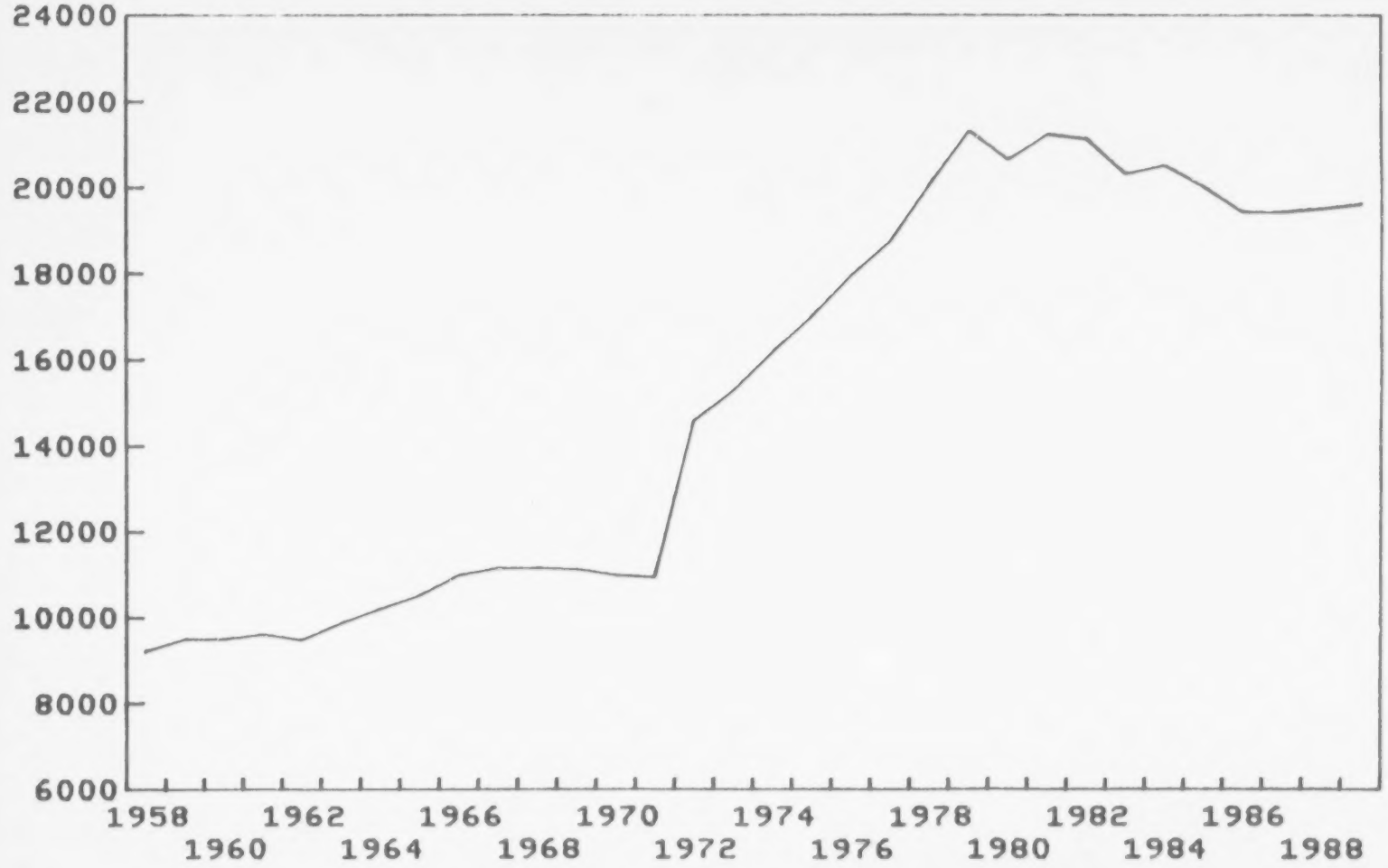


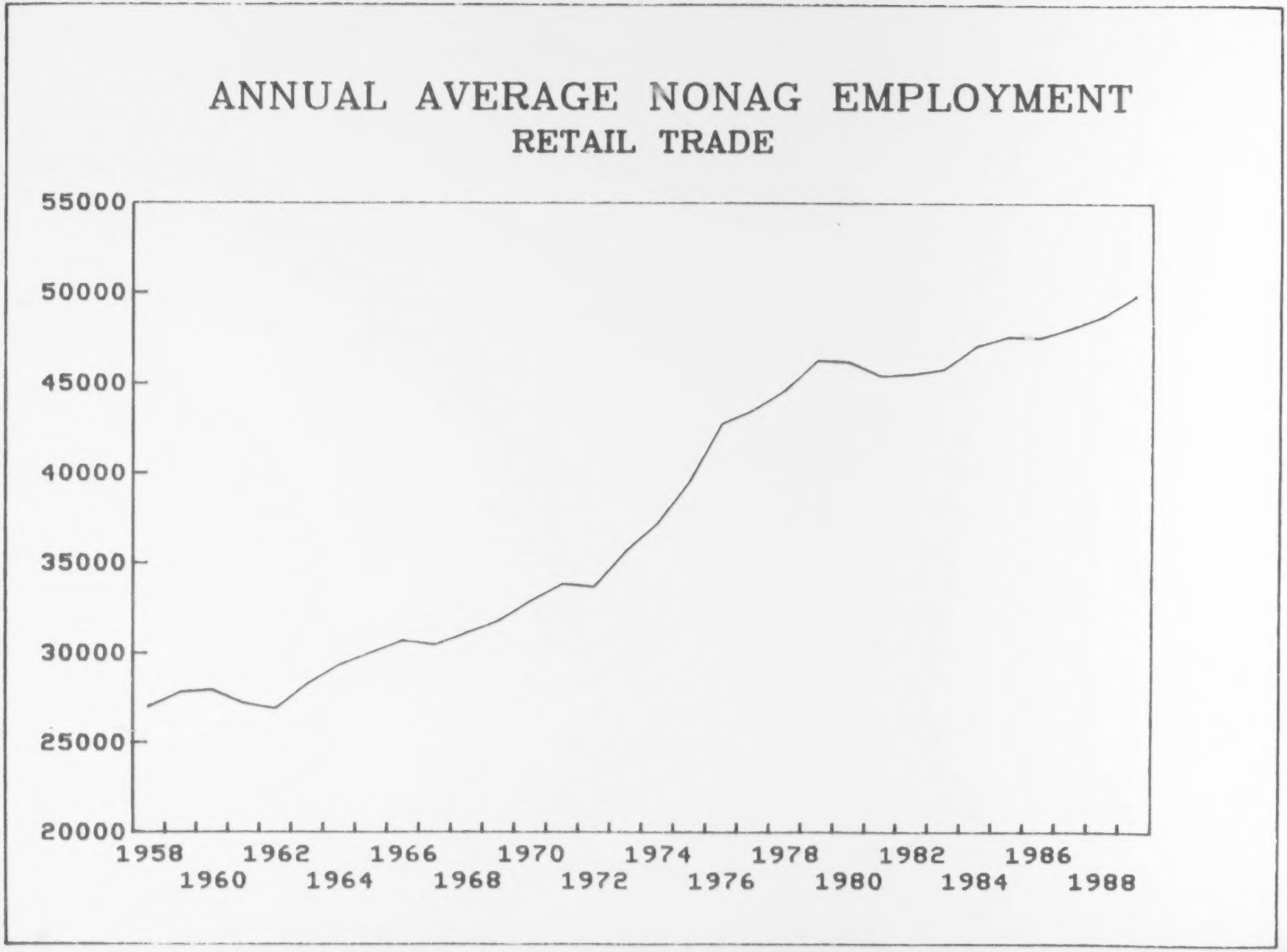
ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT

TRADE

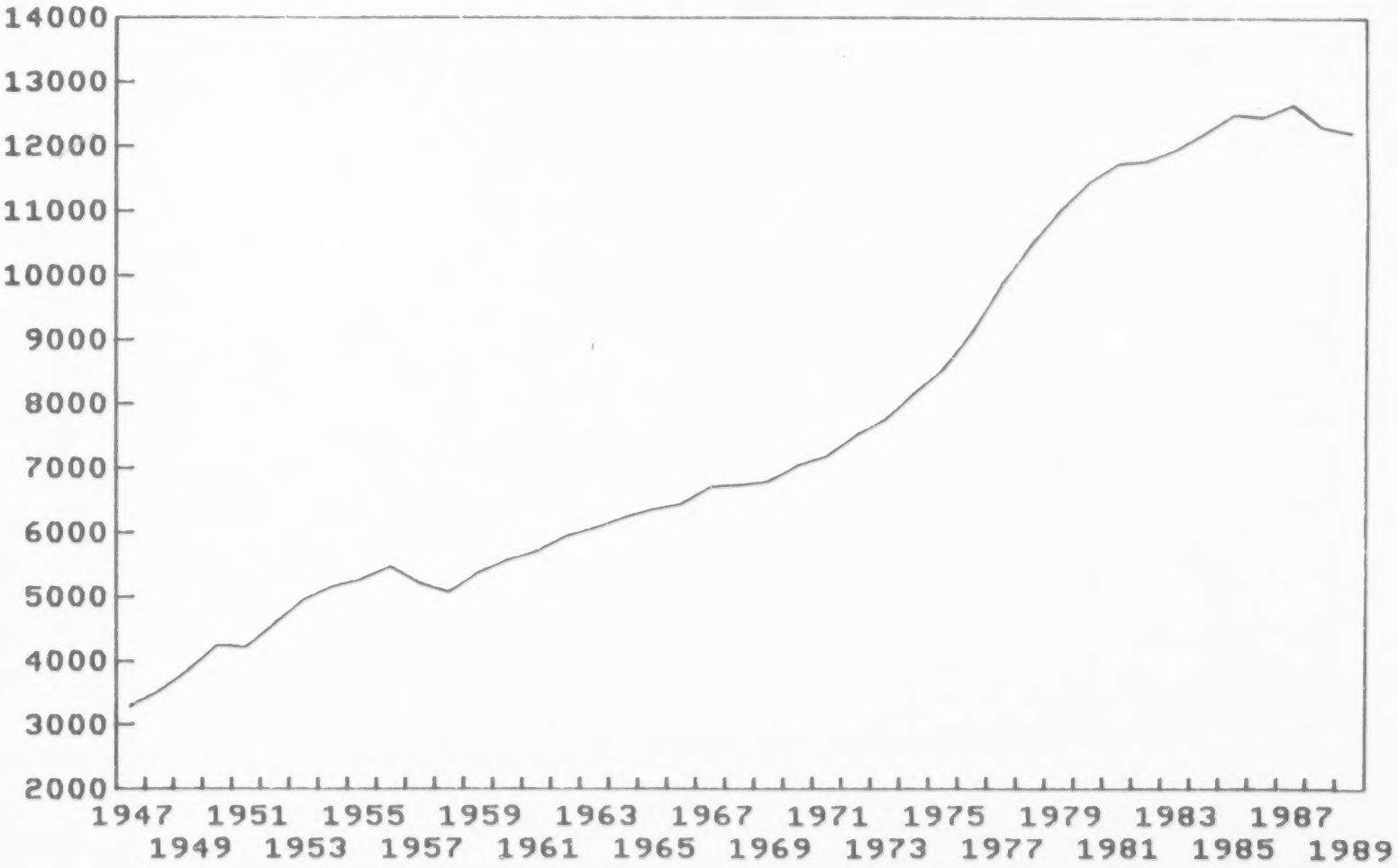


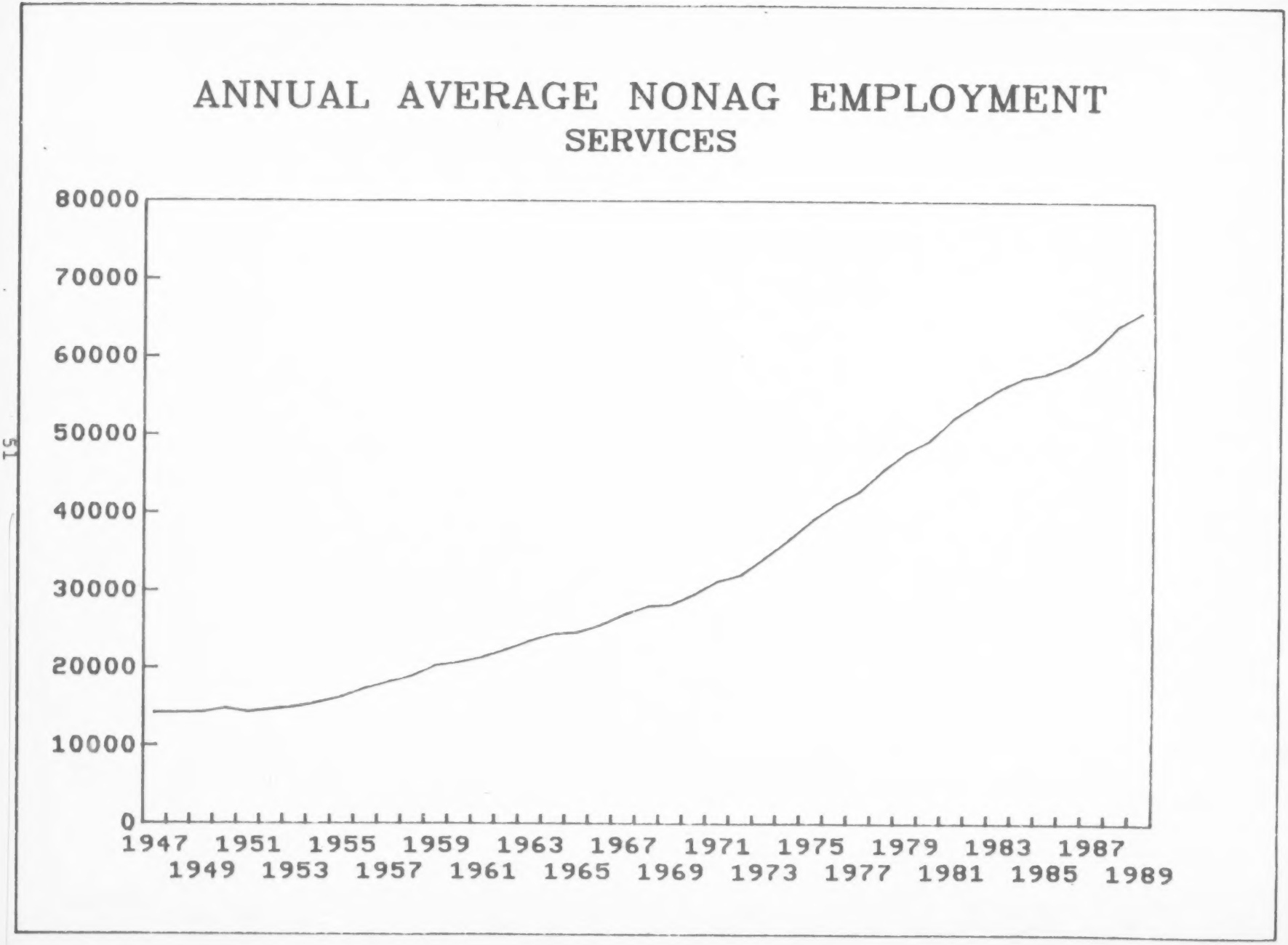
ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
WHOLESALE TRADE



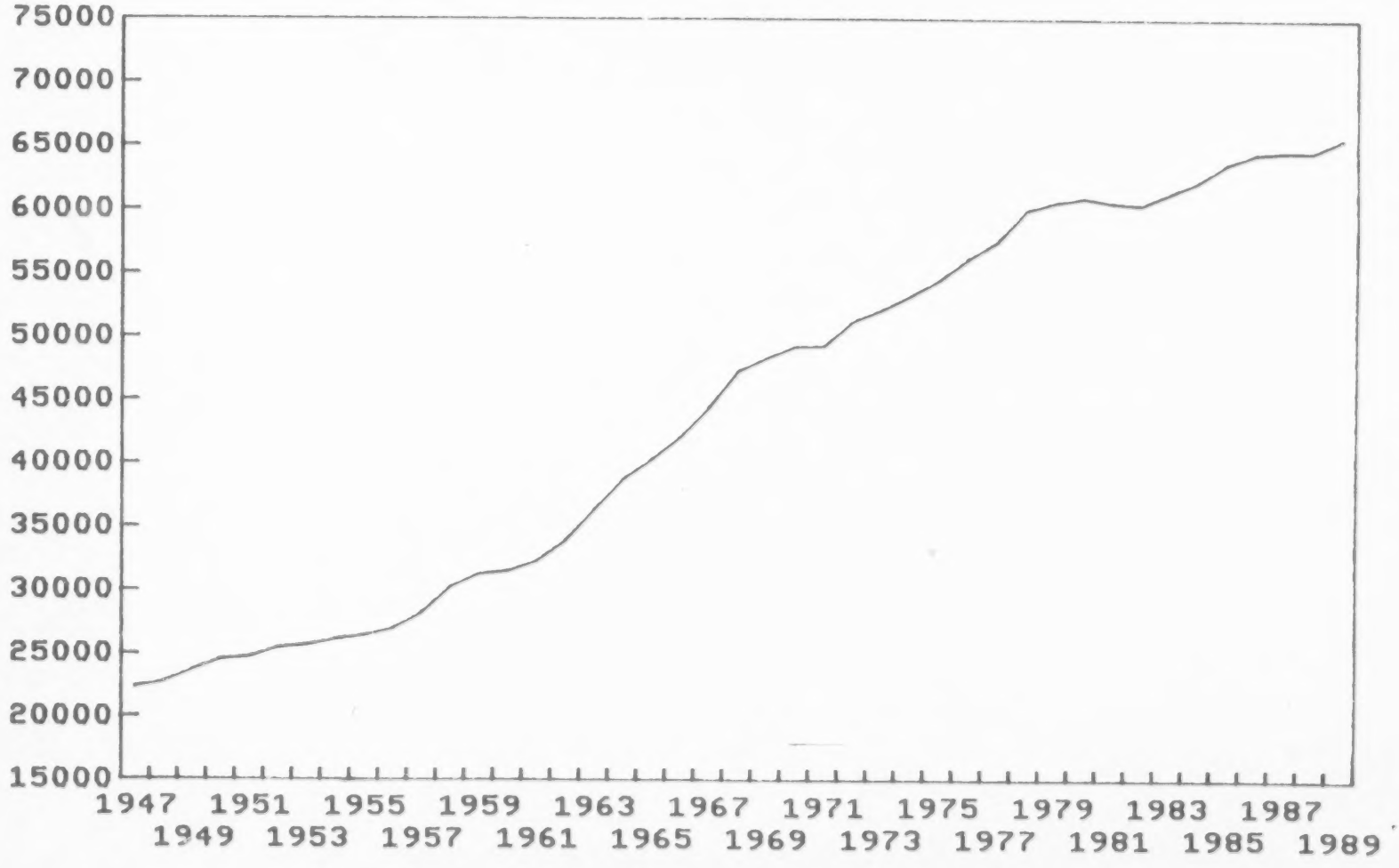

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
RETAIL TRADE
55000
50000
45000
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
1958
1960
1962
1964
1966
1968
1970
1972
1974
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE

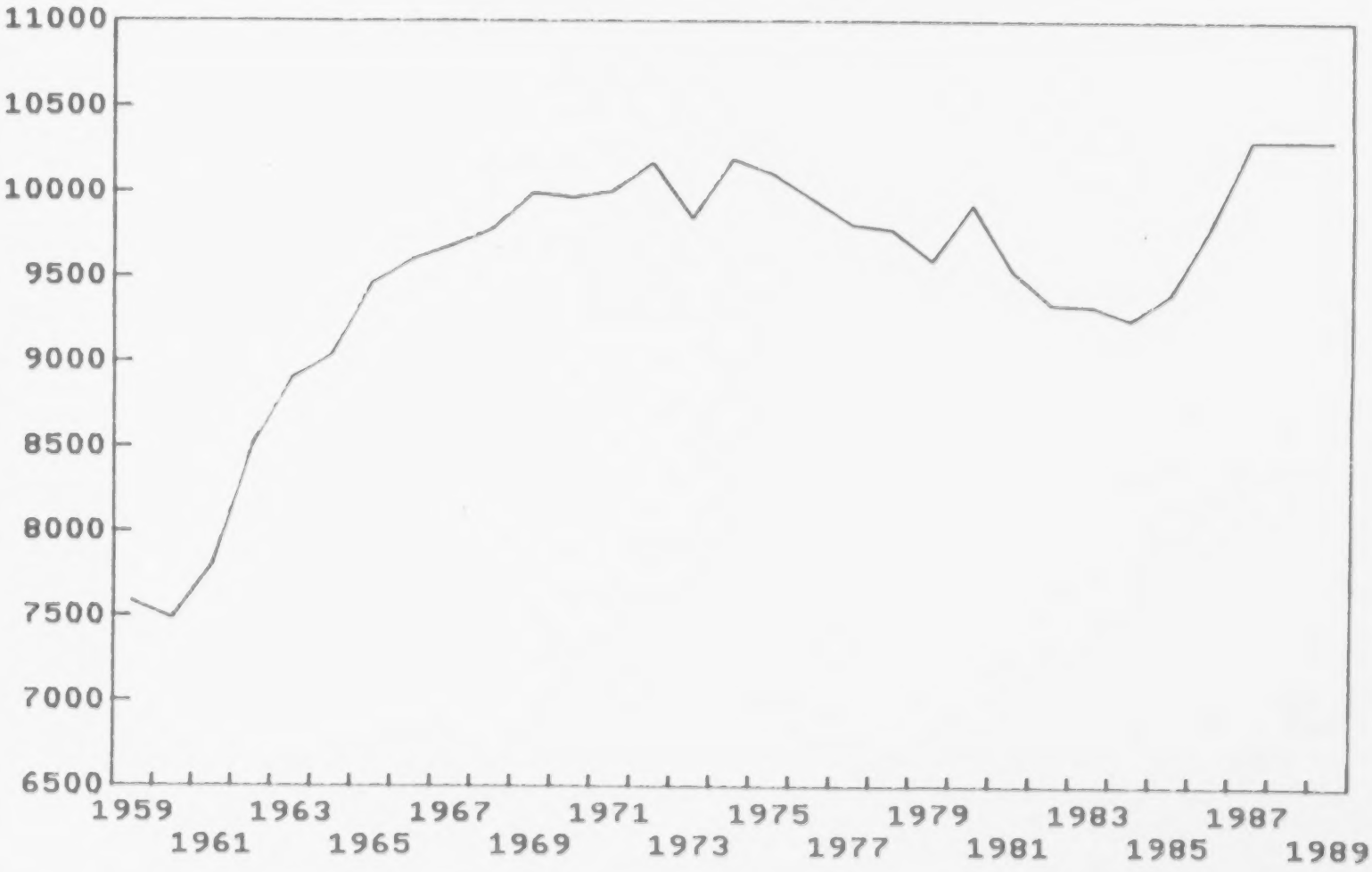



ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
SERVICES
80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
1947 1951 1955 1959 1963 1967 1971 1975 1979 1983 1987
1949 1953 1957 1961 1965 1969 1973 1977 1981 1985 1989

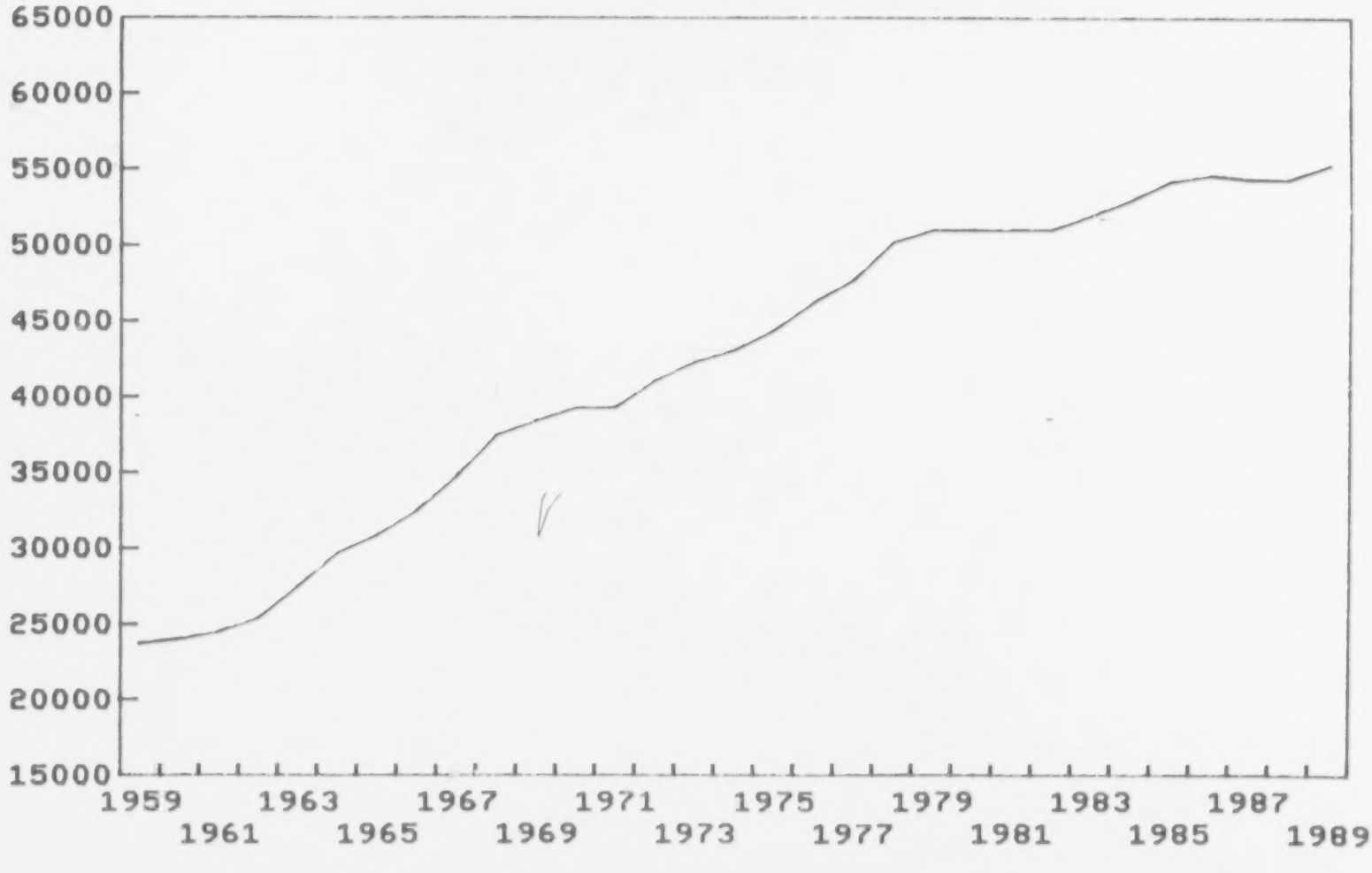
ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
GOVERNMENT



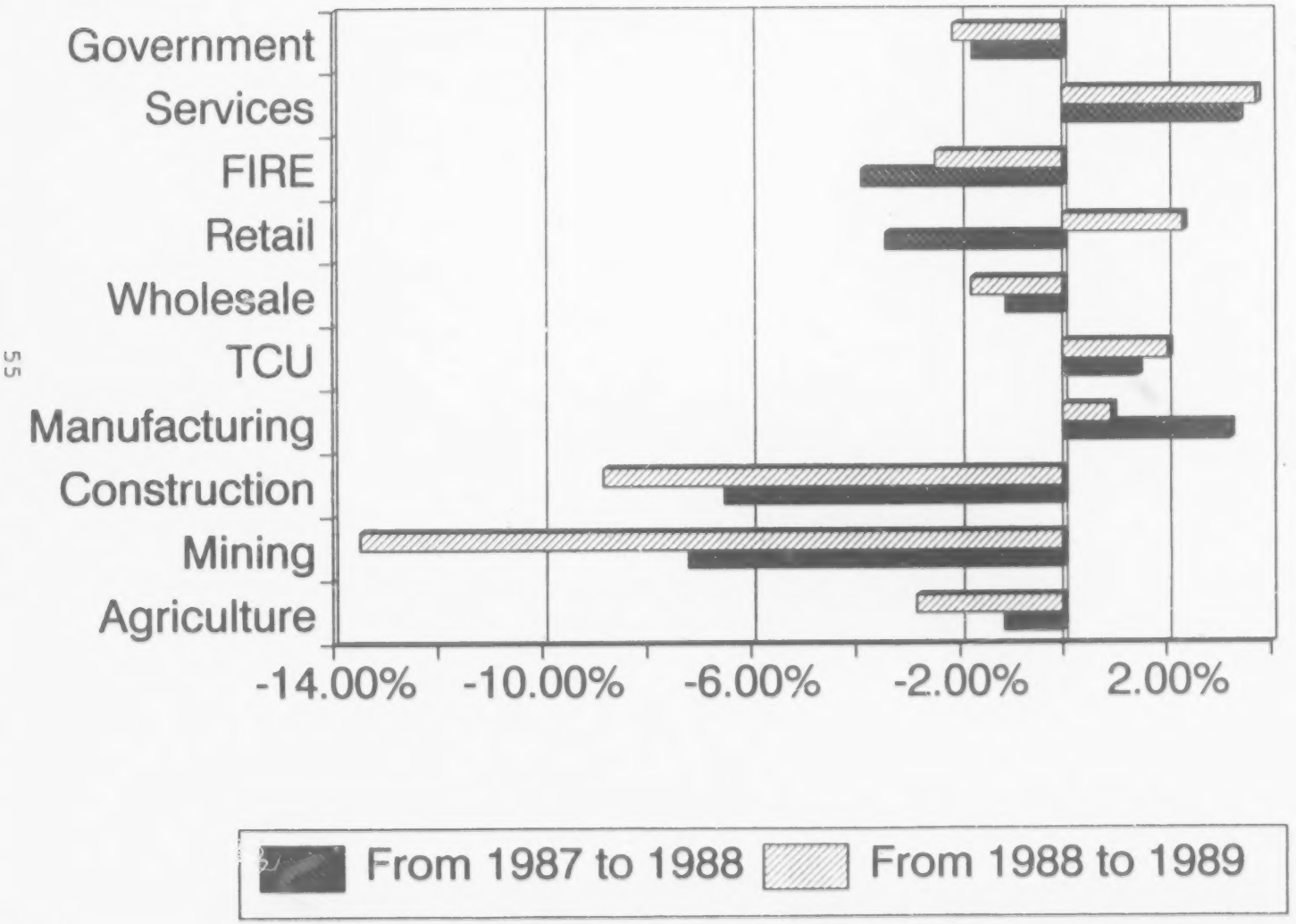
ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



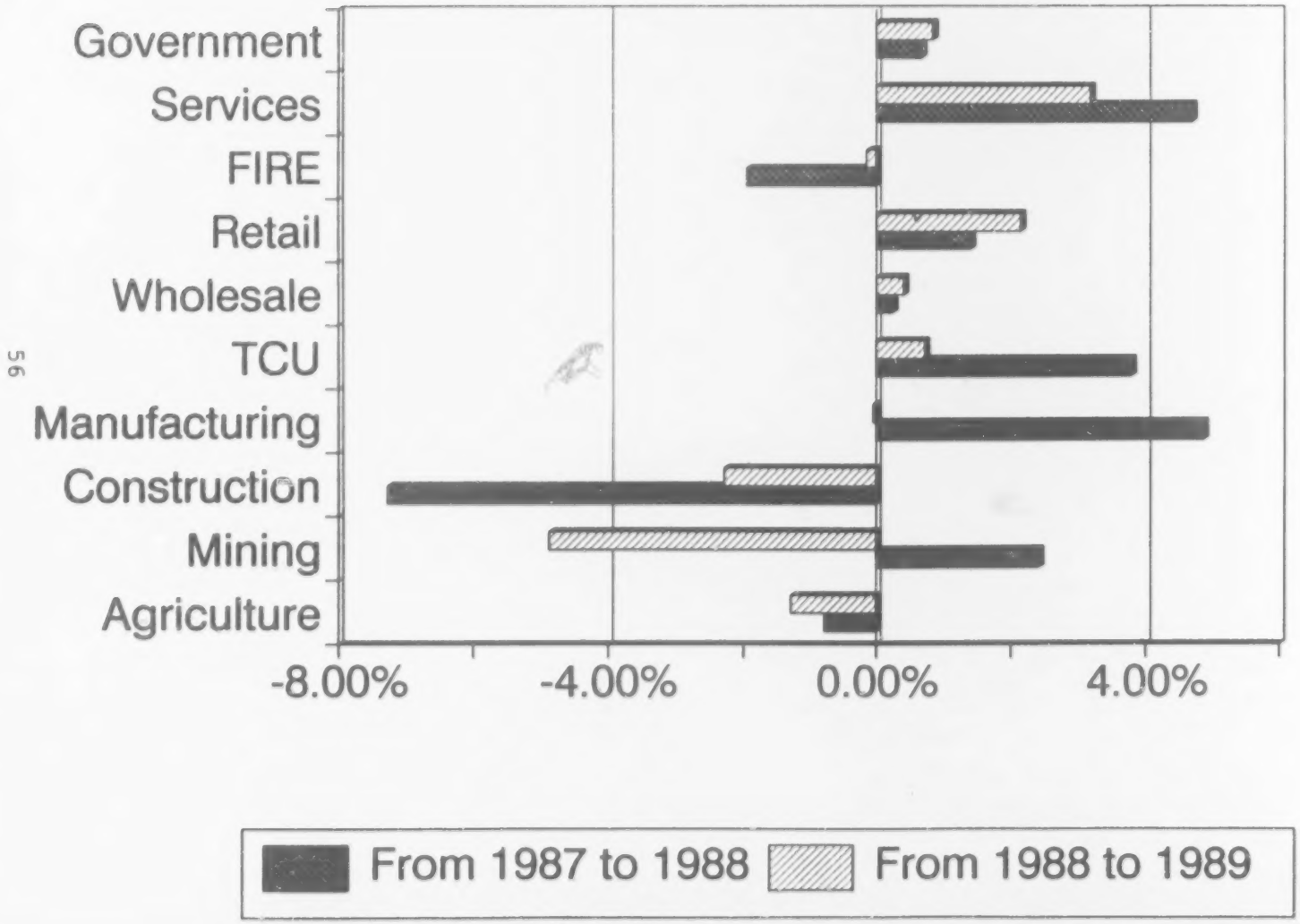
ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAG EMPLOYMENT
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT



Percent of Change by Industry Employers From 1987 to 1989



Percent of Change by Industry Employees From 1987 to 1989



Comparison By County of Employers, Employed and Average Wage

County	1987 Number of Employers	1987 Average Employed	1987 Average Annual Wage	1988 Number of Employers	1988 Average Employed	1988 Average Annual Wage
Adams	152	986	$12,951	148	965	$14,276
Barnes	442	3,741	13,551	437	3,740	13,561
Benson	161	1,616	14,124	170	1,873	13,232
Billings	46	475	17,160	47	511	16,877
Bottineau	317	2,083	13,411	314	2,084	13,771
Bowman	176	1,229	13,301	174	1,239	13,565
Burke	138	679	15,822	139	686	15,971
Burleigh	2,092	28,463	17,882	2,065	29,038	18,293
Cass	3,491	53,140	17,560	3,590	55,007	18,102
Cavalier	234	1,399	13,225	236	1,439	13,081
Dickey	254	1,755	12,106	242	1,726	11,880
Divide	118	692	12,112	119	681	12,263
Dunn	120	580	12,900	115	593	12,786
Eddy	119	729	11,614	108	735	11,799
Emmons	168	977	11,659	169	998	11,546
Foster	193	1,197	13,162	199	1,244	13,170
Golden Valley	109	629	13,299	105	654	13,383
Grand Forks	1,807	27,397	16,293	1,818	27,845	16,556
Grant	120	582	11,412	115	580	11,414
Griggs	128	712	12,466	123	753	13,257
Hettinger	130	705	12,567	136	704	12,831
Kidder	100	504	12,048	104	532	12,332
LaMoure	195	1,053	12,047	191	1,042	11,809
Logan	99	546	10,726	96	560	11,026
McHenry	197	1,122	13,343	182	1,072	12,920
McIntosh	173	1,071	10,283	169	1,099	10,517
McKenzie	234	1,733	16,410	230	1,843	17,239
McLean	332	2,937	19,163	332	2,767	18,894
Mercer	320	4,131	25,581	286	4,102	26,309
Morton	710	6,657	15,346	694	6,807	15,749
Mountrail	260	1,803	13,838	246	1,826	14,126
Nelson	194	1,107	11,764	191	1,093	11,875
Oliver	49	681	28,344	48	611	27,530
Pembina	400	3,139	15,846	400	3,269	16,260
Pierce	179	1,533	12,763	176	1,537	12,566
Ramsey	515	4,825	13,448	512	4,868	13,724
Ransom	225	1,583	11,724	211	1,644	12,162
Renville	119	630	12,789	118	644	13,285
Richland	552	5,976	15,129	544	5,955	15,311
Rolette	255	3,124	14,990	253	2,986	15,076
Sargent	142	1,470	19,442	150	1,564	20,133
Sheridan	63	295	13,370	66	321	12,933
Sioux	60	770	16,320	59	763	16,798
Slope	16	87	7,769	20	90	8,672
Stark	924	8,587	15,224	919	8,663	15,702
Steele	94	440	14,179	97	432	14,713
Stutsman	738	8,605	15,365	723	8,752	15,732
Towner	156	1,075	12,171	146	1,042	12,781
Trail	344	2,669	13,848	336	2,744	14,037
Walsh	550	5,339	12,943	562	5,290	13,085
Ward	1,636	19,824	15,374	1,654	20,031	15,725
Wells	235	1,536	12,171	241	1,510	11,981
Williams	1,062	8,368	16,901	1,014	8,423	17,503
State Total	19,703	233,389	$16,145	19,448	237,436	$16,501

Source: North Dakota Employment and Wages 1988 and 1987

Employment and Monthly Earnings by Industry and Size of Company for 1989

Type of Industry		Company Size							
	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	Over 249	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries									
Average Wage	Combined	1,328.29	1,139.37	1,217.55	1,197.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,215.16
Average Employed	With 1 - 4	1	6	13	25	0	0	0	
Total Wages	To Prevent	8,033,526	9,570,685	9,058,606	4,338,437	0	0	0	
Number of Units	Unauthorized	340	117	49	12	0	0	0	
Number of Jobs	Disclosure	504	700	620	302	0	0	0	
Mining									
Average Wage	Combined	1,831.33	1,911.08	1,921.84	2,074.02	2,643.87	3,425.14	Combined With	2,653.19
Average Employed	With 1 - 4	2	6	12	25	72	199	100-249	
Total Wages	To Prevent	5,559,933	8,989,742	13,975,620	15,405,786	29,632,463	48,952,122	To Prevent	
Number of Units	Unauthorized	143	65	50	25	13	6	Unauthorized	
Number of Jobs	Disclosure	253	392	606	619	934	1191	Disclosure	
Construction									
Average Wage	0.00	1,156.63	1,419.52	1,636.36	1,998.51	2,312.87	2,693.56	0.00	1,696.73
Average Employed	0	2	6	13	27	55	135	0	
Total Wages	1,358	27,231,672	32,364,986	40,018,733	66,142,602	15,348,204	17,389,640	0	
Number of Units	8	1258	336	160	103	10	4	0	
Number of Jobs	0	1962	1900	2038	2758	553	538	0	
Manufacturing									
Average Wage	Combined	1,076.64	1,195.68	1,298.55	1,634.25	1,665.92	1,660.31	2,119.83	1,721.78
Average Employed	With 1 - 4	2	6	13	31	70	162	368	
Total Wages	To Prevent	6,550,290	12,325,027	18,667,982	51,263,244	36,343,775	93,462,035	121,720,761	
Number of Units	Unauthorized	267	141	91	84	26	29	13	
Number of Jobs	Disclosure	507	859	1198	2614	1818	4691	4785	
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities									
Average Wage	0.00	1,197.49	1,471.63	1,522.31	1,863.33	2,025.07	2,441.17	2,718.48	2,054.75
Average Employed	0	2	6	13	28	69	147	592	
Total Wages	266,591	15,390,153	23,416,654	29,429,226	71,954,474	51,712,231	64,476,172	115,774,531	
Number of Units	6	639	216	125	114	31	15	6	
Number of Jobs	0	1071	1326	1611	3218	2128	2201	3549	
Wholesale Trade									
Average Wage	0.00	1,727.96	1,703.79	1,657.51	1,747.48	2,075.02	2,099.72	Combined With	1,732.13
Average Employed	0	2	6	13	30	63	189	100-249	
Total Wages	17,524	53,331,613	70,311,975	94,855,987	105,645,817	56,598,237	38,172,981	To Prevent	
Number of Units	3	1219	547	370	168	36	8	Unauthorized	
Number of Jobs	0	[illegible]	3436	4769	5038	2273	1515	Disclosure	

Employment and Monthly Earnings by Industry and Size of Company for 1989

Type of Industry	Company Size								
	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	Over 249	Total
Retail Trade									
Average Wage	0.00	638.70	754.14	746.58	815.18	843.31	855.31	719.55	776.38
Average Employed	0	2	6	12	30	61	140	487	
Total Wages	4,948	34,941,880	63,411,163	72,236,221	103,926,272	68,460,275	67,340,276	54,656,767	
Number of Units	5	2213	1215	669	359	111	47	13	
Number of Jobs	0	4559	7007	8063	10624	6765	6561	6330	
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate									
Average Wage	0.00	1,150.59	1,606.39	1,797.29	1,860.05	1,727.79	1,870.21	1,667.71	1,657.12
Average Employed	0	2	6	14	30	65	131	488	
Total Wages	0	26,923,884	22,110,372	40,805,770	54,171,986	37,610,612	14,677,425	39,024,497	
Number of Units	0	1187	177	139	82	28	5	4	
Number of Jobs	0	1950	1147	1892	2427	1814	654	1950	
Services									
Average Wage	0.00	1,127.52	1,297.94	1,373.78	1,144.33	967.07	997.48	1,806.88	1,284.73
Average Employed	0	2	6	12	29	68	146	636	
Total Wages	41,495	74,659,700	82,035,065	91,823,355	114,634,341	101,670,298	141,206,909	317,345,187	
Number of Units	5	3175	889	447	291	129	81	23	
Number of Jobs	0	5518	5267	5570	8348	8761	11797	14636	
Federal Government									
Average Wage	0.00	2,366.73	2,663.39	2,477.38	2,230.16	2,420.76	1,688.28	1,893.88	1,895.98
Average Employed	0	2	7	17	34	69	171	598	
Total Wages	0	624,816	1,246,468	3,062,038	12,604,841	15,947,974	51,884,097	149,404,701	
Number of Units	0	10	6	6	14	8	15	11	
Number of Jobs	0	22	39	103	471	549	2561	6574	
State Government									
Average Wage	0.00	1,763.45	1,556.97	1,731.87	1,644.31	1,651.85	1,770.83	1,631.82	1,655.04
Average Employed	0	2	6	14	31	65	134	974	
Total Wages	0	761,809	2,055,205	2,660,156	11,049,759	15,401,887	51,127,473	228,813,317	
Number of Units	0	17	18	9	18	12	18	12	
Number of Jobs	0	36	110	128	560	777	2406	11685	
Local Government									
Average Wage	0.00	495.94	686.22	1,002.24	1,266.09	1,325.10	1,331.67	1,643.05	1,350.23
Average Employed	0	2	6	13	31	66	146	584	
Total Wages	0	5,207,324	7,748,821	17,535,265	93,893,342	64,081,837	56,009,989	172,776,996	
Number of Units	0	425	155	110	198	61	24	15	
Number of Jobs	0	875	941	1458	6180	4030	3505	8763	

Employment and Monthly Earnings by Industry and Size of Company for 1989

Type of Industry	Company Size								
	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	Over 249	Total
Government (Federal, State, Local)									
Average Wage	0.00	588.96	844.84	1,148.18	1,358.24	1,484.53	1,564.00	1,699.22	1,551.42
Average Employed	0	2	6	14	31	66	149	711	
Total Wages	0	6,593,948	11,050,494	23,257,459	117,547,942	95,431,698	159,021,558	550,995,015	
Number of Units	0	452	179	125	230	81	57	38	
Number of Jobs	0	933	1090	1688	7212	5357	8473	27022	
Statewide									
Average Wage	0.00	1,089.38	1,209.21	1,289.56	1,361.31	1,350.77	1,402.36	1,727.49	1,410.93

Source: RAR30K

Explanation of the distribution of wage records by average monthly wage by major industry table:

The following table is based on information provided by employers. The categories are by monthly wage and industry. The monthly salary of someone who works minimum wage ($3.35 per hour) is calculated to be $580.67. Positions which are recorded as having a monthly salary of less than $580.67 include part-time employment, piece rate, commission or some other form of compensation which does not compute into a monthly wage.

This table is very useful as it shows how many jobs as well as the percentage of jobs within the industry that are found in the wage category listed at the top of every page of the table. In addition, this table also shows the total wages of those workers whose monthly salary is in this wage category and the percentage that this wage category is of the total for the industry.

The last two pages of this table include a list of the two-digit industrial codes that are included in the industries listed.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
STATE TOTALS							
TOTALS BY INDUSTRY							
NONAG WAGE & SALARY JOBS	81,942	32,219	32,215	32,215	32,216	32,212	243,019
ROW %	33.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	100.2
WAGES	62792537.97	71881484.61	104676174.21	142588498.34	195599427.30	367821035.60	945359158.03
ROW %	6.6	7.6	11.1	15.1	20.7	38.9	100.0
GOODS PRODUCING ******	7,727	4,007	4,681	5,837	6,247	6,384	34,883
	22.2	11.5	13.4	16.7	17.9	18.3	100.0
	6120186.58	9032664.54	15273357.37	25922877.80	37965679.90	67742198.89	162056965.08
	3.8	5.6	9.4	16.0	23.4	41.8	100.0
MINING	792	278	313	486	647	1,987	4,503
	17.6	6.2	7.0	10.8	14.4	44.1	100.1
	610832.94	636310.87	1027963.65	2166092.19	3936920.02	21364010.29	29742129.96
	2.1	2.1	3.5	7.3	13.2	71.8	100.0
COAL MINING	11	4	15	36	61	947	1,074
	1.0	0.4	1.4	3.4	5.7	88.2	100.1
	8546.53	9184.25	49798.84	160884.26	367106.00	10560763.40	11156283.28
	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.3	94.7	100.0
GAS & OIL	675	221	237	363	460	948	2,904
	23.2	7.6	8.2	12.5	15.8	32.6	99.9
	513890.79	501970.73	777015.73	1617647.88	2805423.82	9988636.62	16204385.57
	3.2	3.1	4.8	10.0	17.3	61.6	100.0
SAND & GRAVEL	106	53	61	87	126	92	525
	20.2	10.1	11.6	16.6	24.0	17.5	100.0
	88395.62	125155.89	201149.08	387760.05	764390.20	814610.27	2381461.11
	3.7	5.3	8.4	16.3	32.1	34.2	100.0
CONSTRUCTION	3,532	1,722	1,885	2,087	2,014	1,388	12,628
	28.0	13.6	14.9	16.5	15.9	11.0	99.9
	2811368.08	3859850.13	6149933.00	9231933.35	12186513.89	14647613.66	48887212.11
	5.8	7.9	12.6	18.9	24.9	30.0	100.1
BUILDING CONST	1,052	490	471	507	422	229	3,171
	33.2	15.5	14.9	16.0	13.3	7.2	100.1
	836079.95	1103529.27	1534615.98	2240125.45	2550769.47	2520021.89	10785142.01
	7.8	10.2	14.2	20.8	23.7	23.4	100.1
STREET, HWY & HEAVY	851	442	523	613	629	553	3,611
	23.6	12.2	14.5	17.0	17.4	15.3	100.0
	696999.68	985128.15	1712867.94	2714163.18	3816887.03	5495826.31	15411872.29
	4.5	6.4	11.1	17.6	24.8	35.7	100.1

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

STATE TOTALS / TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
SPECIAL TRADE	1,629	790	891	967	963	606	5,846
	27.9	13.5	15.2	16.5	16.5	10.4	100.0
	1286298.45	1771192.71	2902449.08	4277644.72	5818857.39	6631765.46	22690197.81
	5.7	7.8	12.8	18.9	25.6	29.2	100.0
MANUFACTURING	3,403	2,007	2,483	3,264	3,586	3,009	17,752
	19.2	11.3	14.0	18.4	20.2	17.0	100.1
	2697985.56	4536503.54	8095460.72	14524852.26	21842245.99	31730574.94	83427623.01
	3.2	5.4	9.7	17.4	26.2	38.0	99.9
DURABLE GOODS	1,288	959	1,138	1,634	1,906	1,754	8,679
	14.8	11.0	13.1	18.8	22.0	20.2	99.9
	1053764.30	2175265.65	3706316.26	7270790.98	11663783.52	18205822.75	44075743.46
	2.4	4.9	8.4	16.5	26.5	41.3	100.0
STONE, CLAY	133	75	92	177	145	79	701
	19.0	10.7	13.1	25.2	20.7	11.3	100.0
	97382.71	174942.95	300824.37	794883.05	875780.88	885115.31	3128929.27
	3.1	5.6	9.6	25.4	28.0	28.3	100.0
FAB METALS	166	137	204	251	204	121	1,083
	15.3	12.7	18.8	23.2	18.8	11.2	100.0
	136936.10	313557.10	662878.53	1120707.61	1229502.28	1360408.62	4823990.24
	2.8	6.5	13.7	23.2	25.5	28.2	99.9
MACH & TRANS EQUIP	548	455	529	881	1,342	1,462	5,217
	10.5	8.7	10.1	16.9	25.7	28.0	99.9
	491156.59	1017884.84	1734656.13	3947149.61	8274981.30	14996980.44	30462808.91
	1.6	3.3	5.7	13.0	27.2	49.2	100.0
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	441	292	313	325	215	92	1,678
	26.3	17.4	18.7	19.4	12.8	5.5	100.1
	328288.90	668880.76	1007957.23	1408050.71	1283519.06	963318.38	5660015.04
	5.8	11.8	17.8	24.9	22.7	17.0	100.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,115	1,048	1,345	1,630	1,680	1,255	9,073
	23.3	11.6	14.8	18.0	18.5	13.8	100.0
	1644221.26	2361237.89	4389144.46	7254061.28	10178462.47	13524752.19	39351879.55
	4.2	6.0	11.2	18.4	25.9	34.4	100.1
FOOD & KINDRED	1,012	527	645	940	990	672	4,786
	21.1	11.0	13.5	19.6	20.7	14.0	99.9
	762475.38	1182442.92	2104924.50	4207129.68	5972550.03	7287531.92	21517054.43
	3.5	5.5	9.8	19.6	27.8	33.9	100.1

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

STATE TOTALS - - - - - - - - - - TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
DAIRY PRODUCTS							
	154	59	82	226	239	98	858
	17.9	6.9	9.6	26.3	27.9	11.4	100.0
	107404.90	134476.71	271914.31	1036938.53	1422007.07	925385.86	3898127.38
	2.8	3.4	7.0	26.6	36.5	23.7	100.0
FRUIT, VEG SUGAR							
	212	160	199	145	283	243	1,242
	17.1	12.9	16.0	11.7	22.8	19.6	100.1
	168810.59	356637.18	630429.08	638248.78	1754343.65	2822807.45	6371276.73
	2.6	5.6	9.9	10.0	27.5	44.3	99.9
BAKERY PRODUCTS							
	87	92	68	138	180	71	636
	13.7	14.5	10.7	21.7	28.3	11.2	100.1
	77814.81	208315.73	227550.04	626123.68	1064242.61	706964.57	2911011.44
	2.7	7.2	7.8	21.5	36.6	24.3	100.1
OTHER FOODS							
	559	216	296	431	288	260	2,050
	27.3	10.5	14.4	21.0	14.0	12.7	99.9
	408445.08	483013.30	975031.07	1905818.69	1731956.70	2832374.04	8336638.88
	4.9	5.8	11.7	22.9	20.8	34.0	100.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING							
	749	312	352	355	435	256	2,459
	30.5	12.7	14.3	14.4	17.7	10.4	100.0
	611495.70	700259.62	1156329.69	1569883.74	2669574.32	2656744.39	9364287.46
	6.5	7.5	12.3	16.8	28.5	28.4	100.0
OTHER NONDURABLES							
	354	209	348	335	255	327	1,828
	19.4	11.4	19.0	18.3	13.9	17.9	99.9
	270250.18	478535.35	1127890.27	1477047.86	1536338.12	3580475.88	8470537.66
	3.2	5.6	13.3	17.4	18.1	42.3	99.9
SERVICE PRODUCING ******							
	74,215	28,212	27,534	26,378	25,969	25,828	208,136
	35.7	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.4	100.1
	56672351.39	62848820.07	89402816.84	116665620.54	157633747.40	300078836.71	783302192.95
	7.2	8.0	11.4	14.9	20.1	38.3	99.9
TRANS, COMM & UTILITIES							
	2,841	1,264	1,511	2,043	2,797	5,342	15,798
	18.0	8.0	9.6	12.9	17.7	33.8	100.0
	2210061.44	2854594.11	4934393.50	9091408.53	17137755.75	55233318.54	91461531.87
	2.4	3.1	5.4	9.9	18.7	60.4	99.9
TRANSPORTATION							
	1,966	870	988	1,206	1,355	1,260	7,645
	25.7	11.4	12.9	15.8	17.7	16.5	100.0
	1517490.01	1958270.92	3217331.92	5341709.34	8286706.15	12830697.97	33152206.31
	4.6	5.9	9.7	16.1	25.0	38.7	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
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STATE TOTALS / TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
TRUCKING & WAREHSNG							
	1,315	607	709	957	1,076	922	5,586
	23.5	10.9	12.7	17.1	19.3	16.5	100.0
	1008495.10	1359610.97	2318080.77	4240453.99	6559472.19	9360739.78	24846852.80
	4.1	5.5	9.3	17.1	26.4	37.7	100.1
OTHER TRANSPORTATION							
	651	263	279	249	279	338	2,059
	31.6	12.8	13.6	12.1	13.6	16.4	100.1
	506994.91	598659.95	899251.15	1101255.35	1727233.96	3469958.19	8305353.51
	6.1	7.2	10.8	13.3	20.8	41.8	100.0
COMMUNICATIONS							
	582	303	373	454	828	893	3,433
	17.0	8.8	10.9	13.2	24.1	26.0	100.0
	460507.38	692211.92	1213588.09	2037548.69	5019752.73	8998907.98	18422516.79
	2.5	3.8	6.6	11.1	27.2	48.8	100.0
UTILITIES							
	293	91	150	383	614	3,189	4,720
	6.2	1.9	3.2	8.1	13.0	67.6	100.0
	232064.05	204111.27	503473.49	1712150.50	3831296.87	33403712.59	39886808.77
	0.6	0.5	1.3	4.3	9.6	83.7	100.0
TRADE							
	33,306	10,362	7,901	7,839	7,143	5,605	72,156
	46.2	14.4	10.9	10.9	9.9	7.8	100.1
	26293406.04	22807680.29	25649860.75	34698572.83	43167399.15	65272217.40	217889136.46
	12.1	10.5	11.8	15.9	19.8	30.0	100.1
WHOLESALE TRADE							
	3,744	1,718	2,449	3,700	4,131	3,547	19,289
	19.4	8.9	12.7	19.2	21.4	18.4	100.0
	2868577.39	3872111.21	8061407.72	16544356.87	25046650.43	42293267.34	98886370.96
	2.9	3.9	8.2	16.8	25.4	42.9	100.1
DURABLE GOODS							
	1,410	767	1,243	1,880	1,984	1,664	8,948
	15.8	8.6	13.9	21.0	22.2	18.6	100.1
	1135983.64	1738883.78	4085339.31	8387281.82	12034110.70	19588642.26	46970241.51
	2.4	3.7	8.7	17.9	25.6	41.7	100.0
FARM MACHINERY							
	446	192	257	583	573	240	2,291
	19.5	8.4	11.2	25.4	25.0	10.5	100.0
	370924.53	425995.40	844925.76	2606097.98	3435631.29	2587563.06	10271138.02
	3.6	4.1	8.2	25.4	33.4	25.2	99.9
NONDURABLE GOODS							
	2,334	951	1,206	1,820	2,147	1,883	10,341
	22.6	9.2	11.7	17.6	20.8	18.2	100.1
	1732593.75	2133227.43	3976068.41	8157075.05	13012539.73	22704625.08	51716129.45
	3.4	4.1	7.7	15.8	25.2	43.9	100.1

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

STATE TOTALS TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
PRINTING & PAPER							
	121	50	65	68	80	111	495
	24.4	10.1	13.1	13.7	16.2	22.4	99.9
	95882.81	112315.13	208466.07	308262.23	475118.25	1805500.69	3005545.18
	3.2	3.7	6.9	10.3	15.8	60.1	100.0
GROCERIES & RELATED							
	213	117	166	322	448	580	1,846
	11.5	6.3	9.0	17.4	24.3	31.4	99.9
	165813.11	262988.47	555191.22	1451769.17	2747629.81	6228545.39	11411937.17
	1.5	2.3	4.9	12.7	24.1	54.6	100.1
FARM PROD RAW MATERL							
	921	281	400	599	718	401	3,320
	27.7	8.5	12.0	18.0	21.6	12.1	99.9
	591598.46	637814.69	1319811.60	2693136.36	4320268.12	5519516.65	15082145.88
	3.9	4.2	8.8	17.9	28.6	36.6	100.0
RETAIL TRADE							
	29,562	8,644	5,452	4,139	3,012	2,058	52,867
	55.9	16.4	10.3	7.8	5.7	3.9	100.0
	25424828.65	18935569.08	17588453.03	18154215.96	18120748.72	22978950.06	119202765.50
	19.7	15.9	14.8	15.2	15.2	19.3	100.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE							
	3,210	1,388	833	493	316	198	6,438
	49.9	21.6	12.9	7.7	4.9	3.1	100.1
	2936378.16	3048331.64	2665441.94	2149645.22	1929455.64	2067205.99	14796458.59
	19.8	20.6	18.0	14.5	13.0	14.0	99.9
FOOD STORES							
	4,462	1,206	657	572	352	151	7,400
	60.3	16.3	8.9	7.7	4.8	2.0	100.0
	3853006.63	2621004.30	2110142.30	2506886.18	2076373.20	1685661.52	14833074.13
	25.8	17.7	14.2	16.9	14.0	11.4	100.0
AUTO & SERVICE STNS							
	1,783	1,027	1,076	1,209	1,065	771	6,931
	25.7	14.8	15.5	17.4	15.4	11.1	99.9
	1493844.96	2287227.85	3521060.43	5326814.96	6449398.35	8626576.89	27704923.44
	5.4	8.3	12.7	19.2	23.3	31.1	100.0
APPAREL & ACCESSORY							
	1,575	483	294	220	139	74	2,785
	56.6	17.3	10.6	7.9	5.0	2.7	100.1
	1244553.73	1069841.17	958729.09	968041.46	829921.74	783637.74	5854724.93
	21.3	18.3	16.4	16.5	14.2	13.4	100.1
MISC RETAIL							
	18,532	4,540	2,592	1,645	1,140	864	29,313
	63.2	15.5	8.8	5.6	3.9	2.9	99.9
	13917045.17	9909164.12	8333079.27	7202828.14	6835599.79	9815867.92	56013584.41
	24.8	17.7	14.9	12.9	12.2	17.5	100.0

R E S E A R C H A N D S T A T I S T I C S
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

STATE TOTALS TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
HARDWARE GARDEN SPLY	926	427	427	347	227	160	2,514
	36.8	17.0	17.0	13.8	9.0	6.4	100.0
	801548.82	954890.89	1394298.70	1519309.27	1334125.13	1821595.09	7845767.90
	10.2	12.2	17.8	19.4	17.3	23.2	100.1
FURNITURE FURNISHING	596	251	281	243	198	142	1,711
	34.8	14.7	16.4	14.2	11.6	8.3	100.0
	498800.41	562217.38	906306.88	1064159.08	1189330.00	1643646.90	5864460.65
	8.5	9.6	15.5	18.1	20.3	28.0	100.0
EATING & DRINKING	14,245	2,901	1,218	652	326	209	19,551
	72.9	14.8	6.2	3.3	1.7	1.1	100.0
	10382372.54	6267197.73	3882832.03	2845490.46	1938352.28	2322638.73	27638863.77
	37.6	22.7	14.0	10.3	7.0	8.4	100.0
MISC RETAIL	2,765	961	666	403	389	353	5,537
	49.9	17.4	12.0	7.3	7.0	6.4	100.0
	2234325.40	2124858.12	2149641.66	1773869.33	2353812.38	4027987.20	14664492.09
	15.2	14.5	14.7	12.1	16.1	27.5	100.1
FINANCE, INS & R ESTATE	2,064	1,556	2,571	1,886	1,468	2,027	11,572
	17.8	13.4	22.2	16.3	12.7	17.5	99.9
	1708060.21	3579820.34	8325632.20	8275596.67	8955652.11	24913052.78	55757814.31
	3.1	6.4	14.9	14.8	16.1	44.7	100.0
FINANCE	826	794	1,597	1,137	795	1,204	6,353
	13.0	12.5	25.1	17.9	12.5	19.0	100.0
	754537.25	1830755.85	5181684.40	4980268.96	4854291.02	14768008.34	32369545.82
	2.3	5.7	16.0	15.4	15.0	45.6	100.0
BANKING	745	727	1,456	972	654	890	5,444
	13.7	13.4	26.7	17.9	12.0	16.3	100.0
	681689.53	1678317.62	4719474.04	4245143.35	3983250.84	10564923.02	25872798.40
	2.6	6.5	18.2	16.4	15.4	40.8	99.9
CREDIT, SECURITIES	81	67	141	165	141	314	909
	8.9	7.4	15.5	18.2	15.5	34.5	100.0
	72847.72	152438.23	462210.36	735125.61	871040.18	4203085.32	6496747.42
	1.1	2.3	7.1	11.3	13.4	64.7	99.9
INSURANCE	530	460	696	505	511	667	3,369
	15.7	13.7	20.7	15.0	15.2	19.8	100.1
	444047.26	1074061.24	2246165.37	2229966.50	3131086.64	8265529.40	17390856.41
	2.6	6.2	12.9	12.8	18.0	47.5	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

STATE TOTALS / TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO 580.66	580.66 TO 911.83	911.83 TO 1,264.68	1,264.68 TO 1,705.46	1,705.46 TO 2,425.67	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
REAL ESTATE & HOLDING	708	302	278	244	162	156	1,850
	38.3	16.3	15.0	13.2	8.8	8.4	100.0
	509475.70	675003.25	897782.43	1065361.21	970274.45	1879515.04	5997412.08
	8.5	11.3	15.0	17.8	16.2	31.3	100.1
SERVICES	22,464	11,105	10,082	7,544	6,508	5,348	63,051
	35.6	17.6	16.0	12.0	10.3	8.5	100.0
	17703435.50	24804755.42	32629207.60	33156552.39	39342214.38	80035122.86	227671288.15
	7.8	10.9	14.3	14.6	17.3	35.2	100.1
LODGING	3,145	937	426	197	100	61	4,866
	64.6	19.3	8.8	4.0	2.1	1.3	100.1
	2485970.97	2018361.22	1357711.04	857786.23	600009.83	657152.92	7976992.21
	31.2	25.3	17.0	10.8	7.5	8.2	100.0
HEALTH SERVICES	6,019	5,130	5,419	3,810	3,666	2,927	26,971
	22.3	19.0	20.1	14.1	13.6	10.9	100.0
	5591020.22	11546233.34	17556564.76	16749048.75	22246510.34	51949354.34	125438731.75
	4.3	9.2	14.0	13.4	17.7	41.4	100.0
NURSING & HOSPITALS	4,782	4,043	3,722	2,757	2,934	1,569	19,807
	24.1	20.4	18.8	13.9	14.8	7.9	99.9
	4337174.15	9061268.49	12024589.92	12147644.11	17854251.12	15190017.26	70614945.05
	6.1	12.8	17.0	17.2	25.3	21.5	99.9
OTHER MEDICAL	1,237	1,087	1,697	1,053	732	1,358	7,164
	17.3	15.2	23.7	14.7	10.2	19.0	100.1
	1053846.07	2484964.85	5531974.84	4[illegible]404.64	4392259.22	36759337.08	54823786.70
	1.9	4.5	10.1	8.4	8.0	67.0	99.9
OTHER SERVICES	13,300	5,038	4,237	3,[illegible]	2,742	2,360	31,214
	42.6	16.1	13.6	11.3	8.8	7.6	100.0
	9826444.31	11240160.86	13714931.80	15549717.41	16495694.21	27428615.60	94255564.19
	10.4	11.9	14.6	16.5	17.5	29.1	100.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	1,359	819	481	282	186	123	3,248
	41.8	25.2	14.8	8.7	5.7	3.8	100.0
	1154557.18	1823423.41	1553133.62	1223074.11	1113282.53	1525475.02	8392945.87
	13.8	21.7	18.5	14.6	13.3	18.2	100.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	2,455	810	663	506	467	354	5,255
	46.7	15.4	12.6	9.6	8.9	6.7	99.9
	1744494.85	1804747.05	2123857.82	2225120.89	2815808.48	4145856.96	14859886.05
	11.7	12.1	14.3	15.0	18.9	27.9	99.9

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

STATE TOTALS / TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	793	369	388	420	310	162	2,442
	32.5	15.1	15.9	17.2	12.7	6.6	100.0
	617641.36	829831.12	1262600.66	1851671.46	1840448.33	1774396.52	8176589.45
	7.6	10.1	15.4	22.6	22.5	21.7	99.9
RECREATIONAL SERVICES	1,976	379	265	185	137	73	3,015
	65.5	12.6	8.8	6.1	4.5	2.4	99.9
	1279815.20	827514.31	862726.82	812393.98	826376.66	713220.30	5322047.27
	24.0	15.5	16.2	15.3	15.5	13.4	99.9
LEGAL SERVICES	292	170	283	237	127	302	1,411
	20.7	12.0	20.1	16.8	9.0	21.4	100.0
	248694.06	385578.83	932402.88	1028552.83	766791.21	4871908.91	8233928.72
	3.0	4.7	11.3	12.5	9.3	59.2	100.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	251	186	205	225	188	145	1,200
	20.9	15.5	17.1	18.8	15.7	12.1	100.1
	210244.29	413590.31	656380.53	1009627.59	1121820.50	1494821.96	4906485.18
	4.3	8.4	13.4	20.6	22.9	30.5	100.1
SOCIAL SERVICES	2,651	1,200	825	612	358	143	5,789
	45.8	20.7	14.3	10.6	6.2	2.5	100.1
	2097882.11	2693584.73	2660200.96	2684003.43	2119662.00	1317611.58	13572944.81
	15.5	19.8	19.6	19.8	15.6	9.7	100.0
MEMBERSHIP ASSN	2,365	665	645	539	357	302	4,873
	48.5	13.6	13.2	11.1	7.3	6.2	99.9
	1582357.84	1461106.65	2088955.99	2368387.13	2133763.59	2942823.09	12577394.29
	12.6	11.6	16.6	18.8	17.0	23.4	100.0
MISC SERVICES	1,158	440	482	531	614	756	3,981
	29.1	11.1	12.1	13.3	15.4	19.0	100.0
	890757.42	1000784.45	1574672.52	2346885.99	3757740.91	8642501.26	18213342.55
	4.9	5.5	8.6	12.9	20.6	47.5	100.0
GOVERNMENT	13,540	3,925	5,469	7,066	8,053	7,506	45,559
	29.7	8.6	12.0	15.5	17.7	16.5	100.0
	8757388.20	8801969.91	17863722.79	31443490.12	49030726.01	74625125.13	190522422.16
	4.6	4.6	9.4	16.5	25.7	39.2	100.0
STATE GOVERNMENT	3,779	1,395	2,935	2,989	2,957	2,727	16,782
	22.5	8.3	17.5	17.8	17.6	16.2	99.9
	2053004.58	3228410.94	9539922.15	13211265.72	17927632.47	27785804.35	73746040.21
	2.8	4.4	12.9	17.9	24.3	37.7	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1939 WAGES

STATE TOTALS TOTALS BY INDUSTRY	$ 0.01 TO $580.67	580.68 TO 911.82	911.83 TO 1,264.67	1,264.68 TO 1,705.45	1,705.46 TO 2,425.66	2,425.67 AND OVER	TOTAL
EDUCATION	1,761	972	1,699	1,334	1,346	1,697	8,789
	19.8	11.1	19.3	15.2	15.3	19.3	100.0
	1237242.44	2239077.99	5490563.75	5845984.65	8172072.66	18155312.23	41140253.72
	3.0	5.4	13.3	14.2	19.9	44.1	99.9
OTHER STATE	2,038	423	1,236	1,655	1,611	1,030	7,993
	25.5	5.3	15.5	20.7	20.2	12.9	100.1
	815762.14	989332.95	4049358.40	7365281.07	9755559.81	9630492.12	32605786.49
	2.5	3.0	12.4	22.6	29.9	29.5	99.9
LOCAL	9,761	2,530	2,534	4,077	5,096	4,779	28,777
	33.9	8.8	8.8	14.2	17.7	16.6	100.0
	6704383.62	5573558.97	8323800.64	18232224.40	31103093.54	46839320.78	116776381.95
	5.7	4.8	7.1	15.6	26.6	40.1	99.9
EDUCATION	5,467	1,610	1,225	2,079	3,117	4,007	17,505
	31.2	9.2	7.0	11.9	17.8	22.9	100.0
	4193743.52	3531716.21	4011478.73	9292171.13	19198354.87	39653479.02	79880941.48
	5.2	4.4	5.0	11.6	24.0	49.6	99.8
OTHER LOCAL	4,294	920	1,309	1,998	1,979	772	11,272
	38.1	8.2	11.6	17.7	17.6	6.8	100.0
	2510640.10	2041844.76	4312321.91	8940053.27	11904738.67	7185841.76	36895440.47
	6.8	5.5	11.7	24.2	32.3	19.5	100.0

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

NONAG WAGE & SALARY	OWNERSHIP 20,30,50•
•EXCEPT -	00,01,02,08,09,070-073,076,077,079,88,99
GOODS PRODUCING	DIVISION B,C,D
MINING	10,12,13,14
COAL MINING	12
GAS & OIL	13
SAND & GRAVEL	10,14
CONSTRUCTION	15,16,17
BUILDING CONST	15
STREET, HWY & HEAVY	16
SPECIAL TRADE	17
MANUFACTURING	20 THRU 39
DURABLE GOODS	32,33,34,35,36,37,24,25,38,39
STONE, CLAY	32
FAB METALS	33,34
MACH & TRANS EQUIP	35,36,37
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	24,25,38,39
NONDURABLE GOODS	20,21,22,23,26,27,28,29,30,31
FOOD & KINDRED	20
DAIRY PRODUCTS	202
FRUIT, VEG SUGAR	203,206
BAKERY PRODUCTS	205
OTHER FOODS	201,204,207,208,209
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	27
OTHER NONDURABLES	21,22,23,31,26,28,30,29
SERVICE PRODUCING	DIVISION E,F,G,H,I,J OWNERSHIP 20,30
TRANS, COMM & UTILITIES	40,41,42,44,45,46,47,48,49
TRANSPORTATION	40,41,42,44,45,46,47
TRUCKING & WAREHSNG	42
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	40,41,44,45,46,47
COMMUNICATIONS	48
UTILITIES	49
TRADE	50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59
WHOLESALE TRADE	50,51
DURABLE GOODS	50
FARM MACHINERY	5083
NONDURABLE GOODS	51
PRINTING & PAPER	511
GROCERIES & RELATED	514
FARM PROD RAW MATERIL	515
RETAIL TRADE	53,54,55,56,52,57,58,59
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	53
FOOD STORES	54
AUTO & SERVICE STNS	55
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	56
MISC RETAIL	52,57,58,59
HARDWARE GARDEN SPLY	52
FURNITURE FURNISHING	57
EATING & DRINKING	58
MISC RETAIL	59
FINANCE, INS & R ESTATE	60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67
FINANCE	60,61,62
BANKING	60

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RECORDS BY AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (EXCEPT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT)
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BASED ON 2ND QTR 1989 WAGES

CREDIT, SECURITIES	61,62
INSURANCE	63,64
REAL ESTATE & HOLDING	65,66,67
SERVICES	074,075,078,70,72,73,75,76,78,79,80-84,86,87,89
LODGING	70
HEALTH SERVICES	80
NURSING & HOSPITALS	805,806
OTHER MEDICAL	80 EXCEPT 805,806
OTHER SERVICES	72,73,75,76,78,79,81-84,86,87,89,074,075,078
PERSONAL SERVICES	72
BUSINESS SERVICES	73
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	75,76
RECREATIONAL SERVICES	78,79
LEGAL SERVICES	81
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82
SOCIAL SERVICES	83
MEMBERSHIP ASSN	86
MISC SERVICES	074,075,078,84,87,89
GOVERNMENT	OWNERSHIP 20,30
STATE GOVERNMENT	OWNERSHIP 20
EDUCATION	OWNERSHIP 20, INDUSTRY 82
OTHER STATE	OWNERSHIP 20, EXCEPT INDUSTRY 82
LOCAL	OWNERSHIP 30
EDUCATION	OWNERSHIP 30, INDUSTRY 82
OTHER LOCAL	OWNERSHIP 30, EXCEPT INDUSTRY 82

**DUAL JOB HOLDERS CLASSIFIED BY - HIGHEST WAGE RECORD

Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1989

Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
PRIVATE				
0111 WHEAT		116	992.48	1,379,540.84
0119 CASH GRAINS, NEC		352	1,219.86	5,151,479.33
011 CASH GRAINS		468	1,163.55	6,531,020.17
0133 SUGARCANE AND SUGAR BEETS		23	1,805.64	491,135.19
0134 IRISH POTATOES		296	1,477.16	5,252,766.94
0139 FIELD CROPS, EXCEPT CASH GRAINS, NEC		83	1,099.37	1,097,173.74
013 FIELD CROPS, EXCEPT CASH GRAINS		402	1,417.55	6,841,075.87
018 HORTICULTURAL SPECIALTIES		25	729.38	221,003.23
0191 GENERAL FARMS, PRIMARILY CROP		128	1,508.17	2,313,533.66
01 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-CROPS	**	1023	1,295.75	15,906,632.93
0211 BEEF CATTLE FEEDLOTS		26	1,109.99	344,097.81
021 LIVESTOCK, EXCEPT DAIRY AND POULTRY		56	1,045.14	703,377.95
0279 ANIMAL SPECIALTIES, NEC		85	1,345.54	1,376,484.83
027 ANIMAL SPECIALTIES		85	1,345.54	1,376,484.83
02 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION-LIVESTOCK	**	169	1,176.66	2,385,082.55
0721 CROP PLANTING AND PROTECTING		124	1,516.82	2,258,547.11
0722 CROP HARVESTING		14	1,008.21	173,411.84
0723 CROP PREPARATION SERVICES FOR MARKET		217	1,347.27	3,512,320.86
072 CROP SERVICES		356	1,392.76	5,944,279.81
0740 VETERINARY SERVICES		249	1,192.80	3,565,277.73
0751 LIVESTOCK SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY		70	842.37	703,374.94
0752 ANIMAL SPECIALTY SERVICES		13	447.88	67,181.66
075 ANIMAL SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY		82	782.29	770,556.60
0762 FARM MANAGEMENT SERVICES		3	1,269.97	43,179.00
076 FARM LABOR AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES		3	1,269.97	43,179.00
0780 LANDSCAPE AND HORTICULTURAL SERVICES		215	767.05	1,977,467.38
078 LANDSCAPE AND HORTICULTURAL SERVICES		215	767.05	1,977,467.38
07 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	**	905	1,133.29	12,300,760.52
A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING		2126	1,215.02	31,001,254.21
1221 BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE-SURFACE		1084	3,647.58	47,429,522.33
12 COAL MINING	**	1089	3,635.99	47,515,052.85
1311 CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS		593	2,798.47	19,927,884.96
1321 NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS		124	3,120.75	4,659,283.85
1381 DRILLING OIL AND GAS WELLS		357	2,025.15	8,667,624.94
1382 OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION SERVICES		122	1,887.48	2,772,705.30
1389 OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES, NEC		1344	1,851.72	29,871,928.37
138 OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES		1823	1,888.04	41,312,258.61
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	**	2541	2,160.99	65,899,427.42
1442 CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVE		365	2,076.47	9,101,185.12
B. MINING		3996	2,555.28	122,515,665.39
1520 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION		1223	1,214.34	17,820,437.91
152 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION		1223	1,214.34	17,820,437.91
1540 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION		1373	1,737.52	28,630,852.76
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	**	2612	1,496.38	46,910,122.48
1611 HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION		959	2,319.67	26,680,891.23
1622 BRIDGE, TUNNEL, AND ELEVATED HIGHWAY		100	2,033.07	2,437,647.43
1623 WATER, SEWER, AND UTILITY LINES		456	1,701.78	9,301,951.71
1629 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, NEC		732	2,483.10	21,804,104.99
162 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT HIGHWAY		1287	2,171.68	33,543,704.13
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT BUILDING	**	2246	2,234.84	60,224,595.36

	Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
1711	PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING		1219	1,686.40	24,661,986.27
1721	PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING		308	1,313.85	4,862,544.96
1731	ELECTRICAL WORK		925	1,661.40	18,438,190.55
1741	MASONRY AND OTHER STONEWORK		253	1,382.94	4,198,597.71
1742	PLASTERING, DRYWALL, AND INSULATION		333	1,611.34	6,443,755.61
1743	TERRAZZO, TILE, MARBLE, AND MOSAIC WORK		21	1,187.16	296,788.87
174	MASONRY, STONEWORK, AND PLASTERING		607	1,501.60	10,939,142.19
1751	CARPENTRY WORK		81	1,017.82	993,392.76
1752	FLOOR LAYING AND FLOOR WORK, NEC		65	1,188.85	920,168.04
175	CARPENTRY AND FLOOR WORK		146	1,093.46	1,913,560.80
1761	ROOFING, SIDING, AND SHEET METAL WORK		495	1,483.75	8,816,426.95
1771	CONCRETE WORK		301	1,211.89	4,373,700.85
1781	WATER WELL DRILLING		103	1,562.46	1,924,950.17
1791	STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION		46	3,195.60	1,744,796.97
1793	GLASS AND GLAZING WORK		48	1,554.18	893,651.44
1794	EXCAVATION WORK		178	1,334.11	2,846,988.67
1795	WRECKING AND DEMOLITION WORK		8	945.42	87,923.99
1796	INSTALLING BUILDING EQUIPMENT, NEC		53	3,420.51	2,192,544.69
1799	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS, NEC		455	1,404.30	7,666,068.54
179	MISC. SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS		787	1,633.36	15,431,974.30
17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	**	4891	1,556.72	91,362,477.04
C.	CONSTRUCTION		9749	1,696.76	198,497,194.88
2013	SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS		312	1,601.17	5,999,576.90
201	MEAT PRODUCTS		614	1,610.57	11,871,477.80
2022	CHEESE, NATURAL AND PROCESSED		135	1,872.57	3,041,051.25
202	DAIRY PRODUCTS		692	1,779.74	14,786,097.38
2048	PREPARED FEEDS, NEC		194	1,391.29	3,243,880.90
204	GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS		312	1,390.89	5,207,502.14
2051	BREAD, CAKE, AND RELATED PRODUCTS		341	1,538.70	6,288,670.63
205	BAKERY PRODUCTS		509	1,489.25	9,088,890.69
2063	BEET SUGAR		778	2,027.12	18,931,283.08
2068	SALTED AND ROASTED NUTS AND SEEDS		64	1,372.88	1,054,370.01
206	SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS		842	1,977.41	19,985,653.09
207	FATS AND OIL		148	1,960.68	3,484,120.59
2086	BOTTLED AND CANNED SOFT DRINKS		350	1,862.38	7,812,697.74
208	BEVERAGES		436	2,071.89	10,848,406.25
2097	MANUFACTURED ICE		15	447.58	78,773.22
2099	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC		40	1,459.61	707,911.65
209	MISC. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		298	1,033.36	3,692,209.47
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	**	4362	1,673.70	87,609,778.01
2298	CORDAGE AND TWINE		401	1,505.19	7,238,472.83
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	**	424	1,477.90	7,526,943.80
2329	MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING, NEC		31	595.78	224,012.22
232	MENS' AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS		31	595.78	224,012.22
2396	AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS		36	927.45	397,873.96
23	APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	**	395	1,082.16	5,132,699.39
2431	MILLWORK		187	1,697.64	3,804,418.76
2434	WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS		210	1,187.56	2,998,595.28
2439	STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, NEC		99	1,213.27	1,447,431.67
243	MILLWORK, PLYWOOD & STRUCTURAL MEMBERS		497	1,384.54	8,250,445.71
2448	WOOD PALLETS AND SKIDS		28	637.01	215,945.36

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Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
249 MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS		30	928.11	337,831.27
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	**	561	1,315.02	8,852,698.78
2511 WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE		369	1,080.35	4,777,298.66
251 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE		438	1,093.43	5,747,091.36
25 FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	**	448	1,094.56	5,889,840.78
26 PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	**	57	1,862.98	1,281,729.23
2711 NEWSPAPERS		1630	1,223.77	23,935,695.37
2741 MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHING		37	1,003.45	449,565.23
2752 COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC		568	1,401.76	9,558,608.75
2759 COMMERCIAL PRINTING, NEC		158	1,757.82	3,339,849.37
275 COMMERICAL PRINTING		727	1,479.35	12,898,458.12
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	**	2413	1,296.88	37,558,876.30
2899 CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, NEC		47	1,298.02	730,784.94
289 MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS		47	1,298.02	730,784.94
28 CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	**	147	1,712.33	3,010,276.91
3089 PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC		139	1,259.45	2,098,250.88
308 MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC		277	1,468.69	4,876,049.93
30 RUBBER AND MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	**	277	1,466.45	4,877,399.98
3271 CONCRETE BLOCK AND BRICK		17	1,160.79	230,996.77
3272 CONCRETE PRODUCTS, NEC		224	1,965.95	5,282,517.35
3273 READY-MIXED CONCRETE		295	1,869.66	6,626,090.73
327 CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND PLASTER PRODUCTS		536	1,887.96	12,139,604.85
32 STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	**	603	1,834.49	13,270,672.91
3423 HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, NEC		63	1,139.41	855,699.63
342 CUTLERY, HANDTOOLS, AND HARDWARE		63	1,139.41	855,699.63
3441 FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL		303	1,819.79	6,616,746.75
3444 SHEET METAL WORK		68	1,553.43	1,261,382.98
3446 ARCHITECTURAL METAL WORK		19	1,378.74	314,352.27
344 FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS		609	1,769.29	12,926,453.31
347 METAL SERVICES, NEC		31	1,300.22	484,982.26
349 MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		60	1,657.55	1,198,407.66
34 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	**	1062	1,585.22	20,200,441.10
352 FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY		1070	1,959.45	25,151,455.83
356 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		47	1,517.84	859,100.17
359 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, NEC		203	1,828.48	4,457,841.82
35 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**	2732	2,272.70	74,517,199.17
3672 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS		247	1,378.77	4,085,292.90
367 ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES		336	1,288.86	5,197,978.02
36 ELECTRONIC AND OTHER ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT		817	1,810.37	17,757,923.79
3711 MOTOR VEHICLES AND CAR BODIES		401	1,845.38	8,872,606.34
3713 TRUCK AND BUS BODIES		18	1,431.35	313,464.88
3714 MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES		186	1,349.72	3,017,972.67
371 MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT		790	1,641.48	15,551,390.29
379 MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		24	972.08	278,014.80
37 TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	**	1333	1,958.65	31,328,631.49
3812 SEARCH AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		4	2,504.43	127,725.85
3842 SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES		51	1,666.82	1,015,094.82
384 MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES		78	1,709.79	1,598,657.59
3851 OPHTHALMIC GOODS		17	1,271.97	256,937.18
385 OPHTHALMIC GOODS		17	1,271.97	256,937.18
38 INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	**	103	1,682.66	2,081,451.13

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Industry of Employment	Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
3993 SIGNS AND ADVERTISING SPECIALITIES	124	1,628.18	2,417,853.07
399 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	207	1,403.94	3,487,377.58
39 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES **	386	1,428.71	6,613,507.27
D. MANUFACTURING	16472	1,721.80	340,333,113.42
411 LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANSPORTATION	292	615.29	2,155,969.08
4121 TAXICABS	109	810.30	1,056,633.81
4131 INTERCITY AND RURAL BUS TRANSPORTATION	91	831.33	908,640.60
414 BUS CHARTER SERVICE	50	741.38	441,862.91
4151 SCHOOL BUSES	325	573.42	2,239,208.71
41 LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT **	871	655.91	6,854,234.66
4212 LOCAL TRUCKING, WITHOUT STORAGE	834	1,378.94	13,792,110.14
4213 TRUCKING, EXCEPT LOCAL	3264	1,749.73	68,538,594.49
4214 LOCAL TRUCKING WITH STORAGE	141	1,086.47	1,836,136.98
4215 COURIER SERVICES, EXCEPT BY AIR	605	2,203.86	16,011,074.62
421 TRUCKING AND COURIER SERVICES, EXCEPT AIR	4844	1,723.40	100,177,916.23
4221 FARM PRODUCT WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	98	1,047.24	1,236,786.90
4225 GENERAL WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	36	2,234.28	960,742.21
422 PUBLIC WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	147	1,354.74	2,391,114.79
42 TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING **	4991	1,712.54	102,569,031.02
4493 MARINAS	3	783.70	31,348.02
44 WATER TRANSPORTATION **	21	594.92	146,350.59
4512 AIR TRANSPORTATION, SCHEDULED	157	2,528.10	4,773,048.39
4513 AIR COURIER SERVICES	67	1,108.67	889,153.34
451 AIR TRANSPORTATION, SCHEDULED	224	2,104.91	5,662,201.73
4522 AIR TRANSPORTATION, NONSCHEDULED	55	1,671.17	1,109,658.51
4581 AIRPORTS, FLYING FIELDS, AND SERVICES	148	1,668.34	2,962,964.26
45 TRANSPORTATION BY AIR **	428	1,897.63	9,734,824.50
4612 CRUDE PETROLEUM PIPELINES	115	3,026.38	4,182,461.40
4613 REFINED PETROLEUM PIPELINES	14	3,152.73	542,270.29
461 PIPELINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	139	2,968.04	4,947,727.07
4724 TRAVEL AGENCIES	210	1,144.41	2,887,346.72
4725 TOUR OPERATORS	4	585.34	25,755.00
472 PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT	224	1,137.27	3,061,539.64
4731 FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT	190	2,022.32	4,614,944.46
473 FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT	190	2,022.32	4,614,944.46
4785 INSPECTION AND FIXED FACILITIES	12	350.19	49,727.50
478 MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	34	1,255.34	515,945.69
47 TRANSPORTATION SERVICES **	449	1,521.34	8,192,429.79
481 TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS	1670	2,379.15	47,682,938.40
4832 RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS	657	1,149.65	9,069,613.65
4833 TELEVISION BROADCASTING STATIONS	991	1,548.38	18,404,029.58
483 RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING	1648	1,389.31	27,473,643.23
4841 CABLE AND OTHER PAY TV SERVICES	168	1,586.06	3,192,737.68
484 CABLE AND OTHER PAY TV SERVICES	168	1,586.06	3,192,737.68
48 COMMUNICATIONS **	3501	1,872.90	78,675,036.59
4911 ELECTRIC SERVICES	2610	2,791.06	87,399,111.09
492 GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	937	3,427.36	38,520,145.04
493 COMBINATION UTILITY SERVICES	947	2,773.28	31,521,075.88
4941 WATER SUPPLY	84	1,415.27	1,419,519.45
495 SANITARY SERVICES	120	1,604.04	2,301,798.26
49 ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES **	4705	2,856.90	161,300,398.96

	Industry of Employment	Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
E.	TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	15103	2,054.87	372,420,033.18
5012	AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES	486	1,774.60	10,344,148.64
5013	MOTOR VEHICLE SUPPLIES AND NEW PARTS	966	1,432.07	16,607,696.97
5014	TIRES AND TUBES	48	1,632.64	942,032.03
5015	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, USED	143	1,336.28	2,285,046.61
501	MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, AND SUPPLIES	1643	1,530.91	30,178,924.25
5021	FURNITURE	77	1,749.87	1,608,127.49
5023	HOMEFURNISHINGS	36	1,753.15	752,101.30
502	FURNITURE AND HOMEFURNISHINGS	112	1,750.91	2,360,228.79
5031	LUMBER, PLYWOOD, AND MILLWORK	292	1,881.96	6,596,269.29
5032	BRICK, STONE, AND RELATED MATERIALS	102	2,710.55	3,301,447.09
5033	ROOFING, SIDING AND INSULATION	122	1,725.44	2,520,873.55
5039	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, NEC	86	1,613.00	1,666,229.42
503	LUMBER AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	601	1,951.62	14,084,819.35
5044	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	490	1,902.36	11,174,457.93
5045	COMPUTERS, PERIPHERALS AND SOFTWARE	323	2,755.34	10,676,953.88
5046	COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	97	1,560.50	1,808,621.35
5047	MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT	175	2,547.69	5,350,152.27
5049	PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	80	1,483.63	1,424,281.91
504	PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT	1234	2,154.62	31,901,302.37
5051	METALS SERVICE CENTERS AND OFFICES	93	2,160.25	2,402,196.83
5063	ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	405	2,296.71	11,171,174.95
5064	ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, TV AND RADIOS	140	2,026.74	3,398,837.51
5065	ELECTRONIC PARTS AND EQUIPMENT	218	2,114.02	5,521,816.26
506	ELECTRICAL GOODS	763	2,195.11	20,091,828.72
5072	HARDWARE	164	2,036.03	4,015,041.54
5074	PLUMBING AND HYDRONIC HEATING SUPPLIES	213	2,032.36	5,182,516.88
507	HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT	434	2,151.31	11,199,720.28
5082	CONSTRUCTION AND MINING MACHINERY	406	2,351.05	11,444,920.43
5083	FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY	2290	1,598.71	43,938,855.00
5084	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	879	2,549.12	26,885,566.74
5087	SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT EQUIPMENT	148	1,653.98	2,935,820.25
508	MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	3806	1,904.48	86,981,458.52
5091	SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL GOODS	43	1,357.79	707,407.77
5092	TOYS AND HOBBY GOODS AND SUPPLIES	47	1,072.22	605,803.92
5093	SCRAP AND WASTE MATERIALS	189	1,459.47	3,312,999.80
5094	JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES	35	556.96	235,592.28
5099	DURABLE GOODS, NEC	29	1,632.11	563,078.49
509	MISCELLANEOUS DURABLE GOODS	344	1,315.44	5,424,882.26
50	WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS **	9029	1,888.54	204,625,361.37
5112	STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	320	1,306.26	5,019,952.30
5113	INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE PAPER	178	2,799.80	5,994,373.28
511	PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	523	1,872.92	11,745,092.86
5122	DRUGS, PROPRIETARIES, AND SUNDRIES	297	2,564.00	9,127,848.83
5131	PIECE GOODS AND NOTIONS	9	1,439.88	148,307.88
5136	MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING	6	2,303.95	170,492.08
5137	WOMENS' AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING	9	661.02	67,423.77
513	APPAREL, PIECE GOODS, AND NOTIONS	41	1,346.09	659,583.76
5141	GROCERIES, GENERAL LINE	1184	2,185.32	31,053,345.11
5142	PACKAGED FROZEN FOODS	62	1,919.92	1,416,903.60
5143	DAIRY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT DRIED OR CANNED	165	1,212.15	2,397,628.85

	Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
5145	CONFECTIONERY		137	1,880.64	3,082,374.03
5147	MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS		52	2,620.47	1,627,309.13
5148	FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		11	2,384.92	312,424.96
5149	GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, NEC		500	1,801.90	10,804,188.30
514	GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS		2122	2,000.18	50,934,527.64
5153	GRAIN AND FIELD BEANS		2545	1,715.40	52,383,114.31
5154	LIVESTOCK		673	539.81	4,360,585.53
5159	FARM-PRODUCT RAW MATERIALS, NEC		103	1,828.64	2,258,371.83
515	FARM-PRODUCT RAW MATERIALS		3321	1,480.60	59,002,071.67
5162	PLASTICS MATERIALS AND BASIC SHAPES		11	1,704.07	228,345.18
5169	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, NEC		178	2,351.19	5,019,796.55
516	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		189	2,312.98	5,248,141.73
517	PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS		2225	1,431.27	38,213,448.28
5181	BEER AND ALE		256	2,110.60	6,471,107.88
5182	WINE AND DISTILLED BEVERAGES		140	2,084.10	3,511,709.52
518	BEER, WINE, AND DISTILLED BEVERAGES		396	2,101.20	9,982,817.40
5191	FARM SUPPLIES		885	1,667.31	17,713,501.56
5192	BOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND NEWSPAPERS		86	1,528.81	1,580,791.26
5193	FLOWERS AND FLORISTS' SUPPLIES		26	689.04	212,912.49
5194	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS		200	1,668.37	3,997,424.94
5198	PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND SUPPLIES		143	2,124.75	3,639,696.36
5199	NONDURABLE GOODS, NEC		124	1,516.79	2,250,914.75
519	MISCELLANEOUS NONDURABLE GOODS		1463	1,673.99	29,395,241.36
51	WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	**	10576	1,688.60	214,308,773.53
F.	WHOLESALE TRADE		19606	1,780.68	418,934,134.90
5211	LUMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS		1143	1,250.28	17,142,540.70
5231	PAINT, GLASS, AND WALLPAPER STORES		180	1,219.88	2,628,836.33
5251	HARDWARE STORES		1007	960.09	11,595,990.86
5261	RETAIL NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES		109	796.78	1,042,757.86
5271	MOBILE HOME DEALERS		72	1,095.28	948,510.20
52	BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	**	2510	1,107.45	33,358,635.95
5311	DEPARTMENT STORES		5679	780.18	53,165,888.71
5331	VARIETY STORES		324	701.24	2,722,899.92
5399	MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		494	653.16	3,870,623.32
53	GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	**	6496	766.59	59,759,411.95
5411	GROCERY STORES		6438	754.08	58,254,670.63
5421	MEAT AND FISH MARKETS		123	829.91	1,224,111.29
5441	CANDY, NUT, AND CONFECTIONERY STORES		65	368.95	286,676.97
5461	RETAIL BAKERIES		375	517.55	2,327,433.63
5499	MISCELLANEOUS FOOD STORES		120	454.07	652,492.98
54	FOOD STORES	**	7121	734.32	62,747,969.04
5511	NEW AND USED CAR DEALERS		3006	1,855.40	66,937,353.56
5521	USED CAR DEALERS		95	1,132.00	1,296,143.42
5531	AUTO AND HOME SUPPLY STORES		898	1,390.97	14,980,800.28
5541	GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS		2299	803.53	22,171,133.90
5551	BOAT DEALERS		116	1,323.47	1,846,246.62
5561	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DEALERS		87	1,444.50	1,510,949.42
5571	MOTORCYCLE DEALERS		76	1,222.29	1,113,510.25
5599	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, NEC		23	1,323.09	369,142.47
55	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	**	6601	1,391.47	110,225,279.92
5611	MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING STORES		324	960.99	3,732,470.89

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	Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
5621	WOMENS' CLOTHING STORES		1139	653.42	8,930,345.57
5632	WOMENS'ACCESSORY AND SPECIALTY STORES		65	577.75	448,336.51
5641	CHILDRENS' AND INFANTS' WEAR STORES		38	575.95	263,210.71
5651	FAMILY CLOTHING STORES		327	553.69	2,173,251.93
5661	SHOE STORES		504	694.88	4,201,273.22
5699	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES		245	656.73	1,932,743.58
56	APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	**	2642	684.01	21,681,632.41
5712	FURNITURE STORES		717	1,258.28	10,832,535.42
5713	FLOOR COVERING STORES		204	1,399.32	3,431,136.76
5714	DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY STORES		21	412.05	104,660.39
5719	MISCELLANEOUS HOMEFURNISHINGS STORES		73	715.81	627,767.04
571	FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS STORES		1016	1,230.00	14,996,099.61
5722	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES		156	1,008.34	1,882,571.95
572	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES		156	1,008.34	1,882,571.95
5731	RADIO, TV, AND ELECTRONIC STORES		158	1,041.50	1,975,731.46
5734	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE STORES		90	1,237.00	1,340,903.96
5735	RECORD AND PRERECORDED TAPE STORES		92	609.06	671,794.11
5736	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STORES		117	1,413.64	1,979,094.89
573	RADIO, TELEVISION, AND COMPUTER STORES		457	1,088.17	5,967,524.42
57	FURNITURE AND HOMEFURNISHINGS STORES	**	1629	1,169.02	22,846,195.98
5810	EATING AND DRINKING PLACES		4720	474.69	26,884,025.58
5812	EATING PLACES		11290	456.13	61,796,271.18
5813	DRINKING PLACES		1780	464.04	9,910,584.08
581	EATING AND DRINKING PLACES		17789	461.84	98,590,880.84
5912	DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES		1366	1,031.05	16,906,086.77
5921	LIQUOR STORES		466	702.83	3,931,620.17
5932	USED MERCHANDISE STORES		100	448.91	540,034.27
5941	SPORTING GOODS AND BICYCLE SHOPS		334	999.01	4,001,021.02
5942	BOOK STORES		159	545.84	1,042,562.43
5943	STATIONERY STORES		71	1,072.09	918,779.50
5944	JEWELRY STORES		332	1,061.11	4,228,532.92
5945	HOBBY, TOY, AND GAMES SHOPS		151	527.72	956,220.06
5947	GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR SHOPS		425	500.53	2,552,190.53
5949	SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS		119	462.26	661,953.60
594	MISCELLANEOUS SHOPPING GOODS STORES		1631	752.22	14,723,210.26
5961	CATALOG AND MAIL-ORDER HOUSES		171	1,080.63	2,212,041.91
5962	MERCHANDISING MACHINE OPERATORS		88	979.97	1,030,933.39
5963	DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS		204	1,504.26	3,683,942.07
596	NONSTORE RETAILERS		462	1,248.54	6,926,917.37
5984	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS DEALERS		189	1,329.11	3,006,448.72
598	FUEL DEALERS		223	1,463.09	3,918,158.76
5992	FLORISTS		446	665.94	3,564,106.80
5995	OPTICAL GOODS STORES		126	1,181.94	1,782,367.26
5999	MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES, NEC		291	986.79	3,441,908.90
599	RETAIL STORES, NEC		871	843.62	8,821,768.02
59	MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	**	5121	907.53	55,767,795.62
G.	RETAIL TRADE		49909	776.38	464,977,801.71
6021	NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS		1673	1,738.07	34,891,794.28
6022	STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS		2310	1,711.54	47,452,408.10
602	COMMERCIAL BANKS		3983	1,722.68	82,344,202.38
6035	FEDERAL SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS		1068	1,568.25	20,103,341.93

Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
6036 SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, EXCEPT FEDERAL		51	1,521.09	936,993.93
603 SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS		1120	1,566.08	21,040,335.86
6061 FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS		120	1,023.42	1,474,750.26
6062 STATE CREDIT UNIONS		357	1,152.74	4,938,342.57
606 CREDIT UNIONS		477	1,120.19	6,413,092.83
609 FUNCTIONS CLOSELY RELATED TO BANKING		66	2,437.02	1,915,496.00
60 DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	**	5646	1,649.00	111,713,127.07
6141 PERSONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS		153	2,010.72	3,695,705.80
614 PERSONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS		153	2,010.72	3,695,705.80
615 BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS		354	2,174.92	9,230,365.53
616 MORTGAGE BANKERS AND BROKERS		51	1,944.07	1,185,883.96
61 NONDEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	**	558	2,108.78	14,111,955.29
6211 SECURITY BROKERS AND DEALERS		313	3,456.83	13,001,121.45
6221 COMMODITY CONTRACTS BROKERS, DEALERS		30	2,157.47	772,374.98
622 COMMODITY CONTRACTS BROKERS AND DEALERS		30	2,157.47	772,374.98
6282 INVESTMENT ADVICE		9	661.54	72,768.95
62 SECURITY AND COMMODITY BROKERS	**	352	3,274.12	13,846,265.38
6311 LIFE INSURANCE		588	1,977.49	13,941,291.99
6321 ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE		50	1,561.82	935,530.66
6331 FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE		694	2,077.42	17,290,391.63
633 FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE		694	2,077.42	17,290,391.63
63 INSURANCE CARRIERS	**	2042	1,930.48	47,304,491.81
6411 INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE		1365	1,581.63	25,911,878.02
6512 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING OPERATORS		218	898.05	2,345,699.45
6513 APARTMENT BUILDING OPERATORS		465	675.27	3,769,350.70
6514 DWELLING OPERATORS, EXCEPT APARTMENTS		89	1,058.61	1,126,364.45
6515 MOBILE HOME SITE OPERATORS		68	838.98	687,121.64
651 REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AND LESSORS		840	786.80	7,928,536.24
6531 REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS		739	1,016.37	9,013,192.42
6541 TITLE ABSTRACT OFFICES		151	1,291.86	2,346,025.24
6552 SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, NEC		29	2,799.55	960,245.86
6553 CEMETARY SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS		46	523.27	291,462.37
655 SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS		75	1,390.79	1,251,708.23
65 REAL ESTATE	**	1805	948.22	20,539,462.13
6712 BANK HOLDING COMPANIES		17	2,920.44	601,610.45
6719 HOLDING COMPANIES, NEC		29	2,476.70	864,369.87
671 HOLDING OFFICES		46	2,641.41	1,465,980.32
6792 OIL ROYALTY TRADERS		4	1,431.25	68,700.00
6794 PATENT OWNERS AND LESSORS		11	2,341.93	309,135.34
679 MISCELLANEOUS INVESTING		15	2,099.09	377,835.34
67 HOLDING AND OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES	**	64	2,454.55	1,897,366.46
H. FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		11832	1,657.36	235,324,546.16
7011 HOTELS AND MOTELS		4277	586.78	30,114,321.68
7032 SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL CAMPS		12	382.36	55,442.88
7033 TRAILER PARKS AND CAMPSITES		4	495.87	24,793.46
703 CAMPS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKS		16	411.47	80,236.34
7041 MEMBERSHIP-BASIS ORGANIZATION HOTELS		42	451.46	228,888.29
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	**	4339	584.61	30,437,545.98
7210 LAUNDRY, CLEANING, AND GARMENT SERVICES		825	910.53	9,017,883.50
7217 CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANING		4	508.64	26,957.96
721 LAUNDRY, CLEANING, AND GARMENT SERVICES		835	907.31	9,094,887.40

	Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
7221	PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT		221	865.83	2,298,779.36
7231	BEAUTY SHOPS		1422	725.37	12,381,408.04
7241	BARBER SHOPS		39	1,056.33	489,080.40
7251	SHOE REPAIR AND SHOESHINE PARLORS		18	1,006.92	218,502.49
7261	FUNERAL SERVICE AND CREMATORIES		225	1,811.58	4,900,331.26
7291	TAX RETURN PREPARATION SERVICES		93	594.16	664,864.87
7299	MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES, NEC		309	411.34	1,523,997.08
729	MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES		402	453.74	2,188,861.95
72	PERSONAL SERVICES	**	3163	831.78	31,571,850.90
7311	ADVERTISING AGENCIES		170	1,929.48	3,926,500.92
7312	OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SERVICES		94	1,749.78	1,977,246.45
7313	RADIO, TV, PUBLISHER REPRESENTATIVES		18	1,141.83	247,777.54
7319	ADVERTISING, NEC		69	2,218.47	1,845,765.78
731	ADVERTISING		351	1,897.79	7,997,290.69
7322	ADJUSTMENT AND COLLECTION SERVICES		144	1,200.29	2,077,704.13
7323	CREDIT REPORTING SERVICES		55	1,293.67	848,644.87
732	CREDIT REPORTING AND COLLECTION		199	1,225.95	2,926,349.00
7335	COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY		8	956.16	88,922.86
7336	COMMERCIAL ART AND GRAPHIC DESIGN		5	697.38	41,145.50
7338	SECRETARIAL AND COURT REPORTING		29	851.29	293,695.08
733	MAILING, REPRODUCTION, AND STENOGRAPHIC		50	849.85	505,662.27
734	SERVICES TO BUILDINGS		1295	576.47	8,960,634.24
7352	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL		31	1,738.54	650,212.18
7353	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT RENTAL		15	1,449.73	260,951.39
7359	EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING, NEC		195	1,716.59	4,018,538.67
735	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING		241	1,702.83	4,929,702.24
7361	EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES		109	550.98	717,928.01
7363	HELP SUPPLY SERVICES		482	649.41	3,756,165.57
736	PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES		591	631.31	4,474,093.58
7371	COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SERVICES		23	1,532.18	413,689.46
7373	COMPUTER INTEGRATED SYSTEMS DESIGN		9	1,619.68	174,925.57
7374	DATA PROCESSING AND PREPARATION		330	1,653.56	6,553,056.07
7378	COMPUTER MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR		17	2,636.90	535,290.26
7379	COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC		12	1,996.68	281,531.48
737	COMPUTER AND DATA PROCESSING SERVICES		701	1,749.90	14,716,641.15
7381	DETECTIVE AND ARMORED CAR SERVICES		331	590.87	2,347,529.06
7383	NEWS SYNDICATES		9	3,492.75	380,710.17
7384	PHOTOFINISHING LABORATORIES		307	1,040.98	3,829,778.53
7389	BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC		633	838.54	6,371,232.56
738	MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICES		1280	841.80	12,929,250.32
73	BUSINESS SERVICES	**	4708	1,016.79	57,439,623.49
7513	TRUCK RENTAL AND LEASING, NO DRIVERS		57	2,251.99	1,535,857.52
7514	PASSENGER CAR RENTAL		64	810.08	617,278.15
751	AUTOMOTIVE RENTALS, NO DRIVERS		180	1,499.74	3,230,430.65
7521	AUTOMOBILE PARKING		76	404.99	367,730.50
7532	TOP AND BODY REPAIR AND PAINT SHOPS		375	1,302.88	5,857,758.35
7533	AUTO EXHAUST SYSTEM REPAIR SHOPS		32	1,090.25	421,928.33
7534	TIRE RETREADING AND REPAIR SHOPS		14	1,452.11	249,762.87
7536	AUTOMOTIVE GLASS REPLACEMENT SHOPS		50	1,720.30	1,032,178.28
7537	AUTOMOTIVE TRANSMISSION REPAIR SHOPS		76	1,425.26	1,301,261.57
7538	GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS		338	1,052.04	4,267,088.81

Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1989 (Continued)

	Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
7539	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, NEC		86	1,140.87	1,176,235.85
753	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS		971	1,227.47	14,306,214.06
7542	CARWASHES		188	660.56	1,490,220.83
7549	AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, NEC		68	1,018.32	831,970.15
754	AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, EXCEPT REPAIR		256	755.68	2,322,190.98
75	AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	**	1483	1,136.96	20,226,566.19
7622	RADIO AND TELEVISION REPAIR		95	1,303.80	1,491,543.00
7623	REFRIGERATION SERVICE AND REPAIR		33	2,740.05	1,076,838.06
7629	ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS, NEC		33	1,828.20	716,654.04
762	ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS		161	1,702.97	3,285,035.10
7641	REUPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE REPAIR		30	592.50	215,077.81
764	REUPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE REPAIR		30	592.50	215,077.81
7692	WELDING REPAIR		121	1,328.55	1,927,722.69
7694	ARMATURE REWINDING SHOPS		73	1,445.09	1,258,675.38
7699	REPAIR SERVICES, NEC		312	1,210.29	4,528,889.85
769	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SHOPS		505	1,272.31	7,715,287.92
76	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	**	703	1,335.95	11,276,724.54
781	MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION AND SERVICES		14	1,501.13	259,695.92
783	MOTION PICTURE THEATERS		359	327.12	1,410,216.42
7841	VIDEO TAPE RENTAL		168	477.14	963,338.72
784	VIDEO TAPE RENTAL		168	477.14	963,338.72
78	MOTION PICTURES	**	543	404.43	2,634,839.56
7922	THEATRICAL PRODUCERS AND SERVICES		95	727.70	825,212.78
7929	ENTERTAINERS AND ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS		5	918.58	55,115.00
792	PRODUCERS, ORCHESTRAS, AND ENTERTAINERS		100	737.29	880,327.78
7933	BOWLING CENTERS		532	479.67	3,064,638.67
7991	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES		287	399.20	1,375,260.88
7992	PUBLIC GOLF COURSES		18	646.15	140,215.06
7993	COIN-OPERATED AMUSEMENT DEVICES		63	1,082.95	817,624.87
7997	MEMBERSHIP SPORTS AND RECREATION CLUBS		462	626.14	3,468,797.34
7999	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION, NEC		463	498.35	2,766,855.02
799	MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES		1292	552.50	8,568,753.17
79	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	**	1930	541.05	12,529,611.94
8011	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF MEDICAL DOCTORS		4951	3,344.39	198,676,939.13
8021	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DENTISTS		1138	1,431.16	19,535,290.43
8041	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF CHIROPRACTORS		160	1,334.28	2,567,156.64
8042	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF OPTOMETRISTS		289	1,432.23	4,968,402.53
8043	OFFICES AND CLINICS OF PODIATRISTS		13	790.65	120,970.11
8049	OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC		136	1,507.32	2,458,445.53
804	OFFICES OF OTHER HELATH PRACTITIONERS		598	1,409.36	10,114,974.81
8051	SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES		5934	833.01	59,320,535.62
8052	INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES		1097	769.60	10,130,205.47
805	NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES		7031	823.12	69,450,741.09
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS		13017	1,507.18	235,423,845.67
8071	MEDICAL LABORATORIES		54	2,178.86	1,416,261.91
8072	DENTAL LABORATORIES		158	1,576.40	2,987,282.75
807	MEDICAL AND DENTAL LABORATORIES		212	1,730.27	4,403,544.66
8082	HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES		395	783.57	3,710,213.81
8093	SPECIALTY OUTPATIENT CLINICS, NEC		35	1,228.11	519,492.47
8099	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC		63	1,459.62	1,107,851.77
809	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC		99	1,376.77	1,627,344.24

Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1989 (Continued)

Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
80 HEALTH SERVICES	**	27445	1,648.75	543,007,881.96
8111 LEGAL SERVICES		1439	2,146.64	37,059,601.74
8211 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS		583	1,168.10	8,173,227.23
8221 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		273	1,555.54	5,086,605.66
8222 JUNIOR COLLEGES		172	1,372.13	2,829,337.70
822 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		444	1,486.61	7,915,943.36
824 VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS		209	1,271.90	3,192,465.83
8299 SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC		21	814.58	205,274.08
82 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	**	1260	1,288.97	19,494,421.51
8322 INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES		1106	867.04	11,502,098.26
8331 JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES		716	749.58	6,443,418.60
8351 CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES		585	529.72	3,721,267.48
8361 RESIDENTIAL CARE		2200	834.40	22,032,288.95
8399 SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC		703	724.05	6,108,815.88
83 SOCIAL SERVICES	**	5311	781.56	49,807,889.17
84 MUSEUMS, BOTANICAL, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	**	105	848.24	1,068,787.32
8611 BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS		379	1,420.48	6,457,510.61
8621 PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		64	2,091.12	1,599,704.85
8631 LABOR ORGANIZATIONS		163	1,143.03	2,231,195.24
8641 CIVIC AND SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS		3345	568.70	22,827,182.90
8651 POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS		17	976.38	203,087.96
8661 RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS		39	1,089.76	510,007.67
8699 MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC		318	1,157.68	4,418,864.97
86 MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	**	4325	737.02	38,247,554.20
8711 ENGINEERING SERVICES		616	2,164.93	16,007,470.67
8712 ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES		158	2,283.26	4,324,496.92
8713 SURVEYING SERVICES		32	876.35	332,137.06
871 ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES		806	2,137.59	20,664,104.65
8721 ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING		874	1,926.15	20,207,214.47
8731 COMMERCIAL PHYSICAL RESEARCH		51	2,272.12	1,388,262.85
8732 COMMERCIAL NONPHYSICAL RESEARCH		95	347.65	397,707.27
8733 NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS		85	1,500.41	1,528,916.62
8734 TESTING LABORATORIES		156	1,393.63	2,603,307.11
873 RESEARCH AND TESTING SERVICES		387	1,274.92	5,918,193.85
8741 MANAGEMENT SERVICES		218	2,331.19	6,110,051.26
8742 MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES		115	2,655.34	3,651,086.11
8743 PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICES		39	912.50	423,397.90
8744 FACILITIES SUPPORT SERVICES		292	1,961.37	6,866,773.51
8748 BUSINESS CONSULTING, NEC		112	1,751.38	2,362,608.50
874 MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS		776	2,085.28	19,413,917.28
87 ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES	**	2843	1,940.88	66,203,430.25
8811 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS		270	599.24	1,941,545.61
8999 SERVICES, NEC		32	1,236.08	468,474.29
I. SERVICES		59897	1,284.73	923,416,348.65
TOTAL PRIVATE		188689	1,372.37	3,107,420,092.50
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
4119 LOCAL PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, NEC		54	116.93	76,352.40
495 SANITARY SERVICES		5	734.98	41,159.13
49 ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	**	54	1,647.05	1,057,405.94
E. TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		121	893.29	1,294,381.10
5812 EATING PLACES		8	428.87	39,027.53

Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1989 (Continued)

Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
G. RETAIL TRADE		8	428.87	39,027.53
6513 APARTMENT BUILDING OPERATORS		86	1,064.06	1,097,048.76
6514 DWELLING OPERATORS, EXCEPT APARTMENTS		25	909.41	274,642.22
651 REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AND LESSORS		111	1,029.03	1,371,690.98
65 REAL ESTATE	**	113	1,013.38	1,375,155.98
H. FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		113	1,013.38	1,375,155.98
7999 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION, NEC		1199	541.97	7,799,435.45
799 MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES		1201	542.25	7,817,627.79
8049 OFFICES OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC		177	1,120.95	2,374,175.63
80 HEALTH SERVICES	**	229	1,040.61	2,858,014.80
8211 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS		15630	1,494.75	280,362,402.19
8231 LIBRARIES		133	474.69	756,175.91
82 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	**	15771	1,486.16	281,255,004.61
83 SOCIAL SERVICES	**	55	1,204.86	801,233.15
I. SERVICES		17275	1,412.99	292,920,398.36
9111 EXECUTIVE OFFICES		17	993.45	205,644.81
9131 EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COMBINED		7826	1,259.86	118,308,444.48
91 EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND GENERAL	**	7843	1,259.27	118,514,089.29
9224 FIRE PROTECTION		20	181.80	42,722.42
922 PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY		56	887.41	596,336.22
92 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY	**	57	879.88	601,836.22
9511 AIR, WATER, AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT		111	370.61	492,166.99
9512 LAND, MINERAL, AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION		187	691.52	1,548,314.05
951 EVNVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		297	572.04	2,040,481.04
953 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		6	686.54	48,744.57
95 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING	**	303	574.28	2,089,225.61
9621 REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION		5	476.40	29,060.51
96 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	**	11	640.04	85,125.63
J. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		8214	1,230.52	121,290,276.75
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT		25752	1,350.23	417,253,574.15
STATE GOVERNMENT		0	0.00	0.00
1611< HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION		1167	1,722.74	24,127,036.87
C.<CONSTRUCTION		1167	1,722.74	24,127,036.87
2041< FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS		127	2,273.13	3,466,519.86
2752< COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC		17	1,491.73	302,821.23
D.<MANUFACTURING		144	2,181.33	3,769,341.09
4812< RADIOTELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS		30	1,703.18	604,629.02
E.<TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES		30	1,703.18	604,629.02
5032< BRICK, STONE, AND RELATED MATERIALS		1	2,582.53	30,990.40
F.<WHOLESALE TRADE		1	2,582.53	30,990.40
5812< EATING PLACES		5	826.92	44,653.67
5947< GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR SHOPS		8	1,977.20	183,879.32
G.<RETAIL TRADE		12	1,554.65	228,532.99
6022< STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS		172	1,623.39	3,358,803.81
6211< SECURITY BROKERS AND DEALERS		1	2,777.11	24,994.00
H.<FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE		173	1,628.39	3,383,797.81

Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1989 (Continued)

Industry of Employment		Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
7041< MEMBERSHIP-BASIS ORGANIZATION HOTELS		40	1,226.12	589,763.44
7361< EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES		463	1,787.18	9,929,585.14
7999 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION, NEC		147	947.29	1,675,751.31
8063< PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS		802	1,473.74	14,180,305.87
8211 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS		1227	1,285.71	18,930,751.50
8221 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		6351	1,787.72	136,254,992.70
8222< JUNIOR COLLEGES		349	1,529.80	6,406,786.56
822 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES		6700	1,774.29	142,661,779.26
8231< LIBRARIES		28	1,373.79	465,716.14
8249< VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, NEC		417	1,710.09	8,560,725.28
82 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	**	8373	1,698.14	170,618,972.18
8322< INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES		18	1,546.22	333,983.94
8331< JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES		438	210.58	1,107,667.00
8399< SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC		3	1,677.54	67,101.46
83> SOCIAL SERVICES	**	460	273.52	1,508,752.40
8621< PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		6	1,955.88	140,823.46
8999< SERVICES, NEC		16	2,436.69	453,224.64
I. SERVICES		10306	1,609.83	199,097,178.44
9111< EXECUTIVE OFFICES		17	2,124.52	424,904.20
9121< LEGISLATIVE BODIES		97	1,482.25	1,720,889.69
9131< EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COMBINED		156	2,036.21	3,805,675.69
9199 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, NEC		255	1,709.84	5,228,686.92
91 EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND GENERAL	**	524	1,778.01	11,180,156.50
9211< COURTS		171	1,963.27	4,022,738.21
9221< POLICE PROTECTION		200	2,181.28	5,241,604.23
9222< LEGAL COUNSEL AND PROSECUTION		108	2,327.30	3,002,214.89
9223< CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS		227	1,630.59	4,443,359.07
9229< PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY, NEC		1	1,435.90	17,230.74
922 PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY		536	1,975.80	12,704,408.93
92 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY	**	707	1,972.77	16,727,147.14
9311 FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY		255	1,753.34	5,372,221.79
9411 ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS		140	1,884.39	3,160,129.62
9431< ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS		273	1,864.30	6,111,183.84
9441> ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AND MANPOWER PROGRAMS		1172	1,567.27	22,038,900.53
9451< ADMINISTRATION OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS		6	1,760.42	126,750.00
94 ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES	**	1591	1,646.86	31,436,963.99
9511< AIR, WATER, AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT		86	2,012.35	2,064,669.80
9512> LAND, MINERAL, AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION		160	1,763.27	3,390,776.95
951 EVNVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		246	1,849.93	5,455,446.75
9531< HOUSING PROGRAMS		37	1,545.84	692,536.28
95 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING	**	283	1,809.83	6,147,983.03
9611< ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS		37	1,781.40	792,721.12
9621< REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION		31	1,423.46	532,373.63
9661 REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING		139	1,476.81	2,461,839.51
9651 REGULATION MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL SECTORS		196	1,768.66	4,149,266.61
96 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	**	403	1,642.43	7,936,200.87
9711< NATIONAL SECURITY		107	1,422.12	1,827,425.32
J. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		3870	1,736.40	80,628,098.64
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT		15703	1,655.05	311,869,605.26
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT				
4311 U.S. POSTAL SERVICE		2399	1,963.21	56,516,878.83

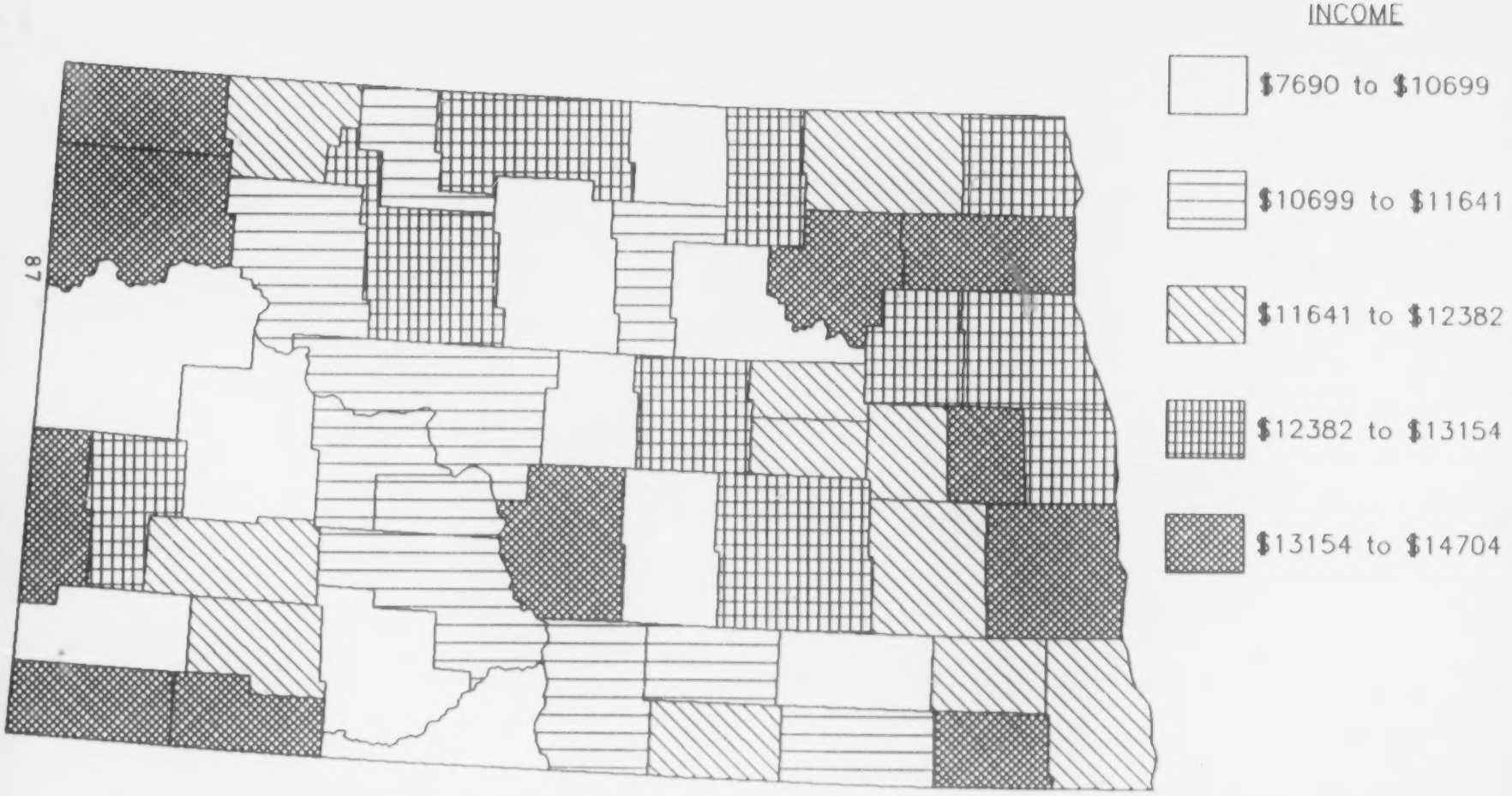
Covered Employment and Earnings Detailed Report for 1989 (Continued)

Industry of Employment	Average Jobs	Monthly Wages	Total Wages
E. TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	2399	1,963.21	56,516,878.83
5311 DEPARTMENT STORES	444	614.26	3,269,099.62
G. RETAIL TRADE	444	614.26	3,269,099.62
6111 FEDERAL AND FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT	343	1,547.57	6,360,498.14
6331 FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE	20	1,997.08	473,308.61
6399 INSURANCE CARRIERS, NEC	38	2,657.63	1,195,931.67
63 INSURANCE CARRIERS **	57	2,429.75	1,669,240.28
H. FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	400	1,673.91	8,029,738.42
7011 HOTELS AND MOTELS	49	502.26	293,823.51
7997 MEMBERSHIP SPORTS AND RECREATION CLUBS	195	541.97	1,266,576.54
7999 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION, NEC	51	1,828.36	1,115,299.75
799 MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	246	808.24	2,381,876.29
8062 GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	912	2,102.85	23,011,470.05
8211 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	68	1,754.52	1,428,183.00
8399 SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	530	1,748.40	11,121,577.00
8721 ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING	231	459.13	1,271,340.54
872 ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING	231	459.13	1,271,340.54
8733 NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS	79	3,483.34	3,288,273.66
8734 TESTING LABORATORIES	8	1,933.62	191,428.50
873 RESEARCH AND TESTING SERVICES	87	3,336.24	3,479,702.16
87 ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES **	318	1,246.34	4,751,042.70
8999 SERVICES, NEC	92	2,723.86	3,018,041.97
I. SERVICES	2214	1,731.50	46,006,014.52
9199 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, NEC	46	1,742.18	968,652.83
9211 COURTS	62	2,535.98	1,876,622.48
9221 POLICE PROTECTION	121	3,011.39	4,381,571.48
92 JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY **	183	2,851.11	6,258,193.96
9311 FINANCE, TAXATION, AND MONETARY POLICY	284	2,490.20	8,486,600.75
9441 ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AND MANPOWER PROGRAMS	116	2,290.00	3,189,969.07
9512 LAND, MINERAL, AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	725	1,948.84	16,945,127.72
9531 HOUSING PROGRAMS	16	2,209.45	424,214.46
95 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND HOUSING **	741	1,954.47	17,369,342.18
9611 ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	213	2,234.67	5,720,751.87
961 ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	213	2,234.67	5,720,751.87
9621 REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION	218	3,003.79	7,869,917.14
9631 REGULATION, ADMINISTRATION OF UTILITIES	3	4,197.70	146,919.46
9641 REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	992	1,709.18	20,340,969.75
9651 REGULATION MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL SECTORS	19	2,729.33	608,640.19
96 ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS **	1445	2,000.53	34,687,198.41
9711 NATIONAL SECURITY	2048	2,034.31	49,993,246.00
J. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	4863	2,072.78	120,953,203.20
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	10319	1,895.95	234,774,934.59
GRAND TOTALS	240463	1,410.93	4,071,318,206.50

Legend: < Indicates less than three employers
> Indicates one employer has more than 80% of employees.
** Two Digit SIC Code

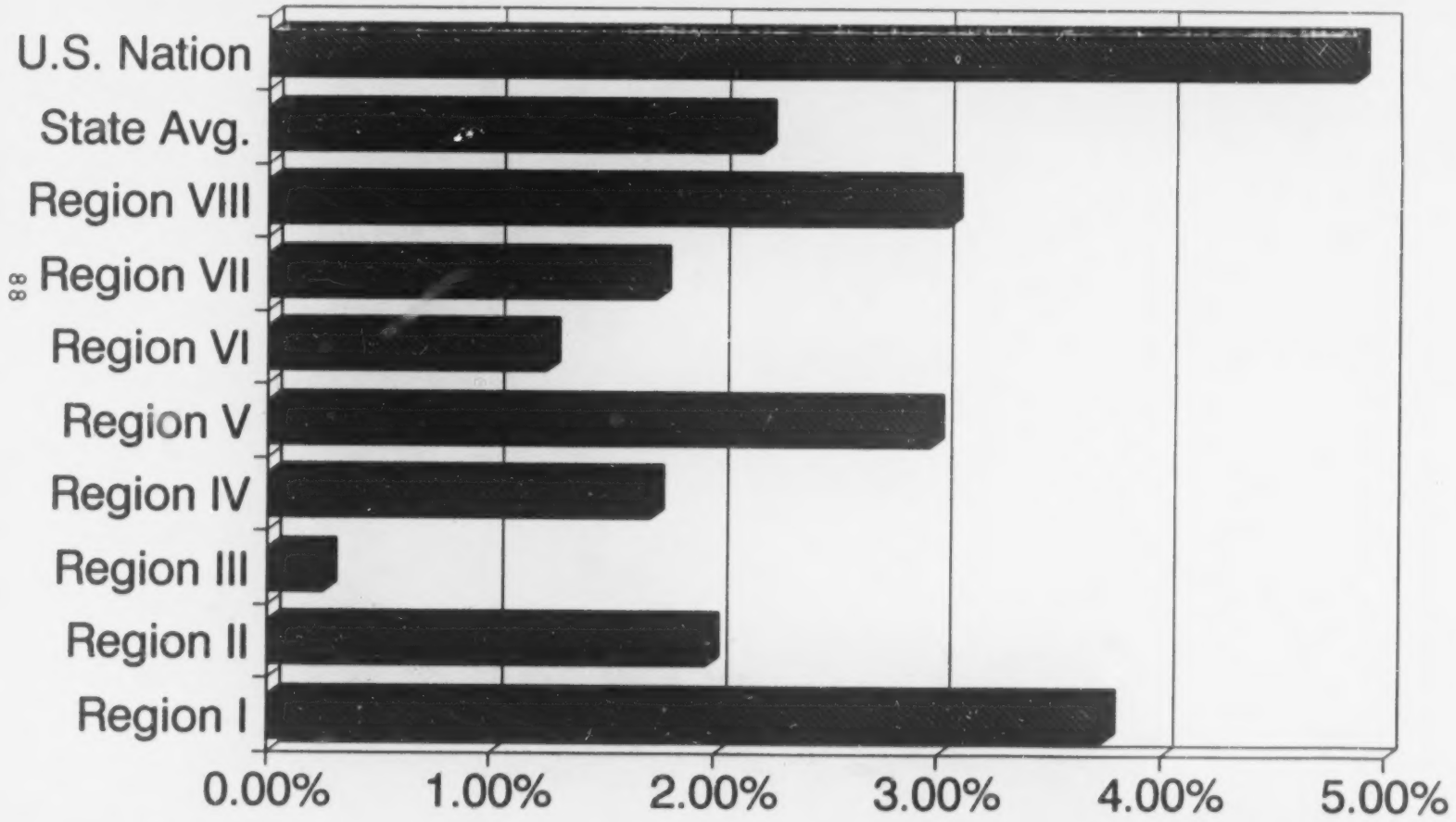
NORTH DAKOTA PER CAPITA INCOME

1988



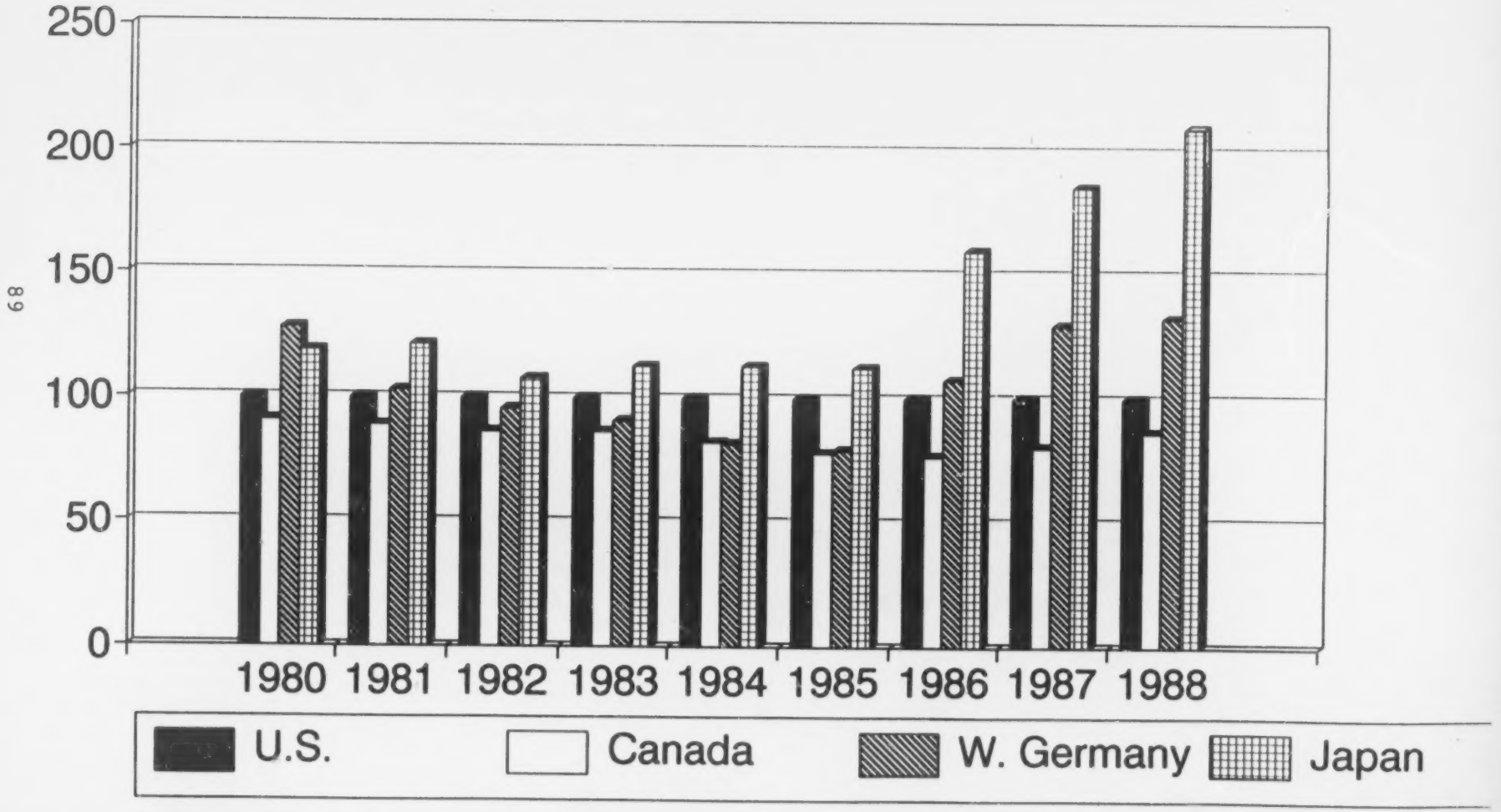
Increase of Annual Wage by Region From 1987 to 1988

Note: Consumer Price Index increased 4.1% from 1987 to 1988.



Source: North Dakota Employment and Wages 1987 and 1988.

Other Currencies Value to the Dollar From 1980 to 1988



Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1990 Table 1480.

A P P E N D I X

B

National Consumer Price Index by Month From January 1970 to August 1990

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Annual Average	Annual Inflation
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.8%
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	4.3%
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.3%
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	6.2%
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	11.1%
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	9.1%
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	5.7%
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.5%
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6%
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3%
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.1%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.2	101.3	101.3	99.6	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.5%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.7%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8%
1990	127.4	128	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6					129.3	4.3%

Note: Annual Average and inflation rate for 1990 is based on an eight month average.
Source: Department of Labor

NORTH DAKOTA CENSUS 1980 AND 1990

COUNTY	1980	1990	CHANGE
ADAMS	3,584	3,171	-413
BARNES	13,960	12,403	-1,557
BENSON	7,944	7,148	-796
BILLINGS	1,138	1,108	-30
BOTTINEAU	9,239	8,001	-1,238
BOWMAN	4,229	3,595	-634
BURKE	3,822	3,000	-822
BURLEIGH	54,811	60,050	5,239
CASS	88,247	101,652	13,405
CAVALIER	7,636	6,057	-1,579
DICKEY	7,207	6,034	-1,173
DIVIDE	3,494	2,899	-595
DUNN	4,627	4,001	-626
EDDY	3,554	2,941	-613
EMMONS	5,877	4,813	-1,064
FOSTER	4,611	3,979	-632
GOLDEN VALLEY	2,391	2,104	-287
GRAND FORKS	66,100	69,731	3,631
GRANT	4,274	3,549	-725
GRIGGS	3,714	3,300	-414
HETTINGER	4,275	3,433	-842
KIDDER	3,833	3,327	-506
LAMOURE	6,473	5,357	-1,116
LOGAN	3,493	2,846	-647
MCHENRY	7,858	6,528	-1,330
MCINTOSH	4,800	4,021	-779
MCKENZIE	7,132	6,366	-766
MCLEAN	12,383	10,434	-1,949
MERCER	9,404	9,796	392
MORTON	25,177	23,635	-1,542
MOUNTRAIL	7,679	7,007	-672
NELSON	5,233	4,401	-832
OLIVER	2,495	2,381	-114
PEMBINA	10,399	9,216	-1,183
PIERCE	6,166	5,045	-1,121
RAMSEY	13,048	12,611	-437
RANSOM	6,698	5,908	-790
RENVILLE	3,608	3,160	-448
RICHLAND	19,207	17,459	-1,748
ROLETTE	12,177	12,547	370
SARGENT	5,512	4,534	-978
SHERIDAN	2,819	2,146	-673
SIOUX	3,620	3,724	104
SLOPE	1,157	907	-250
STARK	23,697	22,763	-934
STEELE	3,106	2,419	-687
STUTSMAN	24,154	21,956	-2,198
TOWNER	4,052	3,614	-438
TRAILL	9,624	8,744	-880
WALSH	15,371	13,786	-1,585
WARD	58,392	57,673	-719
WELLS	6,979	5,861	-1,118
WILLIAMS	22,237	21,082	-1,155
STATE TOTAL	652,717	634,223	-18,494

Note: 1990 Census figures are preliminary.
Source: North Dakota Census Data Center

NORTH DAKOTA CENSUS POPULATION CHANGE
1980 TO PRELIMINARY 1990

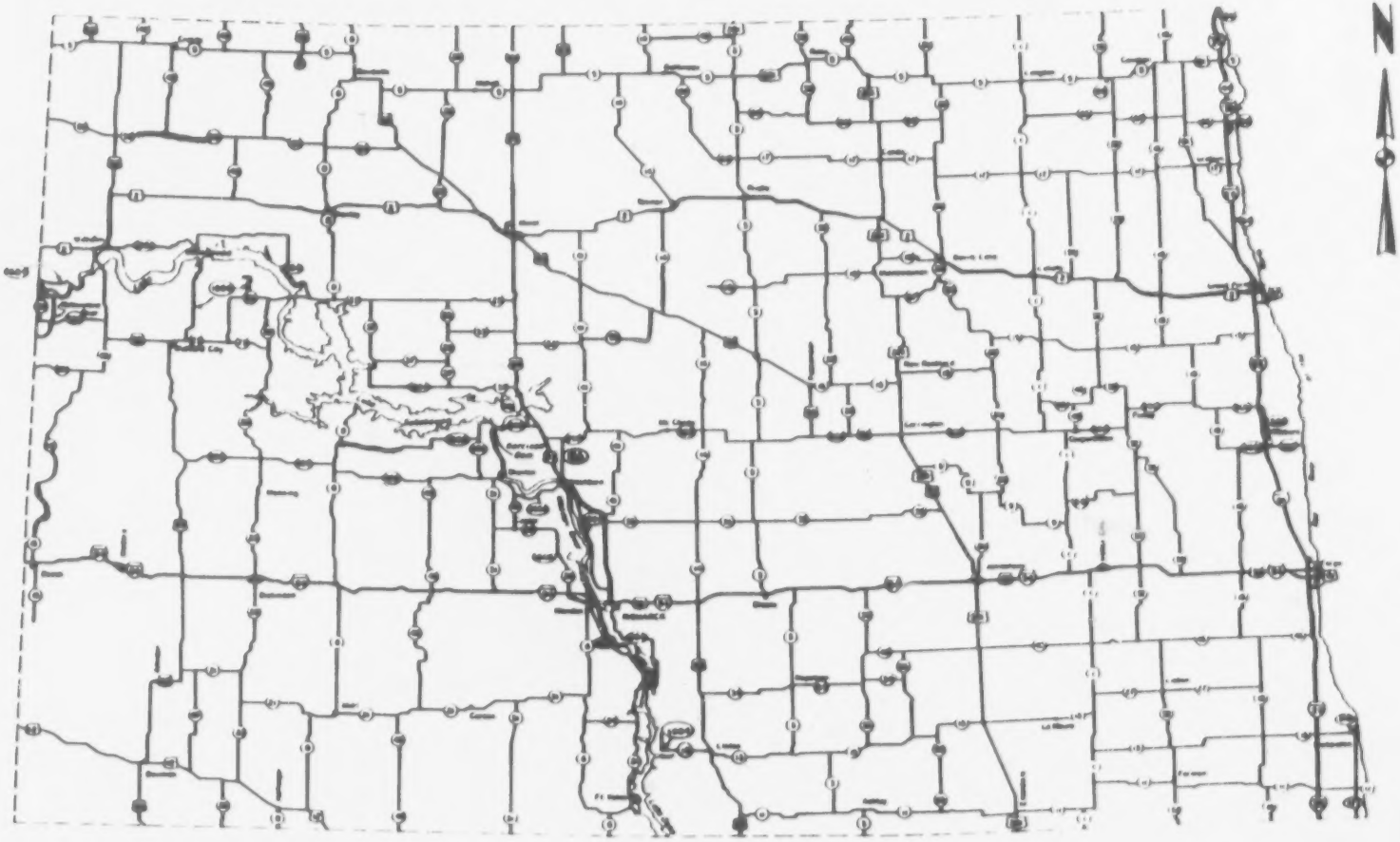
Number of Nurses Compared to Population by County

County	Number of RN's	Number of LPN's	1990 County Pop.	Ratio of RN:Pop	Ratio of LPN:Pop
Adams	56	13	3,171	57	244
Barnes	72	51	12,403	172	243
Benson	17	21	7,148	420	340
Billings	2	1	1,108	554	1,108
Bottineau	67	34	8,001	119	235
Bowman	26	13	3,595	138	277
Burke	15	15	3,000	200	200
Burleigh	906	258	60,050	66	233
Cass	1,541	433	101,652	66	235
Cavalier	34	22	6,057	178	275
Dickey	47	23	6,034	128	262
Divide	21	9	2,899	138	322
Dunn	13	9	4,001	308	445
Eddy	21	9	2,941	140	327
Emmons	31	10	4,813	155	481
Foster	24	20	3,979	166	199
Golden Valley	12	7	2,104	175	301
Grand Forks	725	231	69,731	96	302
Grant	18	15	3,549	197	237
Griggs	15	19	3,300	220	174
Hettinger	22	17	3,433	156	202
Kidder	9	4	3,327	370	832
LaMoure	30	19	5,357	179	282
Logan	8	6	2,846	356	474
McHenry	39	24	6,528	167	272
McIntosh	35	25	4,021	115	161
McKenzie	25	12	6,366	255	531
McLean	76	46	10,434	137	227
Mercer	49	28	9,796	200	350
Morton	191	67	23,635	124	353
Mountrial	39	16	7,007	180	438
Nelson	32	28	4,401	138	157
Oliver	7	5	2,381	340	476
Pembina	60	46	9,216	154	200
Pierce	38	36	5,045	133	140
Ramsey	99	97	12,611	127	130
Ransom	37	30	5,908	160	197
Renville	23	9	3,160	137	351
Richland	84	82	17,459	208	213
Rolette	53	52	12,547	237	241
Sargent	20	27	4,534	227	168
Sheridan	10	2	2,146	215	1,073
Sioux	11	7	3,724	339	532
Slope	1	1	907	907	907
Stark	192	92	22,763	119	247
Steele	15	5	2,419	161	484
Stutsman	210	140	21,956	105	157
Towner	32	15	3,614	113	241
Trail	61	33	8,764	143	265
Walsh	103	79	13,786	134	175
Ward	555	196	57,673	104	294
Wells	46	27	5,861	127	217
Williams	161	2	21,082	131	10,541
Statewide Total	6,036	2,488	634,223		

	RN's	LPN's
Average for Urban Counties=	127	923
Average for Rural Counties=	223	372
Average for state population=	105	255

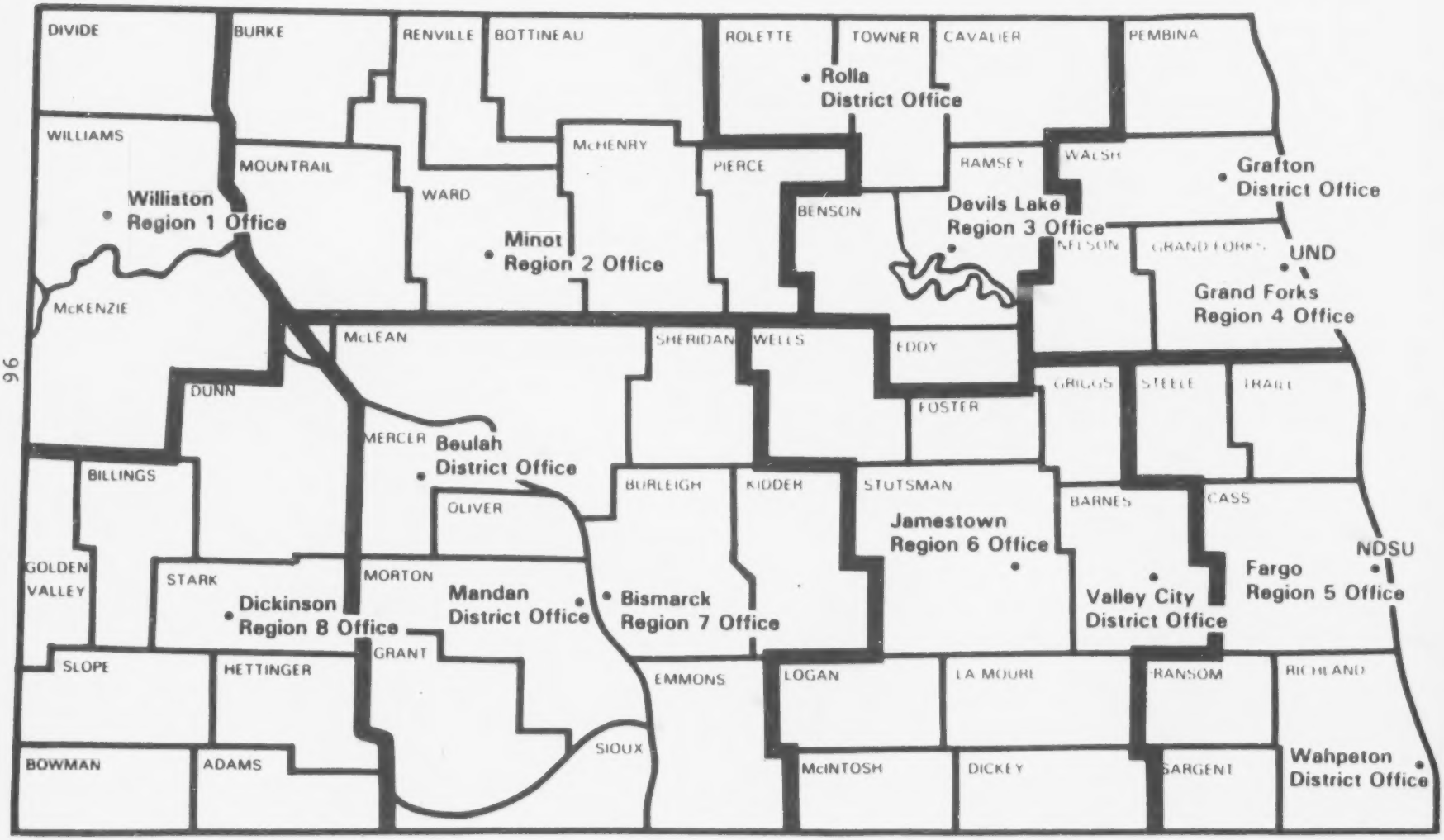
Notes: Census figures are preliminary; U.S. Census final counts may vary.
Urban counties have one or more communities of 2,500 people or more.
Sources: U.S. Census and North Dakota Nurses Association

NORTH DAKOTA STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM



JOB SERVICE North Dakota

Job Service Region and District Offices



JSND 99
(R9 83)

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
LOCAL OFFICES

Region 1
Williston Regional Office
422 First Avenue West
Williston, North Dakota 58801
Telephone 774-4370

Region 2
Minot Regional Office
3416 North Broadway
Minot, North Dakota 58701
Telephone 857-7650

New Town District Office
P.O. Box 477
New Town, North Dakota 58763
Telephone 627-4390

Region 3
Devils Lake Regional Office
301 South College Drive
Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301
Telephone 662-2181

Rolla District Office
103 East Main
Rolla, North Dakota 58367
Telephone 477-5631

Region 4
Grand Forks Regional Office
2016 South Washington
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3711

Grafton District Office
927 12th Street West
Grafton, North Dakota 58237
Telephone 352-2202

UND Placement Office
Room 141, McCannel Hall
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3904

Region 5
Fargo Regional Office
1350 32nd Street South
Fargo, North Dakota 58103
Telephone 237-7113

Region 5--Continued
Wahpeton District Office
524 Second Avenue North
Wahpeton, North Dakota 58075
Telephone 671-2711

NDSU
Placement Bureau
211 Ceres Hall
Fargo, North Dakota 58105
Telephone 237-7111

Region 6
Jamestown Regional Office
429 Second Street Southwest
Jamestown, North Dakota 58401
Telephone 251-2256

Valley City District Office
2425 West Main
Valley City, North Dakota 58072
Telephone 845-7261

Region 7
Bismarck Regional Office
216 Second Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Telephone 224-2880

Mandan District Office
501First Street Northwest
Mandan, North Dakota 58554
Telephone 663-6461

Beulah District Office
119 East Main
Beulah, North Dakota, 58523
Telephone 873-5607

Region 8
Dickinson Regional Office
96 Osborn Drive
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601
Telephone 227-2361

Teacher Placement Service
1000 East Divide Avenue
P.O. Box 1537
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
Telephone 224-2774

Veterans Employment and
Training Service
1000 East Divide Avenue
P.O. Box 1537
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
Telephone 224-2865